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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
July-Sept 1974 04



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July 2, 1974

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MEMORANDUM

TO : SCI, Mr. William N. Taft, III

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *MB*

SUBJECT: International Agricultural Research Networks -
Your Memorandum of June 21, 1974

I am enclosing a number of statements or publications that may be useful in response to your questions. The first is "A Note on the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research" to which is attached a second statement on "AID's Participation in the International Agricultural Research Centers." The latter contains data on overall funding requirements as well as the contributions by AID. Two other publications "AID Research 1971-1973" and "Summary of Ongoing Research and Technical Assistance Projects in Agriculture" provide considerable information on support to the various elements in international research networks.

As you will note, AID provides about 25% of the operating and capital costs of the international centers. Also, through the country outreach programs of the Center, AID supports projects in Indonesia, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Tanzania and Nigeria. Further, we have somewhat over 25 contracts with U.S. institutions--largely universities--for research on projects of great concern to the developing countries. These projects, where appropriate, are linked with the research work of the international centers. For example, we have a project at Purdue University on high lysine (nutritionally improved) corn which is tied closely with corresponding work at the International Center for Improvement of Corn and Wheat (CIMMYT).

It is recognized that technology generated by research at the international centers, or through our projects with U.S. institution to be effective must be made available to and made use of by the developing countries. To this end special attention is given to outreach activities. I have enclosed a summary table of outreach activities of the international centers for 1973. You will note that these activities include country programs where center personnel are based in and work with national research and production counterparts. Also included are training

SCI, Mr. William N. Taft, III

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programs and workshops for LDC scientists and production personnel, and visits of senior Center scientists to the LDCs for consultation.

At present we are engaged in identifying technological packages from research supported by AID that offer opportunities of accelerated agricultural development in the LDCs. Packages will be matched with opportunities in the LDCs, and AID will assist in implementation of production programs.

I hope the enclosed material and comments in this letter will be helpful. If after going over them, you feel that additional information is desired, please let me know.

Attachments
a/s

TA/AGR/GBBaird/sad/7-1-74



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

JUN 25 1974

June 21, 1974

MEMORANDUM

To: TA/AGR (AID) - Dr. Guy Baird
Rm. 2245, N.S.

From: SCI - William H. Taft III *WHT*

Subject: International Agricultural Research Network.

As one of Dr. Kelley's interested hearers Saturday, June 14, I would greatly appreciate any available figures on AID's financial and manpower (and other, if any) support in recent years to the eight or nine research establishments within the network. Perhaps you have it in association with data concerning Foundation and other non-AID support.

If there is information relating also to AID effort to apply research results accruing from the centers' activity, it would also be helpful, but I realize that such is much harder to measure and tabulate.

My concern in SCI in the Department is to learn more of the actual measurements of AID's contributions to successful research.

Thank you very much for any relevant material your office can let me have or see as a loan.

P.S. I have copies of your network series relating to Rice, January 1974 and Maize, October 1973, but these do not explain the relative contributions of donors or their quantitative dimensions.

1. Bank statement on 6/1/74
2. Transmittal for Inter Agri Res
3. AID's participation in the Inter Agri Res
4. Inter Agri Res
5. Research description of the 1st project

SCI:WHTaft III:bms

IGIAR

July 1, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20437

Dear Harold:

This responds to the request in your communication of June 10, 1974 on International Centers Week. Our basic delegation to the meetings of the Consultative Group will consist of me as official U. S. Representative, and the Director of the Office of Agriculture (or his designee) and Guy Baird as observers. As in the past, we would expect to have, from time to time, a substitute observer from one of our Regional Bureaus when subjects are being discussed that are of particular regional interest.

Also, during the Plenary Sessions (Centers' Presentations and Discussions) we would like to include a representative from the United States Department of Agriculture and from the Association of U. S. University International Agricultural Programs. Subject to availability of seats, we understand that this would not present any difficulty.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Bernstein
Assistant Administrator
for Technical Assistance

TA/AGR/GBBaird/sad/7-1-74

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

July 31, 1974

MEMORANDUM

TO : The Files

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *AB*

SUBJECT: Discussion by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) of the Proposal for an International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI)

This item was considered by TAC at the open session of its meeting on July 26, 1974. After an introductory statement by AA/TA Joel Bernstein, a number of TAC Members commented, including the Chairman, Sir John Crawford. Sir John affirmed the high priority accorded by TAC to the general problem areas covered by the IPNI proposal, and stated that TAC expected to give by the end of Centers Week a clear indication of the planned follow-up.

Crawford (Australia), Swaminathan (India), Yamada (Japan), Pereira (UK), Boon-Long (Thailand), Oram (FAO), Hopper (Canada), and several Center Directors very positively supported the need for the work called for in the IPNI proposal, although there was no general agreement as to the appropriate mechanism to carry out the work. A number of persons (TAC members and Center Directors) referred to the relatively low level of fertilizer utilization in the tropics and supported the need for research on fertilizer technology directed specifically to the needs of that area.

The unique capability of TVA to backstop research on fertilizer technology for the developing countries -- and the tropics in particular -- was recognized explicitly by Sir John Crawford, Dr. Pereira, Dr. Hopper, and Dr. Chandler. Others said work in this field important, in an obvious reference to TVA (as well as to INTSOY), Sir John reiterated the need for TAC to find ways to effectively tap strong research centers in developed countries for the needs of the LDCs.

While there were different views as to how the proposed work under IPNI should be carried out (the appropriate mechanism(s)), there was a general consensus on the importance of and need for research on fertilizer technology, biological fixation of N; and on farming systems that make better use of crop and animal residues or by-products. It seems highly likely that TAC will take steps to further elaborate a basis on which specific recommendations can be made to the CGIAR. As in other cases, TAC is expected to constitute an expert team to make an appropriate study.

Further report will be made when matter reported by TAC to CGIAR.

August 20, 1974

SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK, 1974

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Compiled by
Dana Dalrymple and Guy Baird
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

PREFACE

This summary is primarily based on notes taken and materials gathered during the all the "open" sessions of International Centers Week, and on written materials prepared by the CG secretariat immediately before the meetings. A few post-Centers Week developments are included. 1/

I. INTRODUCTION

The third annual International Agricultural Research Centers Week was held at the World Bank from July 29 to August 2. As usual, it was composed of two main and overlapping components:

- meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research (CGIAR);
- meetings of the members of CGIAR (the donors); noted here
simply as CG.

The TAC meetings actually began on Wednesday, July 24 so that the group could prepare recommendations to be presented to the CG the following week.

The CG meetings had two main components: (1) presentations by Center directors which occupied the first 2 1/2 days, and (2) discussion of proposed programs and budgets, occupying the last 2 days. The Center presentations were followed by questions by TAC and CGIAR members. The discussion section this year focused on three main areas: (1) the 1975 programs and budgets of the international centers (as summarized in a draft integrative paper prepared by the CG secretariat), (2) presentation and review of TAC comments, and (3) preliminary indications for financial support for 1975.

1/ Bruce Cheek of the CG Secretariat was of help on several points.

The composition of the TAC and the CG differs. TAC consists of 13 internationally known agricultural scientists and economists (from as many countries). The CG is basically composed of donors and consisted of the three sponsoring agencies (IBRD, FAO, UNDP), thirteen countries, ^{2/} three American foundations, and the Inter-American Development Bank. Observers and potential members included the United Nations Environment Programme and the Kettering Foundation. Iran has indicated its interest in becoming a member. In addition, developing nations are represented on a regional basis.

II. PRINCIPAL RESULTS

The principal results may be grouped under six headings. The most important are the first two: financing and proposed centers.

A. Financing

1. Proposed Budgets for 1975 ^{3/}

The proposed budgets for 1975 for existing centers and activities, including both core and capital items, totaled \$47 million. This represents an increase of \$13.4 million or 40% over 1974. The breakdown by activity, together with comparative data for 1974, is provided in Table 1. The core budget would jump by \$9 million, from \$25.1 to 34.1 million, while the capital budget would expand by

^{2/} Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (W), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. These were not necessarily the same 13 countries represented on TAC.

^{3/} This section is almost entirely based on the "Draft Integrative Paper" prepared by the CG secretariat and issued on July 24, 1974.

Table 1. BUDGET FOR CGIAR SPONSORED RESEARCH
INSTITUTES AND ACTIVITIES, 1974 and 1975. *

Program	1974 (Preliminary)			1975 (Proposed)		
	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total
	- millions of dollars -					
CIAT 1/	4.4	1.4	5.8	5.2	0.8	6.0
CIMMYT 2/	5.2	0.4	5.6	6.6	0.3	6.9
CIP 3/	1.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	0.2	2.4
ICRISAT 4/	2.6	3.6	6.2	3.8	4.6	8.4
IITA 5/	5.2	0.4	5.6	6.4	0.7	7.1
IRRI 6/	3.3	1.4	4.7	4.9	3.4	8.3
Subtotal	22.5	7.7	30.2	29.1	10.0	39.1
ILCA 7/	1.0	0.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.9
ILRAD 8/	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.2
IBPGR 9/	0.3	---	0.3	1.0	---	1.0
WARDA 10/	0.7	---	0.7	0.8	---	0.8
Subtotal	2.6	0.8	3.4	5.0	2.9	7.9
Total	25.1	8.5	33.6	34.1	12.9	47.0

* As of July 24, 1974. Does not include projects currently under study.

- 1/ International Center for Tropical Agriculture.
- 2/ International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.
- 3/ International Potato Center.
- 4/ International Center for Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics.
- 5/ International Institute for Tropical Agriculture.
- 6/ International Rice Research Institute.
- 7/ International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases.
- 8/ International Livestock Center for Africa.
- 9/ International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.
- 10/ West African Rice Development Association.

\$4.4 million, from \$8.5 to \$12.9 million. Altogether, the core budget would represent 72.6% of the 1975 total, while capital would account for 27.4%.

Among individual programs, the proposed expansions (core and capital) would be:

Program	Increase Over 1975	
	Millions of Dollars	Percent
CIAT	+0.2	+3.4
CIMMYT	+1.3	+23.2
CIP	+0.1	+4.3
ICRISAT	+2.4	+35.5
IITA	+1.5	+26.8
IRRI	+3.6	+76.6
Subtotal	+8.9	+29.5
ILCA	+1.6	+123.1
ILRAD	+2.1	+190.9
IBPGR	+0.7	+233.3
WARDA	+0.1	+25.0
Subtotal	+4.5	+132.4
Total	+13.4	+39.9

Some of the increase is accounted for by inflation. In the case of the core budgets of the six original institutes, this averaged 12.1% and ranged from 4 to 21%.

The remainder of the increase represents (1) contingence of original building programs and growth (ICRISAT, ILCA, ILRAD, IBPGR); (2) core costs associated with new or expanded programs (particularly CIAT ^{4/} ICRISAT, IITA and IRRI); and/or (3) additional buildings (particularly IRRI ^{5/}).

^{4/}In CIAT's case the proposed increase in the core budget from \$4.4 to 5.2 million is partly offset by a decline in the capital budget (due to completion of the building program) from \$1.4 to \$0.8 million.

^{5/}IRRI has proposed the construction of a new laboratory for its multiple cropping program as well as some other buildings.

The proposed core budgets for the six oldest centers would be broken down as follows in 1975:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Research	46
Research support	7
Conferences/training	12
Library/documentation	5
General operations	14
General administration	13
Other	3
Total	100

Many of the outreach activities are covered by special projects which are outside of the core budget.

In terms of commodities and programs, the breakdown of the research budget for the six centers would be:

	<u>Percent</u>
Cereals	47
Roots and tubers	13
Grain legumes	12
Livestock	8
Farming systems	17
Other	3
Total	100

The budget proposals are, of course, subject to modification depending on funds available. THE ICRISAT capital budget may well be modified by bids received at the time of the meeting.

2. Preliminary Pledges for 1975

As is customary, CG members try to make a preliminary indication of their funding for core and capital budgets 1975. A more formal and more precise indication will be made again in early November 1974.

Because of the preliminary nature of the pledges, their frequent flexibility in their use, and other factors, it is

difficult to make a very precise listing of funds available for each center or program. ^{6/} Preliminary pledges by donor at this point, however, appear to be roughly as follows:

Donor	Millions of Dollars
United States	up to 11.75 (or 25% of the total)
Canada (CIDA and IDRC)	4.8+
World Bank	up to 4.8 (or 10% of the total)
IADB*	4.0
Ford Foundation	3.0
Rockefeller Foundation	3.0
Germany	3.0
Sweden*	2.5
United Kingdom	2.3+
UNDP	1.8
Netherlands*	0.85
Norway*	0.7
Switzerland*	0.45
Japan	0.3+
Denmark	0.25

*This pledge represents a substantial increase over 1974.

Those nations marked with a plus sign may give more; Japan indicated that it planned to give "substantially more" (to IRRI). No specific pledges were indicated by Belgium and France, but both are expected to give at least as much as they did in 1974 (\$440,000 and \$125,000 respectively). Kellogg also did not indicate a pledge (it provided \$280,000 in 1974). Australia has, over several years, given about \$1 million toward the cost of a phytotron at IRRI; it will be giving \$180,000 in 1975 to finish it up and for related projects. Altogether, the CG secretariat is tentatively calculating total donations of about \$44 million.

Three additional donors are in prospect: Iran, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the Charles F. Kettering Foundation. It is not known at this point, however, whether they

^{6/} UNDP, for instance, has made its pledges over a three to five year period, but is flexible as to the exact amount spent; it has also been making adjustments for inflation.

will be making any donations in 1975 (the strongest prospect would seem to be a modest donation from UNEP for plant genetic resources).

On balance there would appear to be a budget shortfall of about \$3 million at this point. Some cuts are possible in the budget proposals and certain projects could be postponed or phased in. On the other hand, some additional funds might be forthcoming by the November meeting. The financial situation in 1975 may, therefore, work out satisfactorily.

3. Future Prospects

The longer-run financial situation is, of course, less clear. Preliminary figures prepared by the CG Secretariat point to budget increases for the present institutes and programs of the following nature:

	<u>Millions of Dollars</u>
1976	53.7
1977	56.1
1978	57.8

Thus a severe crunch may come in 1976 unless new sources of funding are forthcoming.^{7/}

The difficulty will be exacerbated by several new projects - to be discussed in the next section - one of which involves a new center in Lebanon. Several donors made it clear that they would have difficulty in funding such a center unless local funds were provided. Another proposed initiative would concentrate on improved technologies for plant nutrition under LDC conditions.

^{7/} Among the developed nations not presently participating (outside of the Communist countries) are: Finland, Austria, Italy, South Africa and New Zealand.

B. Proposed Centers and Programs

TAC has been reviewing several proposals for international agricultural research. Its recommendations and comments were presented to the CG on Thursday, August 1.

1. International Center for Agricultural Research
in the Near East and North Africa

It has been recognized for several years that this region has special and difficult agricultural problems not adequately covered by the work of existing centers. Therefore, more than a year ago, TAC mounted a study mission which spent six weeks in the area. The Mission recommended the establishment of such a center. TAC in turn decided to establish a Working Group to study the matter in further detail. The conclusions of this group were reviewed by TAC which in turn presented its recommendations to the CG.

Briefly, they were as follows: that a full-scale center be established, subject to confirmation of availability of suitable lands, in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, a semi-arid winter rainfall zone. Two associate centers would also be established one in a country "representative of the high plateau areas with a semi-Continental climate", and a second in the Maghreb (Iran and Algeria, respectively, are two prospects). Some land for field work might also be sought in Syria.

The main emphasis would be on the improvement of rainfed agriculture. Main program components would include (1) crop improvement (wheat, barley, and grain legumes), (2) soil and water management, and (3) sheep husbandry. All would be components of improved farming systems.

Close relations would be maintained with other centers, particularly ICRISAT and CIMMYT. The principal responsibility for barley would gradually be transferred from CIMMYT and it might eventually take up the main thrust of the durum wheat work. The sheep and other work presently conducted by ALAD (the Arid Lands Agricultural Program ^{8/}) would be absorbed by the new center.

The proposal seemed to be well received by the CG. The main problem may be one of funding. While the area includes many poor countries (such as Jordan, Sudan, Pakistan, Afghanistan) it also includes some oil-rich countries. Several donors, as noted previously, indicated that they might not be able to contribute unless some local funding is arranged.

It was recommended that a CG subcommittee be established to further study various unsettled technical, administrative and financial arrangements. Such a committee was subsequently established, headed by David Hopper of Canada and composed of potential donors. The group will meet in London early in October and will report to the fall CG meeting.

The Near East Center probably would be the last of the major regional centers.

2. International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI)

TAC became concerned with the world fertilizer situation at its seventh meeting in February 1974. At that time it noted a suggestion that further research was required on fertilizer formulation for tropical conditions and asked that a more definitive proposal

^{8/} ALAD was established by the Ford Foundation in 1968. From that point through early 1974, the Foundation put about \$3 million into the project. In the spring of 1974, Ford announced a new grant of \$1.37 million for 18 months.

be prepared for consideration this summer. It concurrently noted that chemical fertilizer should not be considered in isolation but as part of a wider effort which would try to integrate research on all potential sources of plant nutrients.

Following this, TAC received the specific suggestion from AID that an International Plant Nutrition Institute be established. At its meeting on July 26, much of a morning was devoted to the subject. Dr. Bernstein presented the U.S. proposal for IPNI and discussed the establishment of an international chemical fertilizer center at TVA by AID. Another portion of the session was spent reviewing plant nutrition research requirements, including (1) biological fixation of nitrogen, and (2) organic manures, nutrient recycling and integrated approaches to plant nutrition.

The chairman of TAC affirmed the high priority given by TAC to the areas covered by the IPNI proposal. Other TAC members indicated their own appreciation of the importance of the matter. The unique capability of TVA to do research on chemical fertilizer was recognized. Beyond this, however, there was no immediate general consensus as to the appropriate mechanism to carry this work out.

At the CG meeting, the TAC chairman reaffirmed the above views and stated that TAC:

...particularly welcomes the offer of the United States Government to examine ways and means of capitalizing on the research and production engineering facilities of TVA for the benefit of the developing countries. TAC encourages the Government to table a definite proposal for its early consideration.

The TAC Chairman explained afterwards this meant that they hoped AID would move ahead without any holdup to bring the new center at Muscle Shoals into being so that it would move into its program planning phase. TAC could, however, like to vet whatever program proposals emerged and advise on their integration with its broader thinking on work in plant nutrition. Mr. Bernstein welcomed this TAC role and invited TAC representation at a TVA conference Aug. 27-28 on desirable lines of research on chemical fertilizers for LDC conditions. TAC is sending a representative, as is IDRC which indicated a desire to contribute to the planning grant for the Muscle Shoals center and to work out means for continuing support.

In terms of IPNI as such, TAC suggested that further study was needed before a specific recommendation is offered. It therefore recommended the establishment of a subcommittee or working party to:

...examine the best ways and means of giving effect to the need to mobilize the experience of TVA and other bodies: how best to monitor work at the Centers and elsewhere in all relevant fields, and to stimulate further needed research...

The CG reaction appeared to be favorable. The subcommittee will report back to TAC next February, by which time the program proposals for the chemical fertilizer work should also be ready for TAC review. Presumably the matter will come before CG again next summer. (TAC will also take up the emerging pesticide problem at its February meeting.)

Fuller reports on the TAC and CG sessions on this subject are available in TAC and have been attached to the PROP for the proposed International Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals.

3. Food Policy Research Institute

TAC and the CG has for several years been concerned with the question of how to provide an improved social science input to the international research effort. Each institute contains an economics unit, but there work has been largely oriented to the production economics of the particular crops handled by the institute. This leaves two major gaps: (a) through analysis of crop and crop system characteristics that would induce wide used of improved technologies by the mass of poor LDC farmers, and (b) broader agricultural policy issues of international scope. A CGIAR sponsored seminar, urged and largely organized by AID staff, was held just before Centers Week in July 1973. It was largely devoted to question (a), but question (b) was flagged. TAC has pursued both questions and during early 1973 the Ford Foundation engaged a consultant (Oris Wells) to prepare a report on question (b), which was submitted to a TAC subcommittee.

Following review of the subcommittee report, TAC proposed that such a center be established, based on a somewhat modified form of the Wells report. Four goals were outlined:

1. To keep the global food and agricultural situation under continuous independent review and analysis.
2. To examine selected major and related agricultural policy and trade problems, particularly those involving sensitive relationships between and among countries.
3. To identify and research emerging and future problems of global concern likely to have an important bearing on food production and utilization in the longer run.
4. To transmit up-to-date and relevant information derived from its research to policy makers in a variety of ways.

The core staff of the institute would be relatively small and much of the work would be done on a task force basis, by teams of research fellows and associates, and/or by subcontracting to appropriate universities or other research institutions. It would utilize statistical and other data currently compiled by FAO and other international and national agencies. Close working relationships would be established with FAO and IBRD. Possible institute sites include Rome, Geneva, and Washington.

While TAC recommended the institute to the CG, it may not necessarily have to be initially funded by the CG. Evidently three groups (Ford, Rockefeller, and IDRC) may be willing to set it up as a private corporation for the first five years. Then, if the preliminary effort is successful, it would be proposed for CG funding.

This approach may be just as well, for several CG members did not immediately take to the idea; feeling it was something that perhaps FAO should do or that perhaps existing institutions could be "beefed up." Some others thought that it might be well to await the outcome of the World Food Conference before moving very far (but the wisdom of this was questioned by others). FAO indicated its support for the institute, providing it (FAO) was involved in establishment of the institute.

A steering committee will be set up to study technical and administrative details further. It has been suggested that it be headed by Sir John Crawford, but this is not at all certain.

4. Other Proposals

Four other relatively minor project proposals were considered by TAC.

a. Aquaculture. TAC reviewed a report on "Aquaculture Research Program" prepared by a sub-committee of experts. While TAC thinks that aquaculture has the potential to make a significant contribution to food production, the present dearth of research workers and certain scientific bottlenecks have constrained TAC from suggesting a large research input. Rather it proposed that a subcommittee be established which would, with the benefit of scientific advice, identify one or two research and training opportunities in South East Asia. TAC in turn might then recommend funding of up to \$500,000.

b. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System). This project has involved the preparation of several prototype directories of agricultural research. TAC recommends interim funding for continuation of this work until it can be absorbed into the regular program activities of FAO during the 1976-77 biennium. Items recognized as suitable components of such a project include:

- a directory of research stations and establishments;
- a directory of research scientists;
- an indication of the main lines of ongoing work at each station recorded.

c. Tropical Fruits and Water Buffalo. TAC did not have an adequate opportunity to complete its review of these topics. They will be considered at the next meeting.

C. Proposed Program Changes at Existing Centers

TAC also reviewed proposed program or administrative changes at existing institutes. The following four items seem to have been of most significance.

1. IRRI.

In the 1975 IRRI budget it is proposed to switch funding of the agricultural machinery project from special AID funds to the core budget. TAC didn't have time to evaluate fully this action but did express some initial reservations about it. Such a shift, in TAC's opinion, might suggest institutionalization of a type of work which could conceptually be handled in other institutional ways (an Asian Institute for farm machinery has, for example, been discussed). TAC did, however think it appropriate for the switch to be made to restricted core budget on an interim basis (at least until the 5-year review, to be noted later, is made).

2. ICRISAT.

ICRISAT has proposed to add groundnuts (peanuts) to the range of crops under its purview. It thinks that it can do this at no capital cost and with modest staffing costs. TAC agreed with the logic and importance of this addition. It suggested, however, that ICRISAT proceed slowly until it has the other aspects of its staffing pattern and building program in hand. It suggested the acquisition of a collection of germplasm for immediate consideration.

3. CIAT.

It is agreed that CIAT will act as a coordinating center for a bean program in Latin America. A submission setting forth the structure and cost of this program is yet to be received by TAC.

4. WARDA.

The West African Rice Development Association is a test case aimed at strengthening national research programs through CG support to a regional organization. TAC is not satisfied that the research program is of sufficiently high caliber. If conditions do not improve, TAC would reluctantly suggest withdrawing support for the program. Dr. John Coulter, recently appointed scientific advisor to the CG secretariat, will be visiting WARDA soon to analyze the situation.

D. Current Center or Program Developments

As 2 1/2 days were spent summarizing center accomplishments it would take considerable space to report them. All of the centers had newly printed annual reports available. Suffice it to say that it was highly productive. A few developments, however, might be noted.

1. ICRISAT.

Bids for ICRISAT's building program were received during Centers Week. It was subsequently learned that they were substantially higher than anticipated. This may necessitate modification in architectural plans for more modest facilities, followed by re-submission of documents for new bids.

2. ILRAD and ILCA.

The African livestock centers, The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases and the International Livestock Center for Africa, appeared to be well underway.

a. ILRAD. A 180 acre site has been allotted in Kabate, a suburb of Nairobi by the Government of Kenya. It neighbors on the veterinary school of the University of Nairobi and the Veterinary services of the Government. Architectural work is under way and construction is to begin in September 1975 and be completed in September 1977. The estimated total capital cost is \$6 million, \$4.5 million for buildings and \$1.5 million for equipment. ILRAD suffered a serious loss in the death of its director in April 1974; Dr. John Pino of the Rockefeller Foundation, Chairman of the Board, is carrying out administrative duties on an interim basis.

b. ILCA. The Memorandum of Agreement on the establishment of ILCA was signed in Addis Ababa by representatives of the World Bank (acting for the CG) and the Government of Ethiopia in July. The Memorandum is now being submitted to the Ethiopian Parliament for approval. Dr. Jean Pagot has been chosen Project Development Officer and will become Director when the Center is formally established. Sites have been chosen for a headquarters and a sub station. A brief for the design of the physical facilities, expected to cost \$3.55 million, has been drawn up.

Program planning has begun. Initial research will focus on:

- the relation between drought, the seasonal movement of livestock, and nomadism;
- the state of knowledge about the adaptation of foreign breeds of cattle in Africa.

A documentation service is to be one of the main activities. The staffing pattern calls for an economics unit.

3. IBPGR

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has been organized. A board of directors has been established and the first meeting held in Rome in June. Richard Demuth, former chairman of the CG, has been named chairman of the Board. Initial funding has been provided by five CG members. A formal program and budget will be presented in November. Several CG members expressed concern over the rather limited security currently provided for germ plasm collections.

4. AVRDC

While the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center continues to make good progress on the six crops it has taken up for study (mungbeans, soybeans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, and Chinese cabbage), and has largely completed its building program. It has been unable to attract any funding from outside the Asian region except for AID/ and the Rockefeller Foundation. ^{9/} The problem is partly political due to its location in Taiwan; because of the objections of several members of the CG. (particularly Sweden) it has not been allowed full membership. AVRDC currently expects 1975 income to be \$500,000 short of needs. Further funding may be obtained from Japan but otherwise the financial outlook is not bright. The possibility of establishing a branch station outside of Taiwan was again suggested to get around the political problem. Dr. J.C. Moomaw, Director of Outreach at IITA, will replace Dr. Chandler as director next June.

9/ Rockefeller pays the salary of the Director.

5. CIAT & ICRISAT

Dr. John Nickel, Associate Director General of IITA, has been appointed director of CIAT to replace Dr. U.J. Grant who will rejoin the Rockefeller Foundation in New York. This, together with Dr. Albrecht's scheduled retirement from IITA next June and Dr. Moomaw's departure for AVRDC, leave a number of key positions to fill.

E. Administrative and Procedural Matters

1. Budget and Accounting Practices

The CGIAR Secretariat has prepared a revised paper on "Budgeting and Accounting Procedures and Practices of International Agricultural Research Centers". It describes use of funds, preparation of budget requests, and the accounting for funds by Centers. Comments on the draft are desired by September 25.

2. Annual CG Review Procedures

This year for the first time the CG Secretariat prepared individual commentaries on the 1975 programs and budgets of each institute and program. The commentaries were divided into three parts: introduction, program and budget, and issues. These were then combined into a "draft integrative paper" which followed the same general outline. The papers were extraordinarily well done and were of great help in evaluating the 1975 proposals.

During discussion of points raised in the integrative paper, the distinctions between outreach, collaborative research, and special projects were debated. This was tied into the question of whether outreach should be covered to a greater degree of core funding. The consensus seemed to be that a small outreach staff (say up to three)

might well be covered by core funds. Several donors indicated that they have bilateral funds which could be used for outreach activities and which could be more closely tied to center outreach programs.

Other matters discussed included (a) the problem of computing real rather than official rates of inflation, (b) the procedures for planning and financing capital expenditures, and (c) accounting for variations in planned expenditures.

3. TAC Review Procedures

TAC has prepared a paper on "Review Procedures" which proposes a comprehensive scientific review of each Center's program at least every five years. The review team would not be composed entirely of TAC members; some would be drawn from the broader scientific community in consultation with the center involved. The process will be initiated with a review of IRRI late in 1975.

4. Reporting of Related Bilateral Programs

Although not a program item, the question of related national and bilateral research programs arose. It was suggested that CG members prepare lists of such programs and have them available prior to the next CG meeting. AID/TAB has already made such a compilation in its recent Summary of Ongoing Research and Technical Assistance Projects in Agriculture, June 1974.

F. Other Matters

1. CG Brochure

A draft manuscript on the international agricultural research network has been prepared by UNDP. It was rather disappointing and

further work will be needed. The original hope was to get it out for the World Food Conference, but it is questionable that this will be possible given the present state of the manuscript.

2. Changes in CG Leadership and Secretariat

This year's CG meeting was presided over, for the first time, by Warren C. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff of the World Bank. He did an exceptional job. In addition to being a first-rate parliamentarian, he has the facility to be able to summarize complex and occasionally prolix discussions in brief and actionable form. His participation augurs well for the future of the CG.

The Secretariat staff did its usual fine job, and as noted, their comments on the proposed programs were especially useful. Also, as noted, Dr. John Coulter of the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England, will be joining the staff as Scientific Advisor.

The Secretariat has made plans to obtain a larger room for the Centers presentation portion of the program next year. Space constraints made it necessary to limit attendance this year. This development is to be welcomed and we hopefully will make it possible for more AID and USDA members to attend in the future. 10/

III. GENERAL POINTS OF INTEREST

There was a heightened recognition among the group of the increased importance of agricultural research under the current tight world food situation. Joel Bernstein pointed out the challenges and opportunities facing the international agricultural research network.

10/ This development was not announced but was learned in discussions with the CG secretariat.

The forthcoming World Food Conference was suggested as an appropriate forum for discussion of the issue. It was noted that research will provide the theme of the 1975 FAO Biennial Conference.

The need to strengthen national research programs was a point of recurring note. The subject was discussed at the meeting of TAC and it expects to prepare a statement of the subject in the future. (TAC expects that once the current rush of new centers is over to spend more time on issues of this nature as well as in reviewing current research.)

The concurrent need to think of and orient activities to benefit small farmers also was mentioned regularly.

The fall meeting of the CG is scheduled to be held on October 30 and 31 (and will run over to November 1, if necessary).

7d c 8

AFR/DP, Ms. Mabel Neares

August 14, 1974

AFR/NARA, Woodrow W. Leake

WARDA - Budget Proposals - Financing

An AID team is going to West Africa August 26th to complete a revised PROP on WARDA and will prepare up-to-date information about national government and other donor financing. When the revised PROP is presented, we will provide you any additional information, if needed.

Presently the draft PROP dated 12-12-73 shows the sources and amounts of WARDA's revenue and support, illustratively, to be:

	(000)
(1) Member states	\$ 500.
(2) AID	471.
(3) Netherlands	75.
(4) FAC	400.
(5) UNDP	600.
(6) Ford Foundation	<u>30.</u>
Total	\$ 2,076.

The PROP shows a budget schedule for FY '75 to be:

	(000)
(1) Member states	\$ 500.
(2) AID	525.
(3) Netherlands	0
(4) France	500.
(5) UNDP	700.
(6) CGIAR	<u>1,500.</u>
	\$ 3,725.

W. Leake / RML telecom 8/16:
 WL: AFR is tentatively earmarking 575 for WARDA for FY 75. I told him TAB is planned ± 250 ea. for FY 75 + 76. Assume this will be part of the CGIAR cont.

AFR/DP, Ms. Mabel Meares

Page 2

Supplemental to the above information, the only AID funding to WARDA in FY '74 that I am aware of was through TA/AGR through the Consultative Group which amounted to \$108,000.

cc:

AFR/NARA, M. Ward

AFR/NARA, J. Kraus

AFR/DS, G. Adams

TA/PM, A. Matthews ✓

File CB

AFR/DP, Ms. Mabel Heares

August 14, 1974

AFR/NARA, Woodrow W. Leake

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cc:

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AFR/DS, G. Adams

TA/PM, A. Matthews ✓

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

August 6, 1974

Handwritten:
~~Halpern~~
File
GC

MEMORANDUM

TO : ENGR/SP, Mr. Lewis B. Taylor
CM/COD/TAB, Ms. Virginia Perelli
GC/C, Mr. Robert Perkins

THRU : TA/AGR, Dr. Leon F. Hesser *mte.*

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *GBB*

SUBJECT: AID Contribution to Capital Development Projects of
International Centers - IRRI, ILCA and ILRAD

IRRI is planning a substantial addition to its present physical plant, and the two new livestock centers in Africa - ILCA and ILRAD - are in the process of developing plans for their facilities. At this time, it now seems highly likely that AID will need to attribute some of its contribution to the budgets of these centers for capital development. Thus I am requesting that you make necessary arrangements for the Section 611 determinations.

The following background information is attached:

A. IRRI

1. Telegram from USAID/Manila (9166) commenting on the capital development plans in response to a request from the CGIAR Secretariat and as transmitted from AID/W.
2. An excerpt from the "IRRI Proposed Budget 1975" (pp. 25-28) which was prepared by IRRI as part of the documentation for Centers Week.

B. ILCA

1. "Programme for the Construction of International Livestock Center for Africa." The work schedule is found near the back of this document.
2. "Selection of the Short-List of Architects" Following the work schedule (noted above) a short list of architects has been prepared - as I recall, it consists of eight firms, including the one listed for the U.S. Dr. Pagot, the Director of ILCA said that he would send to me shortly the short list

along with the letter sent to each requesting brief descriptive proposals.

C. ILRAD

1. A letter from Dr. Pino. While Dr. Pino stated that "It is not now contemplated that AID funds will be used for construction costs. . . ." further discussion with him revealed that this applied to only 1975 needs; that AID support for capital development probably would be needed in 1976 and 1977 when construction costs would be highest. Therefore, the need for a Section 611 determination seems highly likely, and presumably should be made during this formative stage.
2. ILRAD - Architectural/Quantity Survey or Selection Panel.

Finally, I am enclosing a copy of the section in the CGIAR Secretariat "Integrative Paper" prepared for Centers Week entitled "Planning and Financing Capital Expenditures"(paras 45 - 49). You will note that efforts are being made to keep donors adequately informed on capital development projects and to secure approval where indicated. Any comments on this section of the Integrative Paper -- which is still in draft form -- will be appreciated.

Please keep me informed of your planned follow up. I will be glad to assist if additional information is needed at this time as well as to make arrangements for contacts/visits or otherwise with the Centers.

Attachments

a/s

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

For Bisset
File - CG

TO : See Distribution *lynk.*
THRU : TA/AGR, Leon F. Hesser
FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *GBD*

DATE: August 28, 1974

SUBJECT: International Agricultural Research Centers

For your information, and supplementing the packet sent to you on July 26, 1974, we have prepared the attached short summary on the organization of International Agricultural Research.

Additional copies of both papers are available from TA/AGR upon request. (Telephone Extension 20207 or 632-0207).

Attachment

Distribution:

AA/TA, Curtis Farrar
Erven J. Long
Samuel H. Butterfield
TA/PM, Carl Fritz
TA/RIG, James K. McDermott
Delbert Myren
TA/OST, Henry A. Arnold
TA/DA, Jack Koteen
TA/N, Martin Forman
Irwin Hornstein
TA/PM, Alfred Bisset
AA/TA, Raymond Kitchell
TA/AGR Staff
AFR/NARA, Woodrow W. Leake
ASIA/TECH, O. L. Mimms
SA/TD/RD, Lane E. Holdcroft
Donald L. Yeaman
LA/DR, Charles J. Stockman
Carl F. van Haeften
PPC/PDA, Dana Dalrymple

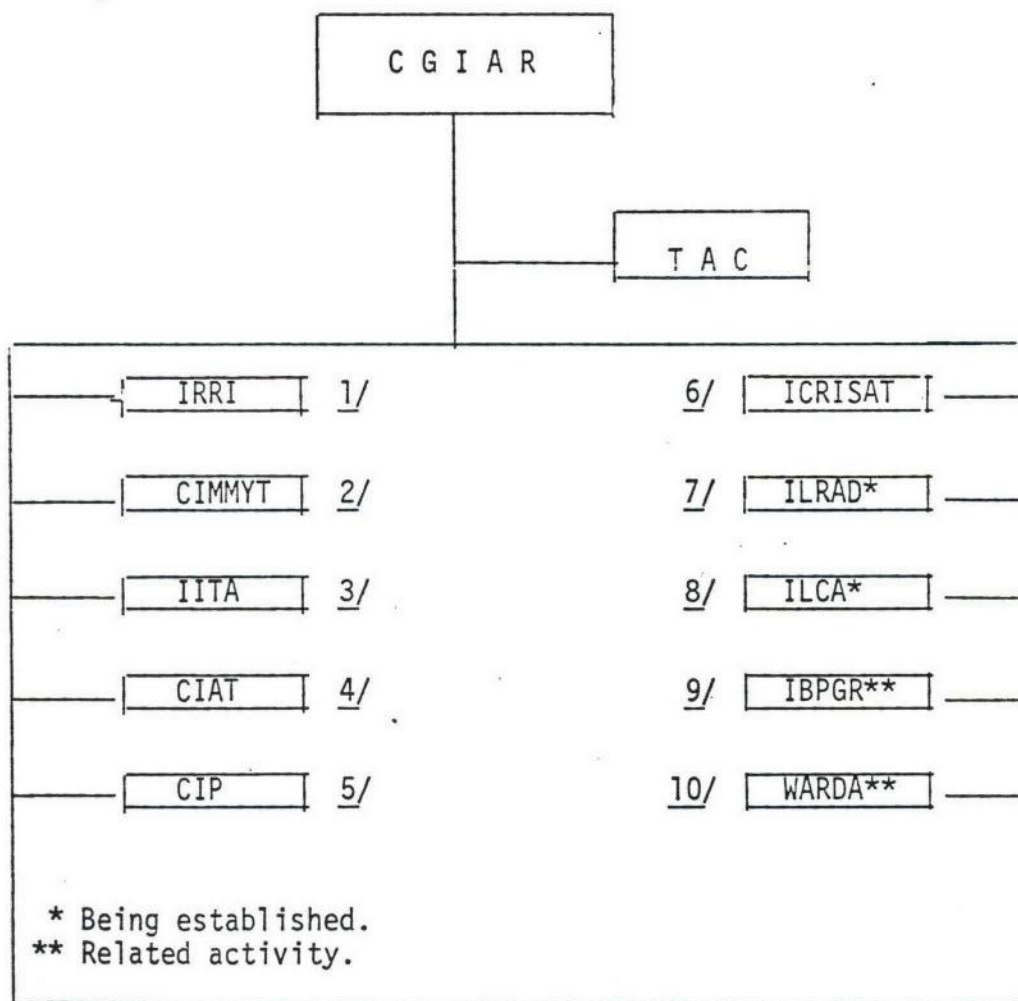
USDA/ERS, Lyle P. Schertz
State/IO/AGR, John L. Mills
Treasury, Ernest F. Chase



INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Organization and Activities

The following simplified diagram and description constitute an effort to provide a brief orientation on the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its supported activities. For those interested, further information may be obtained through the Associate Director (Research) of TA/AGR. Also, we expect to have available within a few months a brochure prepared by the CGIAR on its background, operation and programs.



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

After several years of informal communication among donors to international agricultural research, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was founded in 1971 by donor and prospective donor agencies to the four then existing International Agricultural Research Centers. CGIAR was asked to serve as an overall consultative body to international agricultural research. The CGIAR agreed to: a) seek long term financial support for the international centers; b) consider proposals for new centers; c) suggest high priority agricultural research activities and seek financing for them; d) consider specific proposals on research needs and suggest studies on their feasibility and their implementation; and e) review and consider how to meet special needs of developing countries for agricultural research and associated training.

The CGIAR has 30 members* about 20 of whom are donors. The membership includes representation from each of the five regions of the developing countries (Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Far East, Middle East, and Southern and Eastern Europe).

*The membership, in addition to the three sponsoring groups (IBRD, FAO and UNDP) and regions consists of representatives from the following:

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Foundations</u>	<u>International Groups</u>
Australia	Rockefeller	Commission of European
Belgium	Ford	Community*
Canada	Kellogg	International Development
Denmark		Research Center (Canada)
France	<u>Regional Development</u>	
Germany	<u>Banks</u>	
Japan		
Netherlands	InterAm	
Norway	Africa*	
Sweden	Asia*	
Switzerland		
United Kingdom		
United States		

*Non-contributing member (as of August 1974)

The CGIAR has appointed a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of 13 specialists from as many countries, also with suggested terms to:

- a) advise CGIAR on a continuing basis of the priority technological or socio-economic problems in LDCs amenable to agricultural research;
- b) recommend to CGIAR how to determine what research to do and how to proceed to conduct international agricultural research on the priority problems;
- c) examine the proposals and recommendations on agricultural research from any source and recommend actions to CGIAR;
- d) advise CGIAR on effectiveness of International Agricultural Research; and
- e) encourage the creation of an international network of research including the Centers, and the effective interchange of information among them.

Each of the Centers has an international board of trustees and administrative staff that have the authority to approve the program and budget prepared in conjunction with the Center scientific staff, which is also international in character. Research is problem oriented and, coupled with training and outreach programs, designed to strengthen national capabilities in agricultural research and production.

The Consultative Group is presently serving the six existing international centers, two more in the process of being established and two related activities. These are briefly described in the following footnotes to the organization chart. In 1974 the donor members are contributing approximately \$33 million to meet the financial needs of these ten enterprises. Requirements for 1975 are likely to be about \$47 million. The U.S. (AID) is the largest donor, providing about 25% of the core and capital budget requirements of the Center and other CGIAR suggested activities.

- 1/ IRRI - The International Rice Research Institute is located in the Philippines. The primary objective has been to increase the production of rice in the world, especially in Asia, and to improve its quality. Work on rice per se is being substantially strengthened by development of a complementary multiple cropping systems research program.
- 2/ CIMMYT - This is the Spanish acronym for the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement which is located in Mexico. CIMMYT is concerned primarily with maize and wheat, but also has limited research programs on barley, triticale and cold-tolerant sorghum.
- 3/ IITA - The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture is located in Nigeria. It focuses on four basic research programs: cereal improvement (rice and maize) with important links to IRRI and CIMMYT respectively; grain legumes (principally cowpeas and soybeans); roots and tubers (principally cassava, sweet potatoes and yams); and, farming systems for the lowland, humid tropics.

- 4/ CIAT - The Spanish acronym for the International Center for Tropical Agriculture which is located in Colombia. CIAT's primary areas of research are on beef cattle, cassava, beans and farming systems. It also has modest maize and rice programs which are strongly linked with CIMMYT and IRRI, respectively, for backstopping. Finally, CIAT has a swine program of limited scope which is concerned primarily with management and nutrition problems.
- 5/ CIP - The Spanish acronym for the International Potato Center which is located in Peru. CIP is a single-crop institute devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum - the white or Irish potato.
- 6/ ICRISAT - The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics is located in India. ICRISAT's mandate is to develop as a world center of excellence for improvement in the genetic potential and production techniques of sorghum, millets, pigeon peas and chick peas, and to promote the development of improved cropping patterns and farming systems in the semi-arid tropics. It is expected to begin a modest program of peanut improvement.

Being Established

- 7/ ILRAD - The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases is being established in Kenya. ILRAD will develop a sustained fundamental research program focusing on immunological and related aspects of trypanosomiasis and theileriosis (primarily East Coast fever), two of the most devastating diseases of cattle in the tropics - particularly in Africa.
- 8/ ILCA - The International Livestock Center for Africa is to be based in Ethiopia. It will be concerned with identification of improved major animal production systems in tropical Africa, and in assisting the governments and authorities responsible for achieving new levels of productivity.

Related Activities

- 9/ IBPGR - The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has its Headquarters and Secretariat at FAO IN Rome. The basic function of the Board is to promote an international network of genetic resources activities to further the collection, conservation, documentation, evaluation and utilization of plant germ plasm.
- 10/ WARDA - The West Africa Rice Development Association has its headquarters in Liberia. The CGIAR supports part of WARDA's research (The W-1 program) which involves coordinated rice trials in 12 West African countries.

Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance
Agency for International Development
August 28, 1974

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP					DATE 7/19	
TO:	Name or Title	Urgen. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	<i>L. Hesser</i>				<i>PH</i>	7/22
2.	<i>A. Cox</i>					7/26
3.	<i>M. Galt</i>					
4.	<i>H. Galt</i>					
5.						

Approval	For Your Information	Note and Return
As Requested	Initial for Clearance	Per Conversation
Comment	Investigate	Prepare Reply
File	Justify	See Me
For Correction	Necessary Action	Signature

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

Is he telling us something in the last sentence?

yes I think so

PH

FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)	ROOM NO. & BLDG.	PHONE NO.
<i>By D. Galt</i>		



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

File
CG
JUL 18 1974

MEMORANDUM

July 16, 1974

To: TA/AGR(AID) - Dr. Guy Baird
Rm. 2245

From: SCI - William H. Taft III *WHT*

Subject: Your Package on Agricultural Research Networks

Thank you very much indeed for the informative materials on Agricultural Research Networks. Although SCI is not directly concerned with the food problem within the Department of State, we have a strong associated interest, as you may surmise from our sponsorship of a seminar on the subject. I am sending you a copy of our summary of the proceedings of Saturday morning June 15. I found it a stimulating meeting. Thank you again for the documents. It seems to me that articles for wide magazine dissemination could be usefully based on their information, but perhaps there are such without my knowledge. It strikes me though that AID does not always put its best foot forward in this regard.

Attachment:

Summary minutes of June 15, 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON SCIENCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

June 14-15, 1974 Meeting

Summary of Session Held on Saturday, June 15,
in Room 1107, DOS.

The June 15 session of the Advisory Committee on Science and Foreign Affairs, which was open to the public, was devoted in its entirety to an examination of policy issues created by the impact of energy and fertilizer shortages and price rises on global food production. The basic purpose of the session was to develop for the Committee information which would permit the members to arrive at a subsequent judgment as to whether the Committee should undertake an in depth examination of certain aspects of the food and energy problem with the aim of making policy recommendations to the Secretary and the Department.

Four leading authorities on this general subject made presentations to the Committee during the Saturday session.

Dr. Don Paarlberg, Director of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, made the first presentation. He gave the Committee an overview of the food and fertilizer and energy problem. Insofar as future food production estimates were concerned, Dr. Paarlberg said he thought that the 1974 crop outlook was good in the United States and Canada but that food production in the developing areas would, in view of fertilizer shortages, be more dependent than would ordinarily be the case on good weather. Insofar as the period between now and the end of the century was concerned, Dr. Paarlberg said he was reasonably optimistic about the ability of the world to meet at least its minimum food requirements. He foresaw farm production as increasing at an annual per capita rate of 1.5 percent in the developed areas and at a per capita rate of .5 percent in the developing areas. Insofar as the twenty-first century was concerned, Dr. Paarlberg said that population control offered the only possible solution to the problem of feeding the world's peoples.

Dr. Paarlberg then discussed three ideas about food production which he said were ill-founded and fallacious.

The first fallacious notion that U.S. farm production is threatened by lack of fuel or high prices for fuel. Actually, Dr. Paarlberg said, both fuel and fertilizer costs make up only a relatively small percentage of total agricultural production costs. He said that wherever there is a free market or a rational allocation system farmers will get the fuel they need.

The second fallacious notion was that the output of food energy per unit of input of energy in agriculture is decreasing. Dr. Paarlberg presented data to show that this was not the case.

The third fallacious idea was that we should move away from energy intensive agriculture, both at home and abroad. Dr. Paarlberg said that it was simply not workable to do this in the developed areas. He also said, however, that in developing nations, social dislocation factors placed a certain constraint upon efforts to substitute other production factors for human labor in agriculture.

Dr. Paarlberg's remarks concluded with a discussion of issues associated with building up global food reserves. He said that the Department of Agriculture favored giving the private sector a major role to play in this regard and that, although it encouraged international consultation and advice, it favored establishing food stockpiles which were under national, rather than international, control.

One of the topics considered in the discussion period following Dr. Paarlberg's remarks was the possibility that we are now in a period of long-term climatic changes which will adversely affect food production on a global scale. Dr. Paarlberg said that the data now available was insufficient either to confirm or disprove this possibility. The panelists and members also discussed what was being done to guard against the danger of producing crop strains with too narrow a genetic base. The discussants also examined the problems of those countries whose balance of payments positions will be most adversely affected by energy price rises and it was agreed that South Asia faced the most serious difficulties in this respect.

The second witness to appear before the Committee was Dr. Donald McCune, Director, International Fertilizer Development Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority. After talking about the background of the sharp rise in fertilizer prices over the past ten years, Dr. McCune turned to the subject of fertilizer

supply and demand projections. He said that whereas 77 million tons of plant nutrients were produced in 1973 it was expected that the output would rise to 114 million tons in 1980. He said that, thus far, the United States, Japan and Western Europe have been the main producers of fertilizer for world trade. Today, however, many of the developing countries have fertilizer plants under construction or in the drawing board stage.

Insofar as nitrogen fertilizer was concerned, Dr. McCune anticipated that the existing short supply situation would persist for another 4 to 5 years. In the case of phosphate nutrients, he expected that the supply situation would be eased in another 2 to 3 years. Potash, Dr. McCune said, was now in oversupply, but there was a possibility of shortages in the future if additional production capacity was not built by the late 1970's.

Dr. McCune then discussed various steps which could be taken to get more fertilizer to farmers and to put fertilizer to more efficient use in agriculture.

He said that, on the average, fertilizer plants operating in the developing nations are running at only about 65 percent of capacity, and that he thought it would be desirable for the United States to offer the developing nations technical assistance in such areas as plant management, and maintenance and spare parts acquisition. Similarly, he thought it would be useful for AID to profer technical assistance relating to infrastructure and marketing improvements.

Dr. McCune stated that the kind of fertilizer technology developed in the Tennessee Valley Authority did not necessarily produce the types of fertilizer best suited for use in tropical conditions. For example, it could well make economic sense in tropical areas to use less costly fertilizers than are employed in the developed nations. Similarly, such old-fashioned fertilizers as sulfur might be able to do almost as good a job in the tropics as more costly and sophisticated fertilizers. Dr. McCune also saw the need for technological advances which would permit developing countries to make more use of indigeus raw materials. In this respect he cited the desirability of developing better techniques for making use of phosphate containing rocks.

Finally, Dr. McCune noted that there was today no research institute in the world whose main concern is developing fertilizer technology specifically designed for tropical regions.

There was then a discussion of the plans for the International Fertilizer Institute called for by Secretary Kissinger in the UN General Assembly speech of April 15. The planning envisages that the TVA would become responsible for matters relating to research and development on fertilizer technology and that a network of research and testing facilities would be set up throughout the world for the purpose of checking out prospective technological advances under actual field conditions.

The discussants agreed that, in addition to more research and development aimed at better fertilizer technology, there was also a need for more work on the microbiological aspects of nitrogen fixation and for more economic studies concerned with the use of wastes, including human wastes, in food production.

The Committee then heard a presentation made by Dr. Omer J. Kelley, who had just retired as the Director of the Office of Agriculture of the Technical Assistance Bureau of the Agency for International Development.

Dr. Kelley's remarks opened with an account of the history and current status of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. He then described the activities being carried out at the various research centers making up the international agricultural research network which functions under the aegis of the Consultative Group. The Centers he discussed were the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos, the Philippines, the International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat at Mexico City, Mexico, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture at Cali, Colombia, the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan, Nigeria, the International Potato Institute at Lima, Peru, the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics at Hyderabad, India, the International Livestock Center, Africa, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases near Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Kelley also discussed plans for a new center for research on arid land agriculture. (The new International Fertilizer Institute, which would be called the International Plant Nutrition Institute, would be part of this same international research network).

Dr. Kelley then made an extended presentation concerning types of research which could contribute to increasing agricultural productivity in the developing countries. The research areas he discussed included the development of farming equipment

specifically designed for small farms, weed control, farm water management, tropical soil research, research on high lysine corn, pulses, high protein winter wheat and sorghum, and research directed toward dry land area problems. His remarks concluded with a description of the 211 (d) program under which AID assists universities in the task of building additional competence in the professional area of interest to the Agency.

The final witness to appear before the Committee was Ambassador Edwin M. Martin, Senior Adviser to Secretary Kissinger and Coordinator of U.S. Participation in the World Food Conference, which will take place in Rome in November of this year under the sponsorship of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Ambassador Martin said that the Conference would deal with three main questions: What should be done (through both national and international actions) to increase the production and consumption of food in the developing countries? What should be done to provide appropriate levels of food assistance to nations requiring such help? What should be done to provide better food security through such means as the establishment of food reserves and stockpiles?

Ambassador Martin said that the types of research activities which had been described earlier in the meeting would in the main not yield dividends until the decade of the 1980's and later. The key problem of the medium term - between now and 1980 - was how to make better use of existing knowledge.

The Ambassador's remarks placed heavy emphasis on the formidable policy and institutional obstacles which had to be overcome if efforts to raise food output and consumption in the developing nations were to be successful. He cited such existing constraints as pricing policies which offer farmers no incentive to raise production, inadequate credit and marketing mechanisms and the like.

Turning to the subject of food assistance, Ambassador Martin gave the Committee his views on how Title I type food programs designed to ease balance of payments problems might best be carried out. He also said that Title II type food aid - involving such activities as food for work projects and the distribution of food to infants and to the needy - was very difficult to administer but that he nevertheless would favor trying to expand Title II type programs.

Ambassador Martin then summarized U.S. Government thinking on how an international network of food stockpiles might best be brought into being and operated. He discussed various policy issues related to such stockpiling. He also talked about policy questions associated with the preplacing of modest stocks of food at various locations in the world for the purpose of permitting better responses to feeding emergencies.

In concluding his remarks Ambassador Martin emphasized the importance of adopting policies which minimize the harmful impact of great fluctuations in food demand such as those which have recently been associated with grain purchases by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Pollack then invited all those present at the meeting, including members of the public in attendance, to come forward with any ideas they had concerning what our Government should now be doing, over and above the activities now underway or in prospect, to deal with the general food and fertilizer and energy problem.

Dr. Paarlberg said that, in the short term, our main goal should be to try to avert major disasters, which meant putting heavy emphasis on P.L. 480 programs. He said that research and development activities of the kind described by Dr. Kelley were essential to solving medium term problems. Over the long run, to his way of thinking, the problem of limiting population growth was the most serious one we faced.

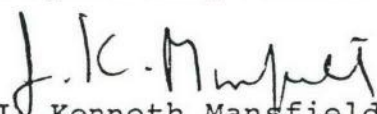
In response to Mr. Pollack's question, Dr. McCune said it was important that we get better intelligence than we now have on global fertilizer production and demand.

Ambassador Martin said that our existing methods for dealing with the food problems of the developing areas were simply inadequate and that it was essential that we press the search for better ways of attacking these problems.

Mr. Robert Berg, of AID's Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, said he deemed it important that we pay sufficient attention to the problem of trying to make sure that adequate supplies of pesticides were made available to the developing nations.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 1:12 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:


J. Kenneth Mansfield
Executive Secretary

6/28/74

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The attached notes summarise the conclusions and recommendations of the TAC on the following proposals, as reported by Sir John Crawford under Consultative Group Agenda Item 9:

- Establishment of an International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Near East and North Africa.
- Plant Nutrition Research Needs.
- World Food Policy Research Institute.
- Aquaculture.
- Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS).

August 2, 1974

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Proposal for the establishment of an International Centre for
Agricultural Research in the Near East and North Africa

1. At one of its earliest sessions the TAC identified the semi-arid winter rainfall zone covering the majority of the countries of the Near East and North Africa as an important ecological area with specific crops and difficult agricultural problems not adequately catered for by the work of any existing international agricultural research centre.

2. It accordingly decided to mount a Mission to review the research needs of this region (which comprises some twenty developing countries), to report on the adequacy of existing research to those needs, and to make recommendations for any action required to reinforce such research.

Skilbeck Mission

3. The Mission, led by Professor Skilbeck, spent six weeks in the Region, and visited seven of the major agricultural countries. It concluded, from these visits, literature survey, and discussions with international and bi-lateral agencies, that a significant reinforcement of ongoing agricultural research and related training activities was needed in the Near East and North Africa, where the gap between supply and domestic production of grains and live-stock is generally widening, and where the productivity of natural resources is actually declining in some areas.

4. It recommended, as the solution most likely to provide answers to the problems impeding the growth of food production in the Region, the establishment of a major new international centre, whose main research activities would lie in the following fields:

- (i) Improving the staple grains of the Region, i.e. wheat, barley, broad beans, and lentils; and possibly also the annual oilseeds and cotton.
- (ii) Increasing the productivity of soil and water resources through the development of improved management and conservation practices, and agro-climatological studies.
- (iii) Developing better farming systems, both in irrigated and rainfed areas, with emphasis on crop-livestock integration, the replacement of annual fallow by fodder crops in rotation with cereals, and the general intensification of land use in arable areas of the Region.

5. The Mission proposed that the headquarters of the new International Centre be located in the Lebanon, with an associate centre in a country representative of the high plateau areas with a semi-Continental climate, and a second in the Maghreb (NW Africa).

TAC Working Group

6. The TAC noted the Mission's recommendations and endorsed its arguments concerning the need for such a centre and its general mandate (see Report of the Sixth Meeting); the TAC decided, however, to set up a Working Group to examine the report in more detail, with the specific objectives of sharpening the focus of the research programme, clarifying the links between the new Centre and other international centres and agencies working in the Region (particularly ALAD, CIMMYT, and FAO), and examining further the questions of its location and structure.

7. The Working Group met in Rome in November 1973, and its conclusions were discussed by the TAC at its seventh meeting in February 1974.^{1/} These did

^{1/} During its discussions the Group had the benefit of a communication from CIMMYT and the advice of the Director of ALAD (Dr R. Havener) and the Assistant Director-General of FAO for the Near East (Dr M. Nour).

not differ in major issues from those of the Skilbeck Mission; the Working Group fully concurred with the need to establish a full-scale International Centre in the Region; it endorsed the broad lines of the research programme proposed, although placing the main emphasis on the improvement of rainfed agriculture, and it accepted the structure of a main centre in the Bekaa Valley of the Lebanon with two associate centres, as recommended by the Mission. It recognised, however, that this was to some extent a compromise solution, and in view of doubts about the extent of land available in the Bekaa recommended that the TAC examine this question further, including the possibility of obtaining some land for range and farming systems work in Syria. The Working Group devoted considerable attention to relationships between the proposed new Centre and CIMMYT. It recommended that the barley breeding work and germ plasm bank of CIMMYT be transferred to the Centre, which might also have outposted to it the CIMMYT staff already stationed in the Region, so that a strong relay linkage could be established with CIMMYT. However, the basic breeding work on wheat would continue to be carried out in Mexico, although consideration should be given to shifting the main focus of the durum wheat programme to the new Centre once it became fully operational. The Working Group envisaged the new Centre as absorbing relevant aspects of the ALAD programme in the Region, subject to agreement with the Ford Foundation, with ALAD gradually being phased out.

TAC Discussion EIGHTH Meeting

8. The TAC supports the contention of the Working Group and reaffirms the view expressed at the SIXTH Meeting that a genuine case has been established for a substantial internationally supported research effort in the Region comprising the Near East and North Africa. It considered a view expressed to it by an observer, that a small coordinating centre or 'relay' station would offer an adequate solution. It does NOT believe this approach is sound for a region which is unique

ecologically in the developing world and which presents difficult research problems. The Committee therefore recommends the establishment of a new International Centre there, although it urges that ongoing international support for research in the countries of the Region be maintained at full strength while new structures are being developed.

9. Following very full debate of the Skilbeck report and that of its own Working Group, the TAC agrees with the three main programme elements proposed on crop improvement, soil and water management, and sheep husbandry, but views these all as components of improved farming systems, which should be the ultimate aim of the new Centre.

10. In the case of crops it recommends that genetic improvement work should be confined to wheat, barley, and the grain legumes; in the case of the cereals in close collaboration with CIMMYT. Work on other crops should be confined to the use of well-adapted varieties in cropping systems; and it is envisaged that one way in which a feed-in of such varieties can be obtained is through the development of relay relations with other International Centres, especially CIMMYT for maize, and ICRISAT for sorghum, millet, and chickpeas.

11. In respect of livestock it is urged that the ALAD sheep breeding work be continued as part of the new Centre's programme, but that the main emphasis should be on improved husbandry and feeding, with the focus on the stratification of the sheep industry between range rearing and finishing of immatures on arable land through the introduction of forage crops into the arable rotation. This will eventually create a demand for improved animals from the breeding programme.

12. A strong effort on climate, soil and water management is considered essential in a region where erosion and aridity are critical constraints, but the TAC sees the main thrust as being aimed at the improvement of cultural techniques in rainfed areas; with the Centre acting mainly in a catalytic capacity in

relation to irrigated agriculture, as a source of transfer of information and methodologies to national programmes. Limited research of a collaborative nature might be undertaken, however, on the development of intensive cropping systems, and on testing and adapting new irrigation and drainage techniques suited to the different conditions of the Region, particularly in areas of difficult soils now being developed for irrigation.

13. It is considered that the new Centre should develop a strong training and seminar programme, on the pattern followed by the existing Centres, as a means of assisting the development of national research capabilities. In view of the considerable history of research both in the Region and in areas outside it with comparable problems, e.g. Australia and the S. Mediterranean, the establishment of an information data bank with storage and retrieval facilities is strongly recommended.

14. The TAC recognizes that delicate issues are involved in defining relationships between International Centres, where more than one is having to undertake a programme of any magnitude on the same crop. There is a clear need for such a programme on wheat and barley in the Near East and North Africa, where those crops are of critical importance, and there are significantly different problems of climate, soil, disease, and consumer requirements to those pertaining in Mexico or elsewhere. The TAC believes that such a programme should be of a multi-disciplinary nature, and should be based at an International Centre in the Region, with essential supporting laboratory facilities; but that it should have strong links to CIMMYT with which some common facilities might be shared. It is envisaged that the principal responsibility for barley breeding and germ plasm collection be gradually taken on by the new Centre, although a continuing role is foreseen for CIMMYT in wide crossing between barley and wheat, and in adaptive

research in Latin America. CIMMYT would retain the primary responsibility for wheat, for which a relay relationship to the new Centre's programme would have to be worked out. In respect of durum wheat it is recommended that CIMMYT continue to have the main responsibility for breeding and germ plasm collection in the immediate future. However, once the new Centre is fully operative it may be logical to focus the main thrust of the durum effort there rather than in Mexico, and this possibility should properly be a matter for discussion in due time between the trustees of the two institutes in consultation with the TAC.

15. At its seventh meeting the TAC decided that it was necessary to explore further the suitability of the headquarters site proposed in the Lebanon, in the light of uncertainties as to the availability of adequate land for a Centre there, and reservations expressed by some members as to its ecological suitability. Following further review of these issues, and informal discussions by the Chairman with some Lebanese Government and ALAD representatives, it now appears that sufficient land - including irrigated land - could, with Government concurrence and assistance, be obtained in the Bekaa Valley, where there is a fairly wide rainfall gradient, to enable the major elements of the programme to be undertaken there. Consideration may, however, need to be given to reaching agreement also with the Syrian Government for the provision of additional rain-fed land in an adjacent area of Syria for range/crop/livestock integration work in the farming systems programme.

16. Since in every other respect (accessibility, availability of trained supporting staff, housing and services, etc) the Lebanon is almost ideal, the TAC recommends the establishment of the headquarters and main research programme there, subject to confirmation of the availability of suitable land.

17. In making this recommendation it has also taken into account the fact that on technical evaluation no single country could be found which was adequately representative of the full range of conditions in the Region, and that there would therefore in any case have to be at least one and possibly two associate Centres to complement the main Centre, no matter where it was located. One of these must be in the cold winter zone, and the TAC therefore would welcome an interest on the part of the Iranian Government in the proposal. The other should be in a North African Country, representative of the true Mediterranean climate - possibly Algeria. It is envisaged that while the Associate Centres would be established in close proximity to an appropriately located Government Station and might even share some of its facilities, they would be under the control of one International Board and the management of the Lebanon Centre, and would accordingly be funded as part of the core programme. The TAC believes that these Associate Centres should be phased in at a relatively early stage of the Centre's operations.

18. The TAC has further reviewed the staffing proposals of the Skilbeck Mission, and considers these inadequate to the tasks to be undertaken. Without prejudicing judgements of the Board and management of the Centre it is difficult to be precise as to the likely staff component and recurrent costs. However, a very preliminary assessment by the Secretariat indicates an order of magnitude of six to eight million dollars for the core programme of the headquarters and Associate Centres after five years. We recognize that this implies a considerable funding commitment, but nevertheless commend the proposal to the Consultative Group as one of very high priority affecting a large number of countries and the nutrition, employment, and livelihood of some 250 million people.

PLANT NUTRITION RESEARCH NEEDS

Plant nutrition research needs

1. At its seventh meeting the TAC discussed the need for improving the effectiveness of fertilizer use in the tropics and expressed grave concern at the effect which increased costs and reduced availability of chemical fertilizer might have on the impact at the farm level of the research which was being supported by the Consultative Group. It requested that this matter be drawn to the attention of the Preparatory Committee of the World Food Conference and urged that the Committee consider placing the subject on the agenda of the Conference. It noted a suggestion from TVA that further research was required on fertilizer formulation for tropical conditions, and asked that a more definitive proposal be prepared for consideration at its next meeting. At the same time it felt that the question of chemical fertilizer should not be considered in isolation, but as part of a wider effort which would attempt to integrate research on all potential sources of plant nutrients. It agreed to pursue this matter further in July.

2. Following that discussion the TAC has received papers dealing with the three main elements of chemical, microbiological, and organic sources of plant nutrients and notes that research is proceeding at a number of centers in both developed and developing countries on various aspects of the overall problem. It has received a specific suggestion from the US Government that an International Plant Nutrition Institute should be established, and appreciates the United States initiative in asking TAC to examine this and related matters.

3. The TAC considers, however, that while economies in the use of chemical fertilizer might well prove possible as a result of an integrated research effort on plant nutrition, it should not be assumed that the need for expansion in fertilizer supply is likely to lessen, if food production is to match population and income growth, and the requirements of improved nutrition in the developing countries. It wishes to reiterate for the attention of the Consultative Group its earlier resolution on this subject.

4. The TAC therefore stresses the need to encourage work on:

- (i) increasing the efficiency of fertilizer use;
- (ii) designing fertilizers adapted to the needs of tropical soils and growing conditions;
- (iii) reducing costs of production;

and with these aims in view wishes to examine further the best means of cooperating with the fertilizer industry.

5. It believes that industrial research on the development of chemical fertilizers suited to tropical environments, and on fertilizer plant adapted to the needs of the less advanced countries has been inadequate, and that accelerated activity in this field might bring rather rapid benefits. It recognizes, however, that this requires considerable investment in laboratories and pilot plants, and therefore particularly welcomes the offer of the United States Government to examine ways and means of capitalizing on the research and production engineering facilities of TVA for the benefit of the developing countries.^{1/} TAC encourages the Government to table a definite proposal for its early consideration.

^{1/} See attached letter from the Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

6. In the course of discussing these matters the TAC noted that the current shortage and high price of fertilizer have led to some concern about the relevance of the plant breeding work of the International Centers, since it is widely believed that the varieties with a high yield potential developed by such Institutes are not of value without large quantities of fertilizer. While it is correct that such high yielding strains can give economic responses to high levels of fertilizer it is not true that they are unsuited to conditions of sub-optimal or limited fertilizer availability. The available data, both from national programmes and International Centres clearly indicate that locally adapted dwarf varieties of wheat and rice can give higher yields than the traditional tall strains at low or even zero fertilizer application. This is because of the ability of the high yielding strains to divert more of their total dry matter to grain production. Hence they are even more relevant under conditions of fertilizer scarcity and developing nations with limited fertilizer stocks will do well to multiply and distribute good quality seeds of locally adapted high yielding strains as rapidly as possible.

7. The TAC is thus convinced that the plant breeding research at the International Centres remains highly relevant and stresses the importance it places on this and on the work on the more effective use of fertilizers at the farm level underway at the Centres and in national programmes. It accords high priority to research on crop-fertilizer interactions, not only in relation to the development of highly responsive varieties, but also because of the economies in fertilizer use which appear possible when plant nutrition requirements are viewed in the context of the farming system rather than the isolated needs of individual crops.

8. In the area of biological fixation of nitrogen and microbiological solubilization of soil nutrients the TAC notes the important work in progress in a number of developed countries, and inter alia the interesting possibilities of transferring nitrogen-fixing bacteria from legumes to other crops. While recognizing that this is a long-term objective likely to require highly sophisticated research it emphasizes the need to encourage and accelerate this and other advanced research on this aspect of plant nutrition, and to develop links between research teams in developed countries and those working in this field at the International Centres and in national programmes in developing countries. TAC is aware that interesting results are already emerging from centres and other programmes which might selectively be reinforced, but has not concluded at this stage that a single centralized effort is necessary or feasible.

9. The TAC also recognized the potentially important contribution of organic matter and recycling of organic wastes to plant nutrient supply and notes the imaginative work under way in India to improve the utilization of organic materials on the land, and to find substitutes for the use of manure for fuel. At the same time, there appears to be formidable logistical, technical, and socio-economic problems impeding the more effective and complete use of organic materials in general, including wastes, and relatively little research appears to have been focused on these problems, especially in the tropics.

10. There is thus a large and complex field of research to be studied in dealing with plant nutrition, of the overall problem, the progress made so far is quite uneven in different aspects and the research required in future is at various levels of sophistication. The TAC therefore sees an urgent need for monitoring the progress of such work, to ensure the maximum

impact and integration of research both in and outside of the International Centres, in developed as well as developing countries, by organizing workshops, collaborative research networks, and other means of continuing dialogue between research workers. This should ensure that research was adequately supported on specialized aspects, as well as improving coordination of the overall effort.

11. While recognizing that there may therefore well be a case for some special machinery to be established to undertake this role the TAC wishes to be informed further on all aspects of this complex field of research before making a recommendation for specific action to the Consultative Group. It has therefore decided to establish a Working Party to function as a Sub-Committee of TAC, so as to examine the best ways and means of giving effect to the need to mobilize the experience of TTA and other bodies; how best to monitor work at the Centers and elsewhere in all relevant fields, and to stimulate further needed research in each of the three main elements of chemical, microbiological, and organic aspects of plant nutrition indicated above.

12. The Sub-Committee would be empowered to contact all major organizations and leading scientists in fields of research relevant to its terms of reference, and would be asked to report to the February meeting of TAC.

13. The TAC attaches the highest importance to this whole field of inquiry and wishes to assure the Consultative Group of the priority it is giving to the subject. However, it will be apparent that it does not at this moment envisage a new and comprehensive Centre for original research to cover all aspects of plant nutrition, but rather an instrument of coordination and/or supplementation to research and training efforts already in existence within

14. In the course of its current meeting the TAC has also noted with concern the probability as reported by FAO of a widening gap between demand and supply of pesticides in the world. Since these are not only extremely important in their own right as a means of increasing productivity of crops and livestock, but can also have a high degree of complementarity with fertilizers and high-yielding varieties, this may pose a further serious threat to world food supplies. The TAC therefore proposes, at its February meeting to examine whether a comparable approach to that it is examining in relation to fertilizers, would also be relevant to reinforcing chemical and biological research in crop and livestock protection.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

July 30, 1974

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sir John Crawford, Chairman
Technical Advisory Committee
Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research

FROM: Joel Bernstein, AID/W *JB*

There follows the information that you requested on some recent developments that are relevant to TAC's consideration of what might be done to strengthen research on means of improving nutrition of developing country crops.

AID has under consideration, subject to further review and approval, action to establish an independent, private non-profit corporation -- on land to be provided by TVA at Muscle Shoals, Alabama -- that would do R&D work on the design of new types of fertilizers tailored to the needs of developing countries and on related questions such as improved production and marketing processes, use of lower cost materials, and other factors designed to improve the cost/efficiency ratio of fertilizers for developing country farmers. Small scale research of this type already done by TVA under an AID contract and other indications suggest that there are major needs and potentials for improvements in this sphere. This corporation would build on and extend the close and widespread working relations with developing countries and with the international research centers previously established by the National Fertilizer Center of TVA.

Although the new corporation we have in mind would be autonomous, we understand that TVA is prepared to provide it with access to the extensive pilot plant, laboratory, library and other facilities and to the large engineering and scientific staff of its Muscle Shoals establishment. TVA would sell maintenance and other services to the new corporation at its own costs. We estimate that these arrangements would save well over \$100 million in capital costs involved if comparable facilities were to be established elsewhere, and would also provide unique access to professional support resources. They also permit rapid start up of whatever program the new corporation would undertake.

The corporation would be chartered on a basis that would provide for its absorption into any broader international institute dealing with plant nutrition that the CGIAR might establish at some later date, if and whenever that occurs and if the international institute wished to absorb the Muscle Shoals corporation. The latter would be expected to have a multi-national Board and staff from its inception.

This AID initiative reflects several factors:

- the urgency of the need to move as rapidly as possible to develop better technologies for nutrition of developing country crops as a sine qua non for preventing mass hunger in the world over the remainder of this century;
- availability of a unique capability at Muscle Shoals for research on chemical fertilizers -- ready, willing and able to be mobilized very quickly for the needed R&D work and on a most favorable cost efficiency basis;
- the desire of the United States Government, expressed by Secretary Kissinger to the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly last April, to take tangible steps promptly to further international action to alleviate world food/fertilizer problems.

We hope that this will facilitate the task of CGIAR/TAC in trying to come to grips with the plant nutrition problem, and would like to cooperate in whatever ways are feasible.

PROPOSAL FOR A WORLD FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Proposal for a World Food Policy Research Institute

1. In considering the relevance of research in the social sciences to its mandate the TAC has explicitly recognized the importance of the work of the economists and sociologists at the International Centres in guiding the programme formulation of those Centres and in securing the successful application of the results of their technical research. TAC has also emphasized the need for strengthening national research efforts in the field of public policy related to agricultural development, and urged that suitable feed-in/feed-back mechanisms be established to transmit to government planners the findings of micro-economic research on the use and implications of new technology.
2. In addition to these aspects of socio-economic research in agriculture attention was drawn at the seminar on socio-economic research for agricultural development held in Washington in July 1973 to the need for policy studies related to certain problems affecting groups of countries or even the overall pattern of world agriculture, hopefully leading to better management of the world's food and agricultural resources, and the avoidance or at least the alleviation of recurrent famines, scarcities of critical inputs, price fluctuations, and other crises. It was suggested that means of satisfying this need might also be examined by the Technical Advisory Committee.
3. At its seventh meeting the TAC therefore discussed the research needs in this wider field of macro-economic problems and concluded that such research was both within its terms of reference and highly relevant to the objectives of the Consultative Group and the work of the International Centres as well as to national agricultural policy formulation. It considered that there might be merit in having selected aspects of research on global problems affecting

agricultural development, with particular reference to critical issues concerning food, undertaken at a specially created institute and it established a TAC Sub-Committee to study the matter further.

4. The Sub-Committee fully concurred with the TAC's views on the need for further research in this field and unanimously recommended the establishment of an institute with the independence, competence, and flexibility to undertake studies on key policy issues bearing on world agricultural development, particularly those which might have sensitive political or social connotations. It did not feel, however, that any single institute could deal adequately with all aspects of development studies related to agricultural and rural development. In view of the likelihood of continuing difficulty and uncertainty over the world food situation it recommended that the task of the proposed institute should be restricted to research and related information and training activities bearing primarily on world food policy. This would also enable it to provide most useful guidance to the work of the TAC, Consultative Group, and commodity research centres.

5. Within this general mandate it considered that the institute should be given terms of reference broad enough to enable it both to keep in view the current problems and policies of major producing and consuming nations and their probable impact on the short-term food situation in the world with particular reference to the outlook for developing countries; and, through analysis of selected key policy issues, to offer guidance to national and international planners on the measures required to improve the management of agricultural production resources to increase world food supplies, and to achieve a more equitable distribution of available food.

6. The TAC notes and endorses the recommendations of its Sub-Committee and sees a clear need for the establishment of a World Food Policy Research Institute along the lines proposed. In its consideration of the role and functions of such an Institute it has had the benefit of the report prepared by Dr Oris Wells and the advice of the Director-General of FAO, and wishes to express its appreciation of their guidance. It stresses that the main tasks of the proposed Institute should be research and the dissemination of the results of this research to as wide and influential an audience as possible. While recognizing the importance of training, it does not consider that this should be a major aspect of this Institute's work, although it supports the Sub-Committee's view that a limited component of graduate research fellowships from developing countries to participate in the programme of the Institute would be a valuable means of combining training and research.

7. The TAC therefore proposes that the Institute should be established with the following mandate:

- (1) To keep the global food and agricultural situation under continuous independent review and analysis (supply, demand, stocks, and short-term outlook for the major agricultural products, as well as fertilizer and other inputs, price and trade developments and prospects).

Its main source of intelligence for this purpose would be secondary data, drawn from FAO, IBRD, and other appropriate bodies, but utilizing both published and unpublished information.

- (ii) To examine selected major and related agricultural policy and trade problems, particularly those involving sensitive relationships between and among countries, e.g. distribution of fertilizer or other inputs in short supply; food and other aid policies; export policies of major producers; trade preferences, trade barriers, and other effects of policies adopted by developed countries on the agriculture of developing countries. This research would be done in cooperation with other international agencies and national institutions, and the results would be fed into the outlook and information activities of the Institute. A particular objective would be to help national planners identify the possible impact of problems or actions arising outside their countries on their internal economies and policies.
- (iii) To identify and research emerging and future problems of global concern likely to have an important bearing on food production and utilization (including competition between supplies for food and feed) in the longer term.

A major objective of their studies would be to indicate the actions needed in the next few years to gear up for better resource allocation and management and to improve productivity and food availability in the long run. The TAC is of the opinion that this aspect of development policy is currently receiving inadequate attention both vis-a-vis short-term emergency action and long-term perspective planning.

- (iv) To transmit up-to-date and relevant information derived from its research to policy-makers, through research monographs, seminars and workshops on selected topics and specific devices such as an annual

conference to discuss the main functions and implications of its most recent research, the results of which would be published in its annual report.

The TAC believes that in addition to improving current awareness of major changes in agricultural policy by important producing countries or the introduction of new technologies which are likely to affect their own policy decisions such meetings could provide opportunities for interchange of ideas with national planners and staff of International Centres and Agencies on critical issues of international agricultural policy and would thus also offer guidance to the Institute as to what additional research was needed and how it might be approached.

8. The TAC welcomes the recent initiatives of the FAO Council and Conference in strengthening the Organisation's work in data-gathering, food intelligence, and the establishment of an early-warning system, and also notes with satisfaction action by the United States and some other national agencies in this field. It does not therefore feel that such activities should form part of the work of the proposed new Institute, although it should draw on relevant data as a feed into its analytical work.

9. Both in this connection and in the conduct of its research programme, the TAC stresses the need for close and sensitive working relationships between the Institute and other agencies such as FAO and IBERD with major responsibilities in fields of food and agricultural policy analysis or socio-economic research bearing on the agricultural sector. To the fullest extent possible the Institute must complement and reinforce rather than compete with their activities. One way in which it might do this would be to undertake independent and

public analysis of controversial or politically sensitive issues, where the freedom of action or expression of other agencies dependent on government support might be inhibited, even if such issues were theoretically within their terms of reference.

10. The TAC envisages that much of the research of the Institute, including the kind of studies indicated above, would either have to be undertaken on a task force basis, by teams of research fellows and associates, and/or by subcontracting to appropriate universities or other research institutions. The "core" staff of the Institute would be relatively small, and in addition to participation in task forces where feasible, would have an important "think tank" role in identifying researchable topics, screening for priority, and working out methodology in collaboration with members of the task forces. A clear need is foreseen to associate staff of the International Research Centres, and of the agencies of the UN system in such studies, both to give the broad input of inter-disciplinary expertise and experience of developing countries required to supplement the background of the Institute's staff, and because the output of the Institute, if it has its feet firmly on the ground, ought to be highly relevant to their own policies and programmes.

11. However, while recognizing the important two-way benefits which ought to accrue from close links between the Food Policy Research Institute and other international as well as national agencies, the TAC considers that a prerequisite for its success in exerting a useful and effective influence on critical issues related to world food policy must be ability to speak and publish freely and authoritatively in a way which governments will listen to. This implies not only a highly competent multi-disciplinary staff, but a structure

and degree of autonomy in the exercise of its functions comparable to that of the International Agricultural Research Centres.

12. The TAC believes the latter to be of paramount importance and has therefore given very careful consideration to the type of model most likely to ensure the necessary degree of freedom, including those of the privately funded Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS), the International Centres, and the International Plant Genetic Resources Board. While leaning towards the Centre model it does not wish to foreclose the options at this time, nor does it necessarily see them as mutually exclusive.

13. A sufficient basis of solid financial support is considered indispensable to launch the Institute and to guarantee its continuance for a sufficient period to attract high quality staff. Should the Institute appear on independent review to be doing relevant and valuable research after an initial five-year period, the TAC would support the initial backers of the Institute going to the Consultative Group for a broader basis of funding.

14. A closely related matter to which the TAC has also devoted considerable attention is the location of the Institute. Bearing in mind the advantages of strong working links with other agricultural development agencies, members saw merit in basing it in Rome in close association with FAO as the principal agency responsible for food and nutrition policy, provided adequate autonomy and flexibility for the Institute could be guaranteed. Washington and Geneva were also suggested as possible sites. Clearly the advantages and disadvantages of each will have to be weighed further once agreement has been reached in principle to establish the Institute.

15. Regardless of location, however, we again emphasize the importance of linkages between the Institute, major international bodies such as FAO, IBRD, and UNDP, and national agencies such as the USDA. The TAC assumes that a form of international board appropriate to the nature of its work and location will be set up for the governance of the Institute and one way of ensuring the necessary close relations and access to their documents, library and other facilities would be representation of appropriate agencies on this governing body.

16. The TAC commends the proposal for a World Food Policy Research Institute to the Consultative Group as a worthwhile undertaking; and suggests that once funding is available, whether through a consortium of private donors or the Consultative Group itself, a steering committee be set up to examine questions of staffing and location further, and to open negotiations for the Institute's establishment and the appointment of the Board.

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture

1. TAC reviewed the report "Aquaculture Research Program" prepared by a Sub-Committee of experts. Thanks to this report, TAC now had a much better grasp of the problems. The report had usefully drawn attention to the shortage of trained scientific personnel in aquaculture and the subsequent need for training. The report had also made clear the need to organise research not only vertically (e.g. studying common problems of reproduction physiology in a number of species) but also horizontally by tackling all the problems associated with the life cycle of a given species. TAC also noted the valuable contribution which FAO through its newsletter was making to the dissemination of information on aquaculture and believed that this work should be strengthened.
2. Recognizing that fish was an important protein source, TAC considered that aquaculture had the potential to contribute to a significant breakthrough in food production. Given the state of the art and the dearth of research workers in the field, TAC was not prepared to recommend at this stage that the Consultative Group make a massive input into aquaculture research. At the same time TAC felt it would be remiss if it did not recommend that a limited start be made on one or two scientific bottlenecks in a selected region in order to test the feasibility of a later major request to the Consultative Group.
3. TAC therefore proposes to establish a Sub-Committee of its members which, with the benefit of the best technical advice, would identify one or two research opportunities in South East Asia. TAC expects

4. TAC felt that, particularly at this stage in the development of the science of aquaculture, there was a considerable role for bilateral aid and it therefore wished to commend research and training in aquaculture to the attention of donors. TAC would appreciate being kept informed of present and projected activities and through its Sub-Committee would be prepared to advise donors in this field.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEM (CARIS)

Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS)

1. The Committee had examined at its seventh meeting the two directories prepared by different methods during the Pilot phase of the CARIS project. Although no decision had been taken at that time regarding the future extension of the project to global coverage a useful preliminary discussion had indicated a number of key questions which it was decided to bring to the notice of the evaluation team and other competent authorities with a view to providing the Committee with adequate material on which to base its subsequent judgement.

2. Principal amongst the questions raised were the user value of the information provided by the system, its technical feasibility based as it was on the voluntary submission of data, the soundness of the methodology employed and its compatibility with other information systems, adequate means of filling gaps in the data supplied, and finally the comparative costs of the system in comparison with other alternative means of achieving the same objectives.

3. The Committee, having now had the opportunity to study the IDRC evaluation report and other views on user reaction, and to examine the FAO proposal for the expansion of the project to cover all developing countries, has reached the following conclusion:

- (1) There is considerable interest and enthusiasm amongst scientists, not only in the countries covered by the Pilot Project but in other countries which would wish to be included in any expanded project, for the provision of an information service of the CARIS type.

(ii) That the information coverage of the project should, however, be less ambitious than the Pilot Project directories with regard to the depth of detail recorded on ongoing research projects, having regard both to the difficulties of collecting the vast mass of project data required and its early obsolescence thus requiring frequent updating, and to the implied additional heavy costs of these operations.

(iii) That whilst there was no need to record project data as fully as in the Pilot Project there was a need to indicate in general terms what research work was being done where. The following items were recognized as suitable components of an expanded project:

- a) a directory of research stations and establishments;
- b) a directory of research scientists;
- c) an indication of the main lines of ongoing work at each station recorded.

(iv) That an approach on the above lines would be technically feasible and the data could be presented either sectorally or in a classified directory as prepared under the Pilot Project.

4. The Committee also saw considerable merit in establishing linkages between the AGRIS and CARIS projects and noted that the AGRIS project could be expanded to permit cross-linkages with particular reference to the inclusion, not hitherto foreseen, of details of the institution where published work from the developing countries was carried out.

5. The Committee therefore urges FAO, in consultation with the AGRIS authorities, to undertake the necessary revision and restructuring of the proposal for a worldwide CARIS project, taking into account the restricted nature of the research data coverage recommended by the Committee.

6. Recognizing the considerable momentum which had been generated by the Pilot Project, believing that this momentum should not be lost and every advantage taken of the initial investment already made in establishing the Pilot Project, the Committee agreed that support should be recommended for an expansion of the CARIS project to cover operations until such time as the project may be absorbed into the Regular Programme activities of FAO during the 1976-77 biennium.

7/10
AUG 23 1974

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THRU: EXSEC

FROM: AA/TA, Joel Bernstein *JB*

SUBJECT: Report on the July 29 - August 2, 1974 International Centers Week

The Action Memorandum to you which was approved on July 26, 1974, presented the background on Centers Week along with the issues and the AID positions. The purpose here is to brief you on the highlights. A little later the Secretariats of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and of its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will make available official reports containing detailed information on all of the Centers Week activities, and which will be distributed to the Regional Bureaus and PPC. Meanwhile, Attachment A. provides further detail on the major issues.

Four points were of general note or interest. First, the quality of the documentation on proposed programs and budgets was much improved this year; this was due to the efforts of the CG Secretariat which prepared: (a) a concise analytical summary for each institute and program, and (b) a draft integrative paper which highlighted both specific points and general trends or issues. Secondly, the effects of inflation on center budgets was pronounced (and will be noted in greater detail in a following section). Thirdly, considerable attention was given to the related issues of how to finance and improve outreach and national research programs in the future. Fourth, the great importance of expanding research programs in the light of the current world food situation was recognized and it was thought that the matter would be of prime concern at the forthcoming World Food Conference.

More specific highlights follow:

Financing

The proposed budgets for 1975 for existing centers and activities for both core and capital items, totaled \$47 million, including \$34.1 million for core budgets and \$12.9 million for capital projects. This total would place AID's contribution (at 25% of the total) at \$11.75 million. Total preliminary pledges, however, appeared to total about \$44 million (see Table A.) which would bring AID's total down to about \$11 million.

The situation, however, is still in flux and will remain so until firmer pledges are made at the next meeting at the end of October. There is still a possibility that some donors will increase their pledges, or that other donors (including Iran) will join the group. If a gap of \$3 million continues for 1975, some proposed Center programs will have to be curtailed, postponed, or phased. The amount involved, however, is not expected to lead to serious program difficulties.

The proposed budgets represent a substantial increase over 1974 - about \$13.4 million or 40%. The core budget would expand by \$9 million and the capital budget by \$4.4 million. The case of the six original centers, the core budgets would rise by nearly \$6.2 million or 25.6%. Of this, nearly half is due to price increase (\$2.9 million or 12.1%), while the remainder is due to new or expanded activities.

In addition to expenditures on existing centers or programs, some funding may be needed for new projects. The proposed Near East/North Africa Center (to be noted below) could come up for some initial funding in 1975. The International Plant Nutrition Institute (or some mechanism to accomplish the results envisaged) and aquaculture, however, are not likely to be proposed for CG funding until next summer, and the latter project would involve only modest funding.

These increases will, of course, affect the amount of AID funding involved. Last year we expected that the AID input for 1975 would be around \$10.5 million. This year, as noted, it would range from \$11 to \$11.75 million for existing centers, plus an as yet undetermined amount for new projects. Prospective needs for AID funding in future years, exclusive of the new projects, are outlined in Table B.

In my comments (Attachment B), I noted that the budget tables presented to date suggest a gradual leveling off of overall requirements to about \$60 - \$70 million (exclusive of inflation) by 1980, and raised the question of whether the group shouldn't raise its sights to about \$100 million by the end of the decade.

Proposed Centers

TAC presented its views on three proposed centers.

1. International Center for Agricultural Research in the Near East and North Africa. TAC proposes that a full-scale center be established, subject to confirmation of availability of suitable land, in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon. Two associate centers would also be established, one possibly in Iran, and the other in the Maghreb (perhaps Algeria). Main emphasis would be on the improvement of rainfed agriculture. The proposal appeared to be well received by the CG but several members pointed out that they would have difficulty in making grants unless some local funding were also obtained from oil-rich nations. A subcommittee was established to study technical, administrative, and financial matters. It will report to the next CG meeting in late October.

2. International Plant Nutrition Institute. I outlined the U.S. proposal to a meeting of TAC, at which other aspects of the plant nutrition issue were reviewed. The Chairman, Sir John Crawford, affirmed there and to the CGIAR the high priority which he and the members of TAC gave to the proposal. The AID proposal concerning the International Fertilizer Development Center at TVA was also welcomed (this Center is intended by us as a component of IPNI if and when the latter comes into being and wants to absorb it). TAC felt that it needed to do further study of the scope and potentials for work on plant nutrition before presenting its views on the best way to tackle the overall problem. A subcommittee will be established to report back to TAC next February. The issue will presumably come before the CG again next summer. (A full report of the TAC and CGIAR discussions and TAC report on this subject is available in TAB, and is attached to the formal project proposal for a new center at TVA that is coming forward for your approval.)

3. Food Policy Research Institute. TAC proposed that this institute be established. It would be relatively small and would make extensive use of contracts. Initially, it appears, the Institute will be funded as a private corporation for five years by three donors (Ford, Rockefeller, and IDRC). Then, if the preliminary effort is successful, it would be proposed for CG funding. This process may be just as well for several CG donors had some initial doubts about the Institute. A steering committee is to be set up to study technical and administrative details further.

4. Other Proposals. TAC commented on several other proposals, none of which were considered to be of major importance at this time. Their review of aquaculture indicates that a major effort is not in immediate prospect and that total annual funding may be only in the \$500,000 range.

Existing and Proposed Center Developments

1. IRRI. TAC reviewed AID's proposal to shift funding of the farm machinery project to the core budget, and approved an interim move to restricted core. They wish to study the issue further.

2. ICRISAT. TAC approved the inclusion of groundnuts (peanuts) among the crops covered by ICRISAT, but recommended that the Center move slowly until its other programs and the building effort is in hand. Bids were received for the permanent structures during Centers Week and were, we understand, higher than projected.

3. ILRAD and ILCA. The two African livestock centers appear to be well underway. ILRAD (the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases), to be located in Nairobi, plans to start construction of facilities September 1975. ILCA (the International Livestock Center for Africa), to be located in Addis Ababa, is completing negotiations with the Ethiopian Government; a Director has been hired.

4. IBPGR. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has been organized and a formal budget is expected to be submitted to the next CG meeting.

5. WARDA. TAC expressed concern with the scientific level of work being done by the West African Rice Development Association.

6. AVRDC. The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center has still been unable to obtain funding from outside the Asian region (aside from AID and Rockefeller). Unless Japan should come through, the Center may be \$500,000 short of needs in 1975.

Other

TAC proposes to review in detail the technical program of each Center every five years. The process will be initiated with a review of IRRI late in 1975.

This year, Centers Week was presided over by Warren C. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff, of the IBRD. He did an extraordinary job, and his presence augurs well for the future of the CG.

A scientific advisor has been added to the staff of the CG Secretariat.

Attachments:

- A. Summary of International Centers Week
- B. Statement of U.S. Delegate for Agenda Item 5

TA/AGR:GBaird:cg:8-16-74 for *NR*

Table A. PRELIMINARY PLEDGES FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN 1975, August 2, 1974

<u>Donor</u> ^{1/}	<u>Preliminary Pledge</u> - millions of dollars -
United States	up to \$ 11.75 (or 25% of the total)
Canada (CIDA and IDRC)	4.8+ ^{2/}
IBRD	up to 4.8 (or 10% of the total)
IADB	4.0 ^{3/}
Ford Foundation	3.0
Rockefeller Foundation	3.0
Germany	3.0
Sweden	2.5 ^{3/}
United Kingdom	2.3+ ^{2/}
UNDP	1.8
Netherlands	0.85 ^{3/}
Norway	0.7 ^{3/}
Switzerland	0.45 ^{3/}
Japan	0.3+ ^{2/}
Denmark	0.25
Australia	0.18+

^{1/} No specific pledges were stated by Belgium and France, but both are expected to give at least as much as they did in 1974 (\$440,000 and \$125,000 respectively). The Kellogg Foundation also did not indicate a pledge (it gave \$280,000 in 1974).

^{2/} Figures marked with a plus sign may give more; Japan indicated that it planned to give "substantially" more (to IRRI).

^{3/} This pledge is a substantial increase over 1974. In total dollars it most significant in the case of IADB, representing a \$2 million increase.

Table B. AID PORTION OF PROSPECTIVE BUDGETS OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTERS, 1974 to 1978 ^{1/}

	<u>Total Core and Capital Budget</u>			
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u> - millions of dollars -	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
CIAT	1.500	1.700	2.050	2.250
CIMMYT	1.725	2.100	2.225	2.475
CIP	0.600	0.700	0.825	0.975
ICRISAT	2.100	2.500	1.800	1.275
IITA	1.775	1.900	1.950	2.075
IRRI	<u>2.075</u>	<u>1.750</u>	<u>2.025</u>	<u>2.375</u>
Sub Total	9.775	10.650	10.875	11.425
IBPGR	0.250	0.300	0.325	0.350
ILCA	0.725	1.175	1.775	1.550
ILRAD	0.800	1.100	0.850	0.900
WARDA	<u>0.200</u>	<u>0.200</u>	<u>0.200</u>	<u>0.225</u>
Sub Total	<u>1.975</u>	<u>2.775</u>	<u>3.150</u>	<u>3.025</u>
TOTAL	11.750	13.425	14.025	14.450

^{1/} Excludes proposed new activities such as the Near East/North Africa Center, the International Plant Nutrition Institute, and Aquaculture.

Source: AID portion calculated as 25% of program requests summarized in the "Draft Integrative Paper", Consultative Group Secretariat, July 24, 1974, p. 15, Table VII.

August 20, 1974

Attachment A

SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK, 1974

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Compiled by
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Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

PREFACE

This summary is primarily based on notes taken and materials gathered during the all the "open" sessions of International Centers Week, and on written materials prepared by the CG secretariat immediately before the meetings. A few post-Centers Week developments are included. 1/

I. INTRODUCTION

The third annual International Agricultural Research Centers Week was held at the World Bank from July 29 to August 2. As usual, it was composed of two main and overlapping components:

- meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);
- meetings of the members of CGIAR (the donors); noted here simply as CG.

The TAC meetings actually began on Wednesday, July 24 so that the group could prepare recommendations to be presented to the CG the following week.

The CG meetings had two main components: (1) presentations by Center directors which occupied the first 2 1/2 days, and (2) discussion of proposed programs and budgets, occupying the last 2 days. The Center presentations were followed by questions by TAC and CGIAR members. The discussion section this year focused on three main areas: (1) the 1975 programs and budgets of the international centers (as summarized in a draft integrative paper prepared by the CG secretariat), (2) presentation and review of TAC comments, and (3) preliminary indications for financial support for 1975.

1/ Bruce Cheek of the CG Secretariat was of help on several points.

The composition of the TAC and the CG differs. TAC consists of 13 internationally known agricultural scientists and economists (from as many countries). The CG is basically composed of donors and consisted of the three sponsoring agencies (IBRD, FAO, UNDP), thirteen countries, ^{2/} three American foundations, and the Inter-American Development Bank. Observers and potential members included the United Nations Environment Programme and the Kettering Foundation. Iran has indicated its interest in becoming a member. In addition, developing nations are represented on a regional basis.

II. PRINCIPAL RESULTS

The principal results may be grouped under six headings. The most important are the first two: financing and proposed centers.

A. Financing

1. Proposed Budgets for 1975 ^{3/}

The proposed budgets for 1975 for existing centers and activities, including both core and capital items, totaled \$47 million. This represents an increase of \$13.4 million or 40% over 1974. The breakdown by activity, together with comparative data for 1974, is provided in Table 1. The core budget would jump by \$9 million, from \$25.1 to 34.1 million, while the capital budget would expand by

^{2/} Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (W), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. These were not necessarily the same 13 countries represented on TAC.

^{3/} This section is almost entirely based on the "Draft Integrative Paper" prepared by the CG secretariat and issued on July 24, 1974.

Table 1. BUDGET FOR CGIAR SPONSORED RESEARCH
INSTITUTES AND ACTIVITIES, 1974 and 1975. *

Program	1974 (Preliminary)			1975 (Proposed)		
	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total
- millions of dollars -						
CIAT 1/	4.4	1.4	5.8	5.2	0.8	6.0
CIMMYT 2/	5.2	0.4	5.6	6.6	0.3	6.9
CIP 3/	1.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	0.2	2.4
ICRISAT 4/	2.6	3.6	6.2	3.8	4.6	8.4
IITA 5/	5.2	0.4	5.6	6.4	0.7	7.1
IRRI 6/	3.3	1.4	4.7	4.9	3.4	8.3
Subtotal	22.5	7.7	30.2	29.1	10.0	39.1
ILCA 7/	1.0	0.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.9
ILRAD 8/	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.2
IBPGR 9/	0.3	---	0.3	1.0	---	1.0
WARDA 10/	0.7	---	0.7	0.8	---	0.8
Subtotal	2.6	0.8	3.4	5.0	2.9	7.9
Total	25.1	8.5	33.6	34.1	12.9	47.0

* As of July 24, 1974. Does not include projects currently under study.

- 1/ International Center for Tropical Agriculture.
- 2/ International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.
- 3/ International Potato Center.
- 4/ International Center for Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics.
- 5/ International Institute for Tropical Agriculture.
- 6/ International Rice Research Institute.
- 7/ International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases.
- 8/ International Livestock Center for Africa.
- 9/ International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.
- 10/ West African Rice Development Association.

\$4.4 million, from \$8.5 to \$12.9 million. Altogether, the core budget would represent 72.6% of the 1975 total, while capital would account for 27.4%.

Among individual programs, the proposed expansions (core and capital) would be:

Program	Increase Over 1975	
	Millions of Dollars	Percent
CIAT	+0.2	+3.4
CIMMYT	+1.3	+23.2
CIP	+0.1	+4.3
ICRISAT	+2.4	+35.5
IITA	+1.5	+26.8
IRRI	+3.6	+76.6
Subtotal	+8.9	+29.5
ILCA	+1.6	+123.1
ILRAD	+2.1	+190.9
IBPGR	+0.7	+233.3
WARDA	+0.1	+25.0
Subtotal	+4.5	+132.4
Total	+13.4	+39.9

Some of the increase is accounted for by inflation. In the case of the core budgets of the six original institutes, this averaged 12.1% and ranged from 4 to 21%.

The remainder of the increase represents (1) continuance of original building programs and growth (ICRISAT, ILCA, ILRAD, IBPGR); (2) core costs associated with new or expanded programs (particularly CIAT ^{4/} ICRISAT, IITA and IRRI); and/or (3) additional buildings (particularly IRRI ^{5/}).

^{4/}In CIAT's case the proposed increase in the core budget from \$4.4 to \$5.2 million is partly offset by a decline in the capital budget (due to completion of the building program) from \$1.4 to \$0.8 million.

^{5/}IRRI has proposed the construction of a new laboratory for its multiple cropping program as well as some other buildings.

The proposed core budgets for the six oldest centers would be broken down as follows in 1975:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Research	46
Research support	7
Conferences/training	12
Library/documentation	5
General operations	14
General administration	13
Other	3
Total	100

Many of the outreach activities are covered by special projects which are outside of the core budget.

In terms of commodities and programs, the breakdown of the research budget for the six centers would be:

	<u>Percent</u>
Cereals	47
Roots and tubers	13
Grain legumes	12
Livestock	3
Farming systems	17
Other	3
Total	100

The budget proposals are, of course, subject to modification depending on funds available. THE ICRISAT capital budget may well be modified by bids received at the time of the meeting.

2. Preliminary Pledges for 1975

As is customary, CG members try to make a preliminary indication of their funding for core and capital budgets 1975. A more formal and more precise indication will be made again in early November 1974.

Because of the preliminary nature of the pledges, their frequent flexibility in their use, and other factors, it is

difficult to make a very precise listing of funds available for each center or program. ^{6/} Preliminary pledges by donor at this point, however, appear to be roughly as follows:

Donor	Millions of Dollars
United States	up to 11.75 (or 25% of the total)
Canada (CIDA and IDRC)	4.8+
World Bank	up to 4.8 (or 10% of the total)
IADB*	4.0
Ford Foundation	3.0
Rockefeller Foundation	3.0
Germany	3.0
Sweden*	2.5
United Kingdom	2.3+
UNDP	1.8
Netherlands*	0.85
Norway*	0.7
Switzerland*	0.45
Japan	0.3+
Denmark	0.25

*This pledge represents a substantial increase over 1974.

Those nations marked with a plus sign may give more; Japan indicated that it planned to give "substantially more" (to IRRI). No specific pledges were indicated by Belgium and France, but both are expected to give at least as much as they did in 1974 (\$440,000 and \$125,000 respectively). Kellogg also did not indicate a pledge (it provided \$280,000 in 1974). Australia has, over several years, given about \$1 million toward the cost of a phytotron at IRRI; it will be giving \$180,000 in 1975 to finish it up and for related projects. Altogether, the CG secretariat is tentatively calculating total donations of about \$44 million.

Three additional donors are in prospect: Iran, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the Charles F. Kettering Foundation. It is not known at this point, however, whether they

^{6/} UNDP, for instance, has made its pledges over a three to five year period, but is flexible as to the exact amount spent; it has also been making adjustments for inflation.

-/-

will be making any donations in 1975 (the strongest prospect would seem to be a modest donation from UNEP for plant genetic resources).

On balance there would appear to be a budget shortfall of about \$3 million at this point. Some cuts are possible in the budget proposals and certain projects could be postponed or phased in. On the other hand, some additional funds might be forthcoming by the November meeting. The financial situation in 1975 may, therefore, work out satisfactorily.

3. Future Prospects

The longer-run financial situation is, of course, less clear. Preliminary figures prepared by the CG Secretariat point to budget increases for the present institutes and programs of the following nature:

	<u>Millions of Dollars</u>
1976	53.7
1977	56.1
1978	57.8

Thus a severe crunch may come in 1976 unless new sources of funding are forthcoming.^{7/}

The difficulty will be exacerbated by several new projects - to be discussed in the next section - one of which involves a new center in Lebanon. Several donors made it clear that they would have difficulty in funding such a center unless local funds were provided. Another proposed initiative would concentrate on improved technologies for plant nutrition under LDC conditions.

^{7/} Among the developed nations not presently participating (outside of the Communist countries) are: Finland, Austria, Italy, South Africa and New Zealand.

B. Proposed Centers and Programs

TAC has been reviewing several proposals for international agricultural research. Its recommendations and comments were presented to the CG on Thursday, August 1.

1. International Center for Agricultural Research
in the Near East and North Africa

It has been recognized for several years that this region has special and difficult agricultural problems not adequately covered by the work of existing centers. Therefore, more than a year ago, TAC mounted a study mission which spent six weeks in the area. The Mission recommended the establishment of such a center. TAC in turn decided to establish a Working Group to study the matter in further detail. The conclusions of this group were reviewed by TAC which in turn presented its recommendations to the CG.

Briefly, they were as follows: that a full-scale center be established, subject to confirmation of availability of suitable lands, in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, a semi-arid winter rainfall zone. Two associate centers would also be established one in a country "representative of the high plateau areas with a semi-Continental climate", and a second in the Maghreb (Iran and Algeria, respectively, are two prospects). Some land for field work might also be sought in Syria.

The main emphasis would be on the improvement of rainfed agriculture. Main program components would include (1) crop improvement (wheat, barley, and grain legumes), (2) soil and water management, and (3) sheep husbandry. All would be components of improved farming systems.

Close relations would be maintained with other centers, particularly ICRISAT and CIMMYT. The principal responsibility for barley would gradually be transferred from CIMMYT and it might eventually take up the main thrust of the durum wheat work. The sheep and other work presently conducted by ALAD (the Arid Lands Agricultural Program ^{8/}) would be absorbed by the new center.

The proposal seemed to be well received by the CG. The main problem may be one of funding. While the area includes many poor countries (such as Jordan, Sudan, Pakistan, Afghanistan) it also includes some oil-rich countries. Several donors, as noted previously, indicated that they might not be able to contribute unless some local funding is arranged.

It was recommended that a CG subcommittee be established to further study various unsettled technical, administrative and financial arrangements. Such a committee was subsequently established, headed by David Hopper of Canada and composed of potential donors. The group will meet in London early in October and will report to the fall CG meeting.

The Near East Center probably would be the last of the major regional centers.

2. International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI)

TAC became concerned with the world fertilizer situation at its seventh meeting in February 1974. At that time it noted a suggestion that further research was required on fertilizer formulation for tropical conditions and asked that a more definitive proposal

^{8/} ALAD was established by the Ford Foundation in 1968. From that point through early 1974, the Foundation put about \$3 million into the project. In the spring of 1974, Ford announced a new grant of \$1.37 million for 18 months.

be prepared for consideration this summer. It concurrently noted that chemical fertilizer should not be considered in isolation but as part of a wider effort which would try to integrate research on all potential sources of plant nutrients.

Following this, TAC received the specific suggestion from AID that an International Plant Nutrition Institute be established. At its meeting on July 26, much of a morning was devoted to the subject. Dr. Bernstein presented the U.S. proposal for IPNI and discussed the establishment of an international chemical fertilizer center at TVA by AID. Another portion of the session was spent reviewing plant nutrition research requirements, including (1) biological fixation of nitrogen, and (2) organic manures, nutrient recycling and integrated approaches to plant nutrition.

The chairman of TAC affirmed the high priority given by TAC to the areas covered by the IPNI proposal. Other TAC members indicated their own appreciation of the importance of the matter. The unique capability of TVA to do research on chemical fertilizer was recognized. Beyond this, however, there was no immediate general consensus as to the appropriate mechanism to carry this work out.

At the CG meeting, the TAC chairman reaffirmed the above views and stated that TAC:

...particularly welcomes the offer of the United States Government to examine ways and means of capitalizing on the research and production engineering facilities of TVA for the benefit of the developing countries. TAC encourages the Government to table a definite proposal for its early consideration.

The TAC Chairman explained afterwards this meant that they hoped AID would move ahead without any holdup to bring the new center at Muscle Shoals into being so that it would move into its program planning phase. TAC could, however, like to vet whatever program proposals emerged and advise on their integration with its broader thinking on work in plant nutrition. Mr. Bernstein welcomed this TAC role and invited TAC representation at a TVA conference Aug. 27-28 on desirable lines of research on chemical fertilizers for LDC conditions. TAC is sending a representative, as is IDRC which indicated a desire to contribute to the planning grant for the Muscle Shoals center and to work out means for continuing support.

In terms of IPNI as such, TAC suggested that further study was needed before a specific recommendation is offered. It therefore recommended the establishment of a subcommittee or working party to:

...examine the best ways and means of giving effect to the need to mobilizes the experience of TVA and other bodies: how best to monitor work at the Centers and elsewhere in all relevant fields, and to stimulate further needed research...

The CG reaction appeared to be favorable. The subcommittee will report back to TAC next February, by which time the program proposals for the chemical fertilizer work should also be ready for TAC review. Presumably the matter will come before CG again next summer. (TAC will also take up the emerging pesticide problem at its February meeting.)

Fuller reports on the TAC and CG sessions on this subject are available in TAC and have been attached to the PROP for the proposed International Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals.

3. Food Policy Research Institute

TAC and the CG has for several years been concerned with the question of how to provide an improved social science input to the international research effort. Each institute contains an economics unit, but there work has been largely oriented to the production economics of the particular crops handled by the institute. This leaves two major gaps: (a) through analysis of crop and crop system characteristics that would induce wide use of improved technologies by the mass of poor LDC farmers, and (b) broader agricultural policy issues of international scope. A CGIAR sponsored seminar, urged and largely organized by AID staff, was held just before Centers Week in July 1973. It was largely devoted to question (a), but question (b) was flagged. TAC has pursued both questions and during early 1973 the Ford Foundation engaged a consultant (Oris Wells) to prepare a report on question (b), which was submitted to a TAC subcommittee.

Following review of the subcommittee report, TAC proposed that such a center be established, based on a somewhat modified form of the Wells report. Four goals were outlined:

1. To keep the global food and agricultural situation under continuous independent review and analysis.
2. To examine selected major and related agricultural policy and trade problems, particularly those involving sensitive relationships between and among countries.
3. To identify and research emerging and future problems of global concern likely to have an important bearing on food production and utilization in the longer run.
4. To transmit up-to-date and relevant information derived from its research to policy makers in a variety of ways.

The core staff of the institute would be relatively small and much of the work would be done on a task force basis, by teams of research fellows and associates, and/or by subcontracting to appropriate universities or other research institutions. It would utilize statistical and other data currently compiled by FAO and other international and national agencies. Close working relationships would be established with FAO and IBRD. Possible institute sites include Rome, Geneva, and Washington.

While TAC recommended the institute to the CG, it may not necessarily have to be initially funded by the CG. Evidently three groups (Ford, Rockefeller, and IDRC) may be willing to set it up as a private corporation for the first five years. Then, if the preliminary effort is successful, it would be proposed for CG funding.

This approach may be just as well, for several CG members did not immediately take to the idea; feeling it was something that perhaps FAO should do or that perhaps existing institutions could be "beefed up." Some others thought that it might be well to await the outcome of the World Food Conference before moving very far (but the wisdom of this was questioned by others). FAO indicated its support for the institute, providing it (FAO) was involved in establishment of the institute.

A steering committee will be set up to study technical and administrative details further. It has been suggested that it be headed by Sir John Crawford, but this is not at all certain.

4. Other Proposals

Four other relatively minor project proposals were considered by TAC.

a. Aquaculture. TAC reviewed a report on "Aquaculture Research Program" prepared by a sub-committee of experts. While TAC thinks that aquaculture has the potential to make a significant contribution to food production, the present dearth of research workers and certain scientific bottlenecks have constrained TAC from suggesting a large research input. Rather it proposed that a subcommittee be established which would, with the benefit of scientific advice, identify one or two research and training opportunities in South East Asia. TAC in turn might then recommend funding of up to \$500,000.

b. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System). This project has involved the preparation of several prototype directories of agricultural research. TAC recommends interim funding for continuation of this work until it can be absorbed into the regular program activities of FAO during the 1976-77 biennium. Items recognized as suitable components of such a project include:

- a directory of research stations and establishments;
- a directory of research scientists;
- an indication of the main lines of ongoing work at each station recorded.

c. Tropical Fruits and Water Buffalo. TAC did not have an adequate opportunity to complete its review of these topics. They will be considered at the next meeting.

C. Proposed Program Changes at Existing Centers

TAC also reviewed proposed program or administrative changes at existing institutes. The following four items seem to have been of most significance.

1. IRRI.

In the 1975 IRRI budget it is proposed to switch funding of the agricultural machinery project from special AID funds to the core budget. TAC didn't have time to evaluate fully this action but did express some initial reservations about it. Such a shift, in TAC's opinion, might suggest institutionalization of a type of work which could, conceptually be handled in other institutional ways (an Asian Institute for farm machinery has, for example, been discussed). TAC did, however think it appropriate for the switch to be made to restricted core budget on an interim basis (at least until the 5-year review, to be noted later, is made).

2. ICRISAT.

ICRISAT has proposed to add groundnuts (peanuts) to the range of crops under its purview. It thinks that it can do this at no capital cost and with modest staffing costs. TAC agreed with the logic and importance of this addition. It suggested, however, that ICRISAT proceed slowly until it has the other aspects of its staffing pattern and building program in hand. It suggested the acquisition of a collection of germplasm for immediate consideration.

3. CIAT.

It is agreed that CIAT will act as a coordinating center for a bean program in Latin America. A submission setting forth the structure and cost of this program is yet to be received by TAC.

4. WARDA.

The West African Rice Development Association is a test case aimed at strengthening national research programs through CG support to a regional organization. TAC is not satisfied that the research program is of sufficiently high caliber. If conditions do not improve, TAC would reluctantly suggest withdrawing support for the program. Dr. John Coulter, recently appointed scientific advisor to the CG secretariat, will be visiting WARDA soon to analyze the situation.

D. Current Center or Program Developments

As 2 1/2 days were spent summarizing center accomplishments it would take considerable space to report them. All of the centers had newly printed annual reports available. Suffice it to say that it was highly productive. A few developments, however, might be noted.

1. ICRISAT.

Bids for ICRISAT's building program were received during Centers Week. It was subsequently learned that they were substantially higher than anticipated. This may necessitate modification in architectural plans for more modest facilities, followed by re-submission of documents for new bids.

2. ILRAD and ILCA.

The African livestock centers, The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases and the International Livestock Center for Africa, appeared to be well underway.

a. ILRAD. A 180 acre site has been allotted in Kabate, a suburb of Nairobi by the Government of Kenya. It neighbors on the veterinary school of the University of Nairobi and the Veterinary services of the Government. Architectural work is under way and construction is to begin in September 1975 and be completed in September 1977. The estimated total capital cost is \$6 million, \$4.5 million for buildings and \$1.5 million for equipment. ILRAD suffered a serious loss in the death of its director in April 1974; Dr. John Pino of the Rockefeller Foundation, Chairman of the Board, is carrying out administrative duties on an interim basis.

b. ILCA. The Memorandum of Agreement on the establishment of ILCA was signed in Addis Ababa by representatives of the World Bank (acting for the CG) and the Government of Ethiopia in July. The Memorandum is now being submitted to the Ethiopian Parliament for approval. Dr. Jean Pagot has been chosen Project Development Officer and will become Director when the Center is formally established. Sites have been chosen for a headquarters and a sub station. A brief for the design of the physical facilities, expected to cost \$3.55 million, has been drawn up.

Program planning has begun. Initial research will focus on:

- the relation between drought, the seasonal movement of livestock, and nomadism;
- the state of knowledge about the adaptation of foreign breeds of cattle in Africa.

A documentation service is to be one of the main activities. The staffing pattern calls for an economics unit.

3. IBPGR

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has been organized. A board of directors has been established and the first meeting held in Rome in June. Richard Demuth, former chairman of the CG, has been named chairman of the Board. Initial funding has been provided by five CG members. A formal program and budget will be presented in November. Several CG members expressed concern over the rather limited security currently provided for germ plasm collections.

4. AVRDC.

While the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center continues to make good progress on the six crops it has taken up for study (mungbeans, soybeans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, and Chinese cabbage), and has largely completed its building program. It has been unable to attract any funding from outside the Asian region except for AID/ and the Rockefeller Foundation. ^{9/} The problem is partly political due to its location in Taiwan; because of the objections of several members of the CG (particularly Sweden) it has not been allowed full membership. AVRDC currently expects 1975 income to be \$500,000 short of needs.

Further funding may be obtained from Japan but otherwise the financial outlook is not bright. The possibility of establishing a branch station outside of Taiwan was again suggested to get around the political problem. Dr. J.C. Moomaw, Director of Outreach at IITA, will replace Dr. Chandler as director next June.

9/ Rockefeller pays the salary of the Director.

5. CIAT & ICRISAT

Dr. John Nickel, Associate Director General of IITA, has been appointed director of CIAT to replace Dr. U.J. Grant who will rejoin the Rockefeller Foundation in New York. This, together with Dr. Albrecht's scheduled retirement from IITA next June and Dr. Moomaw's departure for AVRDC, leave a number of key positions to fill.

E. Administrative and Procedural Matters

1. Budget and Accounting Practices

The CGIAR Secretariat has prepared a revised paper on "Budgeting and Accounting Procedures and Practices of International Agricultural Research Centers". It describes use of funds, preparation of budget requests, and the accounting for funds by Centers. Comments on the draft are desired by September 25.

2. Annual CG Review Procedures

This year for the first time the CG Secretariat prepared individual commentaries on the 1975 programs and budgets of each institute and program. The commentaries were divided into three parts: introduction, program and budget, and issues. These were then combined into a "draft integrative paper" which followed the same general outline. The papers were extraordinarily well done and were of great help in evaluating the 1975 proposals.

During discussion of points raised in the integrative paper, the distinctions between outreach, collaborative research, and special projects were debated. This was tied into the question of whether outreach should be covered to a greater degree of core funding. The consensus seemed to be that a small outreach staff (say up to three)

might well be covered by core funds. Several donors indicated that they have bilateral funds which could be used for outreach activities and which could be more closely tied to center outreach programs.

Other matters discussed included (a) the problem of computing real rather than official rates of inflation, (b) the procedures for planning and financing capital expenditures, and (c) accounting for variations in planned expenditures.

3. TAC Review Procedures

TAC has prepared a paper on "Review Procedures" which proposes a comprehensive scientific review of each Center's program at least every five years. The review team would not be composed entirely of TAC members; some would be drawn from the broader scientific community in consultation with the center involved. The process will be initiated with a review of IRRI late in 1975.

4. Reporting of Related Bilateral Programs

Although not a program item, the question of related national and bilateral research programs arose. It was suggested that CG members prepare lists of such programs and have them available prior to the next CG meeting. AID/TAB has already made such a compilation in its recent Summary of Ongoing Research and Technical Assistance Projects in Agriculture, June 1974.

F. Other Matters

1. CG Brochure

A draft manuscript on the international agricultural research network has been prepared by UNDP. It was rather disappointing and

further work will be needed. The original hope was to get it out for the World Food Conference, but it is questionable that this will be possible given the present state of the manuscript.

2. Changes in CG Leadership and Secretariat

This year's CG meeting was presided over, for the first time, by Warren C. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff of the World Bank. He did an exceptional job. In addition to being a first-rate parliamentarian, he has the facility to be able to summarize complex and occasionally prolix discussions in brief and actionable form. His participation augurs well for the future of the CG.

The Secretariat staff did its usual fine job, and as noted, their comments on the proposed programs were especially useful. Also, as noted, Dr. John Coulter of the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England, will be joining the staff as Scientific Advisor.

The Secretariat has made plans to obtain a larger room for the Centers presentation portion of the program next year. Space constraints made it necessary to limit attendance this year. This development is to be welcomed and we hopefully will make it possible for more AID and USDA members to attend in the future. 10/

III. GENERAL POINTS OF INTEREST

There was a heightened recognition among the group of the increased importance of agricultural research under the current tight world food situation. Joel Bernstein pointed out the challenges and opportunities facing the international agricultural research network.

10/ This development was not announced but was learned in discussions with the CG secretariat.

The forthcoming World Food Conference was suggested as an appropriate forum for discussion of the issue. It was noted that research will provide the theme of the 1975 FAO Biennial Conference.

The need to strengthen national research programs was a point of recurring note. The subject was discussed at the meeting of TAC and it expects to prepare a statement of the subject in the future. (TAC expects that once the current rush of new centers is over to spend more time on issues of this nature as well as in reviewing current research.)

The concurrent need to think of and orient activities to benefit small farmers also was mentioned regularly.

The fall meeting of the CG is scheduled to be held on October 30 and 31 (and will run over to November 1, if necessary).

Statement of U.S. Delegate for Agenda Item 5, Consultative Group,
August 1, 1974 "Financial Assumptions for Future Planning of CG/TAC"

Mr. Chairman, we congratulate the Secretariat on the very useful draft "Integrative Paper" they have produced on the status and issues of overall financial and program management for the Centers, and on the work done with the individual research centers. We are very appreciative of the efforts involved. They will be of great service to all concern -- both Consultative Group members and center managements.

The Integrative Paper is clear, succinct and we believe perceptive. It notes quite a few significant overall issues that need further consideration at this and later sessions. We certainly support the general thrust of the recommendations and suggestions for strengthening financial and budget management and maintenance of adequate communication between the centers and the Consultative Group. On a few points, we may be inclined a little differently, but we would like to hear the views of others here before expressing ourselves further on such particulars.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak now about a crucial aspect of the report -- the overall financing prospects for the future. This must influence our thinking on how to treat all of the other business before us.

We have learned from the Secretariat's analysis of overall financial requirements and prospects for the International Centers that, in 1975, financial availabilities are likely to fall short of requirements for the first time since CGIAR was formed -- unless some additional financing appears in the next several months. This gap threatens to widen seriously in the years after 1975. I seek your forbearance to reflect on this situation in a wider context, supporting some of your earlier comments.

In November, just after our next meeting, the World Food Conference will convene in Rome. The main facts of world food supply faced by that Conference are well known. An unprecedented rise in world food production over the remainder of this century is indispensable if widespread hunger and suffering are to be avoided. This may require a production increase of 125% or more. Most of this increase must occur where the need is greatest -- in the developing countries. At most, food shipments from the high income countries can supply only a small percentage of developing country needs.

It is also clear that most of the additional food production must result from a more rapid acceleration of yields per hectare rather than from farming additional land as in the past. While there are many factors involved in actually getting enough food produced and consumed by those who need it, there is no doubt that availability of much better farming technologies and systems is indispensable in achieving the needed acceleration of yields. Moreover, we have seen from the dramatic example of new rice and wheat technology that technological breakthroughs can provide a powerful stimulus to taking the other measures needed to increase output.

There has recently been some very interesting marshalling of portions of the evidence on the astounding power of agricultural research to generate production increases, particularly if well linked to worldwide research networks. I am referring to recent studies by Professor Evenson of Yale, extending work that he began for the World Bank about a year ago. This work suggests that an average dollar spent on agricultural research for developing countries has produced an annual output increase building up to about \$60 - \$80 after 8 - 10 years. It also suggests that extension systems and other operational programs do not increase output substantially unless they are supported by good research systems that feed in a continuing stream of improved technology, and that international research linkages greatly multiply the power of the research streams. These conclusions are supported by other recent studies by distinguished agricultural economists.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, there is no achievable route to a satisfactory world food supply situation over the rest of this century that does not depend heavily on accelerated research to uncover new farming technologies and systems that will give much higher yields in actual developing country situations.

A good start has been made towards meeting this need. Expenditures are rising on the key research problems. Particularly significant is the great progress in the organization of production oriented research systems. The concept of worldwide networks of research institutions working together on common production problems is becoming a more powerful reality, month by month.

The more developed networks -- for example, on key crops like corn, wheat and rice -- involve wide-ranging collaboration among international and national research institutions all over the world. The reports here at Centers Week have identified collaboration on joint research, exchanges of information and materials, technical assistance and training arrangements among the participating institutions, joint planning and analysis of research needs and program responses, and so forth. This permits pooling of the world's scientific talent and accumulated knowledge, as well as use of a great variety of developing country ecological situations, for concerted research attacks on major problems impeding growth of food production in developing countries -- with potential applications of results in the more developed countries as well. It permits individual developing countries to draw on a much more powerful array of technical and financial resources and experience for application to their individual production problems than they could possibly hope to mobilize by themselves.

The components of each of the emerging research networks make up an organic whole.

We have seen that the international centers play a "nerve center" role, providing the highly focused concentrations of outstanding scientific resources needed to feed high technology inputs into the creation of improved farming systems, and also providing some international program coordination, storage and dissemination of research products, training and advisory and information services.

Participating developed country centers perform some of these same roles and may be able to attack particular scientific dimensions of common production problems in greater depth than the international centers can handle efficiently.

The developing countries' own research establishments provide the critical and often weak operating links between the international research system and national problem-solving and service systems for helping their farmers. Their ability to contribute to the international research programs is of great importance for the success of these programs, while their ability to draw on the results of the international research and adapt it effectively for use by their farmers is crucial to achievement of agricultural development goals.

My point, Mr. Chairman, is that the organic interrelationships of the work of all three of these components of the international research systems means that their strengthening needs to move ahead in appropriate balance in order to gain the fullest results for developing country farmers. Each of the three components is playing a critical role in making the total system more effective. We believe that each needs strengthening.

AID is acting on that belief. We have been steadily expanding our support for all three elements of the international research networks. For 1975, we are asking Congress for about \$45 million for agricultural research supporting activities.

There seems to be a growing international consensus that, as we look ahead to the rest of this decade, all of the development assistance agencies need to do two things. One is to raise their sights markedly in considering their plans for financing agricultural research and building agricultural research capabilities. The other is to direct their financing so that it helps to build the linkages throughout the international research networks, expanding them to countries not now include and strengthening those already established. It has also been made clear that, to make such efforts fully effective, the developing countries need to give higher priority in their own development budgeting to their adaptive research institutions and to the working linkages these institutions have with operating ministries and with the international systems.

The principal concern of this Consultative Group is the financing of the international research centers. The budget tables before us suggest a gradual levelling off of overall requirements to about \$60 - \$70 million by 1980, assuming fruition of one or two new initiatives proposed by the TAC. This rate of increase is scarcely enough to accommodate current rates of inflation without any increase in the level of research activity -- indeed it may not do so. The expectation that funds will not be available in turn is tending increasingly to forestall serious consideration by TAC and the Consultative Group members of major new opportunities that may exist to reduce bottlenecks to expanded food production in the developing countries.

It is understandable that, faced with budget stringencies and the desire to assure adequate financing for research programs already sponsored by the Consultative Group, we tend to set an approximate ceiling in our minds for the overall budget and to be increasingly reluctant about new initiatives. I believe the effort to stay within notional levels of effort is desirable. However, the stark facts of the world food situation and of inflation suggest that we need to think again about the levels of support for the international centers at which we should be aiming.

Perhaps we should raise our sights to about \$100 million by the end of the decade. This seems barely adequate to take advantage of opportunities to gain badly needed research leverage on food production problems and to protect the billions of dollars that are being invested annually in agriculture in the developing countries. How can we do less in the face of the immense problem of doubling overall agricultural yields of the developing countries in this century? What is involved is a small reordering of investment priorities. In such an endeavor, we need to look to the World Bank, as the largest development assistance investor, for leadership and example.

Between now and November, we could consult with our Governments or governing authorities on this matter of raising our individual and collective research financing sights. A firm resolve on this may be one of the more effective contributions that the Consultative Group can make to the World Food Conference. Hopefully our deliberations in November will permit our Chairman to report such a resolve to that Conference, and to thereby encourage complementary action by developing countries and other participants. I believe that AID will want to sustain its 25% formula for financing of center budgets and that it will be encouraged to increase its absolute contribution over the ceiling stated last year if, when we reconvene in the fall, other Consultative Group members indicate an intent or effort to raise their financing level substantially over the rest of the decade.

As this decade and the next two unfold, the battle to forestall massive hunger in the world will be determined primarily by what happens to production yields in developing countries rather than by measures to expand international food transfer and stockpiles -- important as these may be. This puts a special responsibility on our Consultative Group, as possibly the best international forum for taking practical measures on this central problem of our day.

JUL 23 12 49 PM '74

AID
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

IN

7-19-74

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THROUGH: EXSEC

JUL 19 5 46 PM '74

FROM : AA/TA, Joel Bernstein

AID
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

SUBJECT: International Centers Week, Washington, D. C.
July 24 - August 2, 1974

Problem: To confirm position to be taken by U.S. Representative at a meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) during the subject sessions, on further AID financing for international agricultural research institutes and related activities supported by the CGIAR.

Discussion: International Centers Week is an annual event during which Directors of the Centers, or of related programs supported by the CGIAR, present to the CGIAR and to the Technical Advisory Committee to the CGIAR (TAC) highlights of program activities, and budget estimates for continuing requirements. During the week both the CGIAR and the TAC have separate as well as joint meetings. Attachment A is a Provisional Schedule of Events for International Centers Week along with a Provisional Agenda for the associated meeting of TAC. The CGIAR meets August 1-2.

The CGIAR is jointly sponsored by the IBRD, FAO and UNDP. It currently has a membership of 30 which is made up of 20 donors, FAO, and representatives of the developing countries selected by the five FAO Regional Conferences. The U. S. Delegation at this meeting, as previously, will be headed by AID's Assistant Administrator for Technical Assistance.

It is anticipated that all of the donor members will provide financial support for 1975 requirements.

The financial support provided would be applied to:

1. Ten ongoing activities supported by the CGIAR -
 - a. IRRI - the International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)
 - b. CIMMYT - the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement (Mexico)
 - c. IITA - the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)
 - d. CIAT - the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)
 - e. CIP - the International Potato Center (Peru)
 - f. ICRISAT - the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)

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- g. ILRAD - the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (Kenya)
- h. ILCA - the International Livestock Center for Africa (Ethiopia)
- i. WARDA - The West African Rice Development Association (Liberia)
- j. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (FAO-Rome).

2. One or more activities expected to enter an initial stage of development in 1975. At the top of this list is an anticipated international center to serve the needs of the Near East and North Africa. The TAC is likely to make a positive recommendation to CGIAR, during Centers Week or later this year, for the establishment of such a center. We agree that this center, as currently envisaged by TAC, would meet an important need of that region for development of technology needed to increase agricultural production, as well as for training and outreach activities.

It also seems likely that TAC will recommend to the CGIAR, either during Centers Week or later this year, measures to strengthen research in aquaculture and to develop a strong international research network in this field. Possible funding implications for CGIAR per se, are not evident at this stage. However, some consideration is being given to establishment of an international coordinating body somewhat like the CGIAR-supported International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.

Also, at the initiative of AID, a proposal has been submitted to TAC - and discussed with a number of CGIAR members - for an International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI). This is responsive to Secretary Kissinger's speech given at the U. N. General Assembly which called for the establishment of an international fertilizer technology institute, and promised U.S. support. The proposal recognizes the current and long range problem faced by small farmers in the developing countries who, in general, lack the capital and credit needed to obtain the chemical fertilizer commonly recommended to substantially increase crop yields. The proposal also addresses the need for a fertilizer technology more relevant to the developing countries. It further recognizes the current and potential importance of improved biological fixation of nitrogen for agricultural production and of other means of strengthening plant nutrition as alternatives to chemical nitrogen fertilizer. Initial reactions of members of TAC and of CGIAR, with whom the proposal has been discussed informally, are generally supportive although there are many questions about such a complex undertaking on which TAC will want thorough analysis before solidifying. We are encouraged thus far and consider the chances good that CGIAR will take steps that could mean a need for financial support before

the end of 1975 or perhaps starting in 1976. However, depending on the design of whatever IPNI proposal emerges from TAC and CGIAR consideration, this support might take the form of financing of the chemical fertilizer component of IPNI's work at Muscle Shoals which we expect to be funding in any case.

The latest estimated 1974 support for the ongoing international centers and other CGIAR-supported activities is shown in Table A attached, along with fairly firm estimates for 1975 and provisional estimates for the next three years. At this point it is not possible to make very useful estimates of costs for new activities for 1975 and the next three years, although the three possible new initiatives, referred to above, are listed in Table A.

Last year the Administrator approved the following position on AID contributions to CGIAR-supported programs, and it was stated to the CGIAR by the U.S. representative.

"AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25% of the core and capital budget costs of the international institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75% is forthcoming from other sources. If it becomes possible to make Social Progress Trust Fund repayments available for regular institute budgets through the Inter-American Development Bank, these would be included in the total. Specific pledges would continue to be for individual institutes, subject to our review and approval of fully developed proposals for each and to the provision by Congress of adequate funds. Our pledge continues to be based on the assumption that the institutes will continue to be assured of management of comparable quality to that supplied in the past by the sponsoring Foundations."

Table B shows actual AID contributions for 1974 and estimated contributions for 1975 and 1976.

It now appears that 1975 CGIAR funding requirements for the ongoing activities will be about \$48 million. Based on our prior statement in the CGIAR of intent to fund up to 25% of the requirements up to a total of \$13 million, our actual 1975 contribution for ongoing activities would be about \$12 million or perhaps a little less if our funds were not fully needed for all items. The increase above the \$10.5 million in the Congressional submission is due largely to the unexpected acceleration of cost inflation, which also caused some cutbacks in planned expansion. Presumably our participation, on the same basis, in the new initiatives indicated could be accommodated within the \$13 million ceiling that we stated last year.

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In 1976 the estimated total need for the currently ongoing CGIAR-supported activities alone is \$53.5 million. With the current \$13 million ceiling, we would not be able to follow our customary "up to 25%" support for the core and capital budgets. And, this situation would be further accentuated with initiation of the new activities anticipated.

The CGIAR Agenda for August 1-2, as in prior sessions, calls for indication by donors of a specific intended financing level for 1975 and whatever can be said on general financing intent for 1976-78. The U.S. use of the 25% support formula since the CGIAR inception bridges both requirements and has been an important influence in encouraging the rapid rise of other donor contributions, particularly from non-American sources (i.e., excluding U.S. Foundations). These rose from about \$.9 million in 1970 to an estimated \$19.4 million in 1974. After this summer meeting, donors reconsider what they want to do in time to state firm positions re financing intent when they reconvene in late October or early November.

For two converging reasons, the current situation calls for a lifting of the \$13 million ceiling that the U.S. stated last year in reaffirming its 25% support formula, even though we would not expect to go beyond \$13 million until 1976.

- Simply reaffirming our prior position, against the background of the requirements estimates by the CGIAR Secretariat for 1976-78 (Table A) would at least suggest a U.S. intent to drop below 25% support after 1975 and level off. This would tend to discourage other donors from striving for further expansion of these support plans for future years as they ready their budgets and prepare for the formal statement of intent at the fall CGIAR meeting. Given the strong cost inflation that appears likely to continue, failure to raise financing sights all around could even cause a reduction in programs already approved.
- This need for a raising of financing sights by the whole group of donors is accentuated by the recent developments with respect to world food problems. There has been increasing evidence and recognition that the size and power of research on LDC food production problems is one of the key ingredients that will determine the success of world efforts to provide adequate food supplies through the rest of this century. It is also recognized that the CGIAR supported programs play a key role in strengthening the worldwide agricultural R&D effort. The Secretary and you have called for greater U.S. efforts to strengthen the CGIAR financed and the other components of the international research systems, and you have suggested the need for a raising of program levels. To do this, the U.S. needs among other things to take an appropriate leadership posture in the CGIAR.

Attachment B provides for your information a list of other issues expected to arise at the CGIAR and TAC meetings, and the positions that we propose to take. None of these positions require new U.S. or AID policy decisions at this time.

Recommendation: That the U.S. position at the CGIAR on future financing intent for CGIAR-supported programs be the following: //

- (1) Reaffirm at the August 1-2 meeting our statement of intent of last year -- i.e., up to 25% support up to \$13 million, subject to the various caveats but without the reference to SPTF funds. Attachment C is a joint recommendation from the Assistant Administrators for Latin America and Technical Assistance that you approve the deletion of the SPTF linkage.
- (2) Indicate a U.S. view that, in light of the world food situation, the CGIAR needs to raise its financing sights for the years ahead (say to a level of about \$100 million by the end of the decade) and that the U.S. is prepared to do its part on a 25% basis and will be encouraged to increase its overall ceiling by a forthcoming response by other CGIAR members when the Group reconvenes in the fall.
- (3) Reinforce this thrust when the CGIAR reconvenes in the fall.

A full statement by the U.S. Delegate embodying points (1) and (2), will be sent forward for your approval in a separate Action Memorandum. This statement is envisioned as one step in a sequence building towards a U.S. position at the World Food Conference.

Approved: DT

Disapproved: _____

Date: 26 VII 74

Attachments

Table A - International Agricultural Research Requirements - 1974-1978
Table B - Estimates of Financing by AID
Attachment A - Schedule of Events
Attachment B - Issues Expected at TAC and CGIAR Meetings
Attachment C - Joint Recommendation from the Administrators from AA/IA and
AA/TA

✓ Clearance, AA/PPC, PBirnbaum PB

TA/AGR/GBBaird/sad/7-19-74

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1977 Estimated Financial Requirements^{1/}
(U.S. \$ millions)

	1974			1975			1976			1977			1978		
	Core	Capi- tal	Total	Core	Capi- tal	Total	Core	Capi- tal	Total	Core	Capi- tal	Total	Core	Capi- tal	Total
IRRI	5.3	1.4	4.7	4.9	3.4	8.3	6.2	.8	7.0	7.6	.5	8.1	6.9	.6	9.5
CDOCT	5.2	.4	5.6	6.4	.3	6.7	7.1	.5	7.6	7.8	-	7.8	8.5	-	8.5
IITA	5.2	.4	5.6	6.4	.7	7.1	7.4	.2	7.6	7.8	-	7.8	8.3	-	8.3
CIAT	4.4	1.4	5.8	5.2	.8	6.0	7.1	.1	7.2	7.8	.2	8.0	8.5	.1	8.6
CIP	1.8	.5	2.3	2.2	.2	2.4	2.6	.2	2.8	3.2	.1	3.3	3.8	.1	3.9
ICRISAT	2.6	3.6	6.2	3.8	4.8	8.6	4.5	5.5	10.0	4.8	2.4	7.2	5.1	-	5.1
ILRAD	.6	.5	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.1	.6	3.7	3.2	.1	3.3	3.5	.9	4.4
ILCA	1.0	.3	1.3	2.9	.7	3.6	4.2	1.2	5.6	5.3	2.9	8.2	6.0	.9	6.9
WARDA ^{2/}			.7			.8			.8			.8			.9
IBPGR			.3			1.0			1.2			1.3			1.4
NEAR EAST- NORTH AFRICA ^{3/}			33.6			47.8			53.5			55.8			57.2
AQUACULTURE ^{4/}															
IPNI ^{5/}															

^{1/} Based on information available as of 7/1/74

TA/AGR:7/3/74

^{2/} International Board on Plant Genetic Resources

^{3/} TAC has agreed on the need for an international center to serve this region, and is expected to make recommendation to the CGIAR either during Centers Week or at the November meeting of CGIAR

^{4/} It now seems likely that TAC may recommend to CGIAR some arrangement for support to aquaculture

^{5/} The AID-sponsored proposal for an International Plant Nutrition Institute will be considered by TAC during Centers Week but no recommendation to CGIAR involving funding is anticipated at that time.

Table B

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1976 Estimates of Financing by AID
(U.S. \$ Millions)

	^{1/} 1974 (actual)	^{2/} 1975	^{3/} 1976
IRRI	1.10	2.08	(1.75)
CIMMYT	1.35	1.68	(1.90)
IITA	1.50	1.78	(1.90)
CIAT	.95	1.50	(1.80)
CIP	.55	.60	(.70)
ICRISAT	1.00	2.15	(2.50)
ILRAD	.342	.82	(.92)
ILCA	.10	.90	(1.40)
WARDA	.108	.20	(.20)
IBPGR ^{4/}	-	.25	(.30)
	7.00	11.96	(13.37)
NEAR EAST- NORTH AFRICA	-	?	?
AQUACULTURE	-	?	?
IPNI	-	?	?
	7.00	?	(?)

^{1/} Our contribution in 1974 was limited by the earlier \$7.0 million ceiling. Using the "25% formula", the contribution would have been \$8.40 million.

^{2/} For 1975 figures are 25% of the current estimate of requirements for ongoing activities. Possible requirements for new activities in 1975 are uncertain at this time.

^{3/} Figures in parentheses indicate the amount we would contribute with 25% of the core and capital budgets of ongoing activities as a basis.

^{4/} International Board on Plant Genetic Resources.

Table B

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1976 Estimates of Financing by AID
(U.S. \$ Millions)

	^{1/} 1974 (actual)	^{2/} 1975	^{3/} 1976
IRRI	1.10	2.08	(1.75)
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ILRAD	.342	.82	(.92)
ILCA	.10	.90	(1.40)
WARDA	.108	.20	(.20)
IBPGR ^{4/}	-	.25	(.30)
	7.00	11.96	(13.37)
NEAR EAST- NORTH AFRICA	-	?	?
AQUACULTURE	-	?	?
IPNI	-	?	?
	7.00	?	(?)

1/ Our contribution in 1974 was limited by the earlier \$7.0 million ceiling. Using the "25% formula", the contribution would have been \$3.40 million.

2/ For 1975 figures are 25% of the current estimate of requirements for ongoing activities. Possible requirements for new activities in 1975 are uncertain at this time.

3/ Figures in parentheses indicate the amount we would contribute with 25% of the core and capital budgets of ongoing activities as a basis.

4/ International Board on Plant Genetic Resources.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1977 Estimated Financial Requirements
(U.S. \$ millions)

TA/AGR:7/3/74

2/ Based on information available as of 7/1/74
3/ International Board on Plant Genetic Resources
4/ International center to serve this region, and is expected to make
5/ recommendation on the need for an International Center to serve this region, and is expected to make
6/ recommendation on the need for an International Center to serve this region, and is expected to make

Table A

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1977 Estimated Financial Requirements^{1/}
(U.S. \$ millions)

	1974			1975			1976			1977			1978		
	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total
IRRI	5.5	1.4	4.7	4.9	3.4	8.3	6.2	.8	7.0	7.6	.5	8.1	8.9	.6	9.5
ICRAT	5.2	.4	5.6	6.4	.3	6.7	7.1	.5	7.6	7.8	-	7.8	8.5	-	8.5
ICR	5.2	.4	5.6	6.4	.7	7.1	7.4	.2	7.6	7.8	-	7.8	8.3	-	8.3
ICAR	4.4	1.4	5.8	5.2	.8	6.0	7.1	.1	7.2	7.8	.2	8.0	8.5	.1	8.6
ICAR	1.8	.5	2.3	2.2	.2	2.4	2.6	.2	2.8	3.2	.1	3.3	3.8	.1	3.9
ICP	2.6	3.6	6.2	3.8	4.8	8.6	4.5	5.5	10.0	4.8	2.4	7.2	5.1	-	5.1
ICRISAT	.6	.5	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.1	.6	3.7	3.2	.1	3.3	3.5	.9	4.4
ICRAD	1.0	.3	1.3	2.9	.7	3.6	4.2	1.2	5.6	5.3	2.9	8.2	6.0	.9	6.9
ILCA			.7			.8			.8			.8			.8
INRDA ^{2/}						1.0			1.2			1.3			1.3
IBPGR			.3												
INRA EAST- NORTH AFRICA ^{3/}			33.6			47.8			53.5			55.8			57.2

TA/AGR:7/3/74

^{1/} Based on information available as of 7/1/74
^{2/} International Board on Plant Genetic Resources
^{3/} Expected to be used for an International center to serve this region, and is expected to make
 a contribution to the November meeting of COAIR

Table B

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1976 Estimates of Financing by AID
 (U.S. \$ Millions)

	^{1/} 1974 (actual)	^{2/} 1975	^{3/} 1976
IRRI	1.10	2.08	(1.75)
CIMMYT	1.35	1.68	(1.90)
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CIP	.55	.60	(.70)
ICRISAT	1.00	2.15	(2.50)
ILRAD	.342	.82	(.92)
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WARDA	.108	.20	(.20)
IBPGR ^{4/}	-	.25	(.30)
	7.00	11.96	(13.37)
NEAR EAST- NORTH AFRICA	-	?	?
AQUACULTURE	-	?	?
INRI	-	?	?
	7.00	?	(?)

^{1/} Our contribution in 1974 was limited by the earlier \$7.0 million ceiling. Using the "25% formula", the contribution would have been \$8.40 million.

^{2/} For 1975 figures are 25% of the current estimate of requirements for ongoing activities. Possible requirements for new activities in 1975 are uncertain at this time.

^{3/} Figures in parentheses indicate the amount we would contribute with 25% of the core and capital budgets of ongoing activities as a basis.

^{4/} International Board on Plant Genetic Resources.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1618 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20133 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

June 10, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group; Members of the Technical Advisory Committee, Board Chairmen and Directors of Centers

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: Provisional Schedule of Events -- International Centers Week, 1974

1. Attached for the information of participants in the 1974 International Centers Week is a Provisional Schedule of Events for that week and also for the preceding week when the Technical Advisory Committee will begin its summer session and when the Center Directors will be meeting..

2. Regarding attendance at the various meetings, would you please note:

- a. TAC has an open session on the morning of Friday, July 26. The rules of TAC require that no member of the Group have more than one observer present at any one time.
- b. The seminar on the world food situation on the afternoon of Friday, July 26, is primarily for Center personnel and members of TAC. The TAC rule of attendance by CG members will apply.
- c. With respect to meetings of the Consultative Group, space limitations make it desirable for members to limit their delegations to no more than three persons; international agricultural research centers are requested to limit observers to two at any one time.

3. Participants in International Centers Week, together with their wives, are invited to a reception being given by the Chairman of the Consultative Group, Mr. Warren C. Baum, on Tuesday, July 30, between 6 and 8 p.m. in the courtyard of the World Bank buildings. In addition, luncheon will be provided in the Bank dining rooms on Monday, July 29, for all participants. The luncheon arrangements will be made in a way that will facilitate contact between Center Directors and their staff and the staff of the Bank involved in operations related to the work of the various centers.

4. To facilitate Centers Week planning, CG members are asked to send the names of their delegations, referred to in 2c above, as soon as practicable. Delegations wishing to have hotel reservations made for them should advise the Secretariat promptly.

INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK

July -- August, 1974

Provisional Schedule of Events

ROOM

July 24 - Wednesday (9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

TAC - all day (closed)

IBRD BOARD ROOM
A 1100

July 25 - Thursday (9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

TAC - all day (closed)

A 1100

July 26 - Friday

Morning (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.)

TAC (open)

A 1100

- a. Plant Nutrition
- b. Strengthening National Research Capabilities

Center Personnel - with other participants as invited by
Center Directors

E 1053

Afternoon (2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.)

TAC and Center Directors - Seminar on World Food
Situation

A 1100

July 27 - Saturday

TAC - Morning Session (closed)

A 1100

Center Personnel - all day

E 1053

July 29 - Monday

Morning Plenary Session

9:15 - 9:30

9:30 - 10:15

10:15 - 11:15

11:15 - 11:30

11:30 - 12:00

12:00 - 12:45

12:45 - 2:15

Afternoon Plenary Session

2:15 - 3:00

3:00 - 4:00

4:00 - 4:15

4:15 - 5:00

5:00 - 6:00

July 30 - Tuesday

Morning Plenary Session

9:15 - 10:00

10:00 - 11:00

11:00 - 11:15

11:15 - 12:00

12:00 - 1:00

Chairman: Mr. Warren C. Baum,
Chairman, Consultative
Group

E 40

Opening Statement by Chairman

IRRI Presentation

Discussion on IRRI

Coffee Break

WARDA Presentation

Discussion on WARDA

Luncheon

Chairman: Mr. J. F. Yriart, FAO,
Assistant Director-
General, Development
Department

E 4

IITA Presentation

Discussion on IITA

Coffee Break

ICRISAT Presentation

Discussion on ICRISAT

Chairman: Mr. W. T. Mashler, UNDP,
Director, Division for Global
and Inter-regional Projects

E

CIAT Presentation

Discussion on CIAT

Coffee Break

CIP Presentation

Discussion on CIP

July 30 - Tuesday (Cont.)

Afternoon Plenary Session

2:15 - 3:00

3:00 - 4:00

4:00 - 4:15

4:15 - 4:45

4:45 - 5:30

6:00 - 8:00

Chairman: Sir John Crawford
Chairman of the Technical
Advisory Committee of the
Consultative Group

E 484

CIMMYT Presentation

Discussion on CIMMYT

Coffee Break

Genetic Resources Presentation

Discussion on Genetic Resources

Reception by Consultative Group
Chairman

IBRD
PATTO

July 31 - Wednesday

Morning Plenary Session

9:15 - 9:45

9:45 - 10:30

10:30 - 10:45

10:45 - 11:15

11:15 - 12:00

12:00 - 12:30

12:30 - 1:00

Afternoon (2:30 - 6:00)

Chairman: Mr. M. Yudelman, IBRD,
Director, Agriculture
and Rural Development
Department

E 484

ILRAD Presentation

Discussion on ILRAD

Coffee Break

ILCA Presentation

Discussion on ILCA

AVRDC Presentation

Discussion on AVRDC

TAC - Meeting with Center Directors
(closed)

A 1

August 1 - Thursday

TAC - Morning Session (closed) (9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.)

C 1006

Consultative Group (TAC and Center Personnel invited)
(9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. -- 2:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

A 1100

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Preparation and Publication of CG Brochure
3. Budget and Accounting Practices of Centers
4. Annual Center Review Procedures
5. Integrative Paper
-- financial assumptions for future planning
of CG/TAC
6. Report of Chairman of TAC on five-year scientific
review program.

August 2 - Friday

Consultative Group (continued) (9:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

A 1100

7. Statement by Chairman of TAC on Center Programs
8. Discussion of Center Programs
9. Report of Chairman of TAC on status of other proposals under consideration:
 - a. Middle East Center
 - b. Plant Nutrient Institute
 - c. Food Policy Institute
 - d. Latin America - bean network
 - e. National research
 - f. Aquaculture
 - g. Tropical Fruits
 - h. CARIS
 - i. Other.
10. Matters introduced by Center Directors
11. Donor indications of financial support of Group-endorsed activities, 1975 & 1976-8
12. Other
13. Press Release
14. Time and Place of next meeting.

ATTACHMENT B

Issues Expected at the CGIAR and TAC Meetings
During Centers Week, and Proposed U. S. Positions

Item 3, TAC - Research Needs of the Near East and North Africa (CGIAR and TAC)

TAC has reached an agreement on the need for such a center and on its main research program. The center would concern itself primarily with the adaptability to the region of existent relevant technology and an international responsibility for research on barley, durum wheat, and two of the regionally-important food legumes (broadbeans and lentils). It would have a strong regional relay link with CIMMYT on maize and wheat, and with ICRISAT on sorghum, millets and soil and water management. A corresponding link is envisaged with ILCA on livestock systems. At the TAC meeting primary concern will be with staffing and location. It is possible, although not positive, that TAC will make a recommendation to the CGIAR during Centers Week for establishment of this center. Alternatively, the proposal may be held over until the CGIAR meeting this fall. In either case, donors are not expected to be asked during Centers Week to make statements of intent on support. If asked, we would defer in making any commitment until the CGIAR meeting this fall on the basis that we require more time to discuss the final proposal with the appropriate offices in the Government.

The substance of the proposal for the Center is acceptable to AID. However, one possible issue important to the U.S. must be kept in mind: whether access to the center will be available to all people of any nationality. This is a standard provision in all existing CGIAR-supported centers. One approach is to take free access for granted for the present; to insure that the usual provisions for free flow of people and material in and out of the host country are in the draft agreement; to avoid raising this directly as an issue, but making sure that the clause is understood; and, to face it as an issue only if it becomes one then.

Item 4, TAC - Aquaculture (CGIAR and TAC). TAC sees the need for establishment of a system whereby, through a committee or other mechanism, grants could be made to specific institutions for specific problems. A TAC Sub-committee was set up to identify and describe an illustrative list of grants that might be met through special grants by bilateral or other donors. Cost estimates are to be given. TAC expects to develop a final document during Centers Week and may make a specific recommendation to the CGIAR at that time. There is some indication that TAC might suggest a mechanism somewhat like the CGIAR-supported International Board on Plant Genetic Resources.

Currently AID is supporting aquaculture in two U.S. institutions (Auburn and the University of Rhode Island) through 211(d) grants. In turn, these institutions are providing a growing amount of support to the

developing countries. Notable among the latter is the AID Mission supported work in the Philippines, Brazil and Central America.

Aware of the apparent potential for greatly increased production of high protein food through aquaculture, AID is in the process of determining the extent to which it should support research and relevant technical assistance in this field. Pending determination of our own position, we would reserve specific comments at this time, although we may wish to indicate our positive interest in the subject and intent to examine any proposals carefully. Basically, the approach taken thus far by TAC seems sound. We are in agreement with the TAC view of linking research on aquaculture so as to develop an international network. It would be consistent with our efforts in other areas of agricultural research, to encourage effective linkage between institutions engaged in aquaculture research, and to encourage collaboration between donor agencies supporting such research.

Item 5, TAC - Computerized Agricultural Research Information Service - CARIS (CG

With support by CGIAR members, FAO carried out a Pilot Project on the subject entitled "CARIS" - which involved 14 countries in West Africa. The Pilot Project has been completed and was discussed in a general way at the TAC meeting held earlier this year. Any final decisions were postponed pending an evaluation report which has been prepared by the International Development and Research Center (IDRC). It is assumed that TAC will discuss the evaluation report and use it as a basis for determining the advisability of extending and/or expanding the work on a computerized agricultural research information service. It has been estimated that a project such as CARIS, when expanded to an international system, might cost around \$2 million to initiate, with a substantially lower annual maintenance cost. It seems doubtful at this time that TAC will make a proposal to CGIAR during Centers Week for funding of work in this area.

We first need to review the IDRC evaluation report before being in a position to decide on the merits of a broadened program.

Item 6, TAC - Socio-Economic Research (CGIAR and TAC)

At its last meeting TAC "saw a need to consider possible ways and means of strengthening international world food policy data analysis and interpretation". The discussion revolved around a proposal presented by Mr. O. V. Wells. A TAC Sub-committee consisting of Crawford, Hopper, Rattan and Oram was requested to prepare a formal proposal for discussion at the TAC meeting during Centers Week. We understand that meanwhile IDRC, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, have agreed to fund an international center or mechanism for this purpose for an initial period of five years. Presumably this offer will be made during the TAC meeting.

The U.S. recognizes the importance of a truly international effort in this area, and is pleased that IDRC and the Foundations apparently have agreed to support it for a period of five years.

Item 7, TAC - Bean Research Network in Latin America (CGIAR and TAC)

In February of this year TAC discussed two proposals on the subject. One was by a committee headed by Dr. Marcano (member of TAC); the second was by CIAT. The former seemed to involve an unnecessarily complicated arrangement. Essentially CIAT recommended a strengthening of its ongoing, but limited, bean research program. In view of the successful pattern developed in the international centers for international research networks on such crops as rice, maize and wheat, TAC felt that the same basic approach should be used in the case of beans. And, since CIAT is the center concerned with beans, TAC envisages an international network focussed there.

TAC sees a three-part program: 1) strengthening of the CIAT core research program on beans; 2) the organization of a cooperative program with the countries of the region to be serviced by CIAT; and 3) an expanded outreach program. Only "2)" is regarded as a new item for submission to the CGIAR for additional funding (perhaps \$90,000 - \$120,000). It would involve establishment of a Technical Committee elected from among participating countries with an outstanding scientist as chairman. The strengthening of CIAT's core program with respect to research, a germ-plasm bank, seed improvement and additional training would be sought by CIAT in the usual way through its annual submission to the CGIAR. The expanded outreach program would be through bilateral funding (non-CGIAR).

Beans are important in the agriculture and diet of the small farmer of Latin America, and a strong coordinated research program is indicated. CIAT is logical as the focal point. We support the position taken by TAC.

Item 8, TAC - Discussion of 1975 Program Proposals (CGIAR and TAC)

The 1975 Program and Budget Proposals of the Centers and other CGIAR supported activities will first be discussed by TAC in a closed meeting. Then, at plenary sessions of the CGIAR, beginning July 30, there will be a presentation by each center followed by discussion. Based on previous experience, the Chairman of TAC will report to the CGIAR on the technical aspects of the various CGIAR-supported activities. This will become somewhat more formalized in the future since CGIAR has asked TAC to arrange for periodic technical reviews - at intervals of not more than five years.

At the request of CGIAR, its Secretariat has the responsibility of preparing reports on each of the annual center proposals which are to be made available to members before Centers Week. Such reports are to be concerned with the stewardship by the center of the money provided by the CGIAR - effective use for intended purposes. Also, attention would be called to any additional or new activities in any of the proposals.

At this point we are aware of two areas where support for additional center activities may be requested. The first is in connection with CIAT's bean program which was described in "7" above. The second is a proposal by ICRISAT to include peanuts as one of the major crops in its core program.

As noted previously, we support the TAC view of a strengthened bean program centered at CIAT. ICRISAT's proposal for work on peanuts has not yet been made available, and we have no real indication as to how TAC will handle it. In our view, work on peanuts as related to the developing countries merits serious consideration. In aggregate, this crop ranks in importance above all other leguminous food crops in the LDCs (in area sown and production). It figures importantly as a food in many countries such as India and those in Sub-Sahara Africa, and also is an important foreign exchange earner. Among the international centers, ICRISAT seems the most logical one at which to focus work on peanuts. However, strong links would need to be developed, especially with research centers in Africa.

As a result of the meeting last fall on "CIMMYT-Maize Improvement in the 1970s", we have cause to question the efficacy of the approach used by that center in its maize breeding program. This approach was questioned by our representative to the CIMMYT meeting (Dr. George Sprague) as well as by Dr. S. Eberhart (USDA). At the request of the breeders at the meeting, a paper was prepared detailing what Sprague and Eberhart felt was a more efficient breeding approach. This will be considered by CIMMYT. CIMMYT's plan for change in its approach, if any, will be given in a final report of the meeting. We have asked for a copy to be made available before Centers Week if possible. Prior to or during Centers Week, we expect to assure ourselves that CIMMYT has taken due cognizance of the question raised about the maize breeding program, and that appropriate measures have been taken. In the absence of such reassurance, we may need to call the matter to the attention of the TAC.

Two new Group-supported activities will be discussed this year: The International Board on Plant Genetic Resources (IEGPR), and the West African Rice Development Association. IEGPR held its first meeting this June and is likely to have recommendations for 1975 funding of activities concerned with establishment of an international network of plant genetic resource centers. In 1974 CGIAR provided support to part of the research program of WARDA. The "W1 Project" which involved coordinated trials in the Member Countries. At the April 1974 meeting of the Steering Committee of WARDA two particularly significant points emerged: a) the Committee concluded that the terms of reference as proposed by TAC were not a workable basis for the Committee and recommended that TAC re-examine the terms of reference; and b) the Committee recommended that a proposal be made to TAC to include additional ongoing WARDA research projects (W2, W3 and W4) for

CGIAR funding. It is indicated that extra funds required would be around \$100,000.

We may become aware of additional issues as more documentation from and about the centers becomes available.

Item 9, TAC - Clarification and Definition of Terminology Used in Relation to Programs of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR and TAC)

A joint paper prepared by the TAC/CGIAR Secretariats will be available for discussion. Presumably ambiguity concerning a number of terms (e.g., "outreach," and "relay") has contributed to the decision to prepare a paper on the subject. Also, under this general subject, CGIAR will consider an updating of the budgeting and accounting procedures used by the centers (the guidelines now used originate from a report with recommendations prepared by Mr. Ruddy of IBRD).

We support this initiative by the Secretariat. There is a need for common understanding of terminology associated with the international agricultural research, and for improvement and standardization of budgeting and accounting procedures.

Item 11, TAC - Plant Nutrition (CGIAR and TAC)

Three items are scheduled for discussion by TAC under this agenda: 1) an International Plant Nutrition Institution proposed by AID; 2) Biological Fixation of Nitrogen - a paper by Dr. Dart of Rothamsted Research Institute; and 3) Organic Manures and Integrated Approaches to Plant Nutrition - a paper by Dr. Swaminathan, member of TAC. At its February 1974 meeting TAC members expressed considerable interest in the need for a fertilizer technology directed specifically to the needs of agriculture in the tropics. This stemmed, in particular from a proposal made by TVA for an international fertilizer technology center. Further, in recognition of problems posed by the current world fertilizer situation, particularly as related to the LDCs, interest was expressed in organic approaches by farming which included N fixation and re-utilization of organic agricultural by-products and wastes. TAC adopted a resolution to the CGIAR expressing its grave concern about the international fertilizer situation with particular to the LDCs, and urged that the subject be placed on the Agenda of the World Food Conference which meets next November.

In response to the needs per above, AID broadened the TVA proposal on fertilizer to include research on biological fixation of nitrogen and on recycling of organic materials for use in agriculture. This proposal will be discussed by TAC, and hopefully a recommendation will be made to the CGIAR to the effect that the proposal is receiving serious attention. We have reasonable assurance that TAC will appoint an expert team to further

study the proposal and report to TAC. In turn, we hope that CGIAR would be able to make a similar supportive statement at, or for use at, the World Food Conference. It is the intention of AID to proceed with the funding of a chemical fertilizer research center at TVA in a way that would enable it to be readily interpreted as a component of IFNI. AID strongly supports the establishment of a suitable form of IFNI.

Item 12, TAC - Strengthening National Research Capabilities (CGIAR and TAC)

TAC and the CGIAR have devoted considerable attention to this topic, yet both consider discussions as incomplete. Discussions during the Centers week will be concerned largely with the reports of the Bellagio VI meeting and of the FAO/UNDP Seminar at CIAT. The Bellagio meeting, held earlier this year, had as its theme "Strengthening National Agricultural Research." The FAO/UNDP Seminar had as its primary goal better understanding on the part of UNDP and FAO country-based representatives as to how international centers can assist in strengthening national agricultural research and production programs.

Relative to the Bellagio Meeting a specific follow-up is planned in association with the fall CGIAR meeting. A one-day meeting has been proposed for of technical representatives of the donor member of CGIAR and center representatives. The purpose is to exchange information on research activities supported by donors in developing country institutions that are oriented toward needs of the LDCs. With this exchange, it is envisaged that donors and centers will be in a much better position to make more effective use of opportunities for linkages between resource bases in the developing countries and research programs of the international centers.

Pertinent to the FAO/UNDP Seminar at CIAT, we expect to sponsor a series of workshops in early 1975 as part of an effort to help accelerate the flow of technology from AID-supported research in U.S. institutions, CGIAR-supported research in the international centers, and other national or regional institutions, to the LDCs. These workshops will be regional in nature and will be held at an international center where feasible. It is anticipated that USAID Mission Food and Agriculture, and Program Offices will participate along with a limited number of key LDC research administrators and appropriate AID/W staff.

Strengthening of LDC research capability is a subject of high priority and we encourage efforts to seek more effective ways to strengthen agricultural research capabilities in the developing countries. We reflect this in AID activities through a number of mechanisms including grants and loans to LDCs specifically for agricultural research, support for center

country "outreach" projects from the international centers, and through outreach components (e.g., training and workshops and joint research) associated with 211(d) grants and centrally-funded research projects. When this subject is being discussed, and/or at other appropriate times during Center Week, we propose to stress the need to accelerate utilization of relevant technology by the LDCs to strengthen their research and production efforts. This is consistent with Secretary Kissinger's comments made to the meeting of the OAS.

Item 13, TAC - Research Needs of Non-Food Crops (CGIAR and TAC)

This subject has been before TAC and CGIAR for some time. In general, TAC has reiterated that its first priority is concerned with food, but has not ruled out review of proposals for first class research programs on the so-called "non-food" crops. Last year a general proposal from UNCTAD was looked at and discouraged for support to fiber crop research. Meanwhile, we have learned that progress is being made toward the establishment of an international jute institution which would include research and marketing. About half (\$5 million) of the estimated operating costs would be met by participating producing countries (India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Nepal, Burma, Tanzania) through a cess of 1% on export of jute. It is hoped that the other half would be provided by donor countries/organizations. It is not anticipated that this proposal will come specifically to the attention of TAC/CGIAR.

In view of the importance of non-food crops in the economy of many of the LDCs, TAC will review a background paper on the subject commissioned by FAO with the Tropical Products Institute (UK). This report is to be available for Centers Week.

We propose to try to sustain our past position that the scope of CGIAR financing should continue to be confined to research directed toward production of food (crops and livestock).

Item 15, TAC - Arrangements for TAC Review of Centers Programs (CGIAR and TAC)

The Center review procedures adopted by the CGIAR calls for scientific reviews of the Centers at intervals of not less than five years, and asks that TAC assume the responsibility for working with the Centers to arrange for such reviews and to report results and make recommendations to the CGIAR. During Centers Week TAC will meet with Center Directors to make arrangements for these scientific reviews.

We assisted in developing and supporting the CGIAR procedures for Center reviews, and are pleased that TAC is moving ahead with plans for the scientific reviews as provided for in the procedures.

Item 17, TAC - Other (CGIAR and TAC)

The provisional agenda for the TAC meeting lists two topics under this item; Tropical Fruits, and Water Buffaloes. In the case of tropical fruits, while some progress has been made in collection and collation of data on ongoing research, it is recognized that a broader data base is required before TAC can assess the importance of a proposal for support. FAO has been asked to assist in providing this broader data base and may have a report for use by TAC during Centers Week. At the last TAC meeting (February, 1974) a FAO staff member reported on international research on water buffaloes although no specific proposal was submitted for CGIAR support. It was agreed that every effort would be made to obtain further information on ongoing buffalo research prior to the July TAC meeting, including further data on the proposed Asian Center for Livestock Development and any other major institutes currently conducting research programs of substance.

We propose to reserve judgment on these subjects pending further information -- presumably to be provided by FAO.

Item 2, CGIAR - Preparation and Publication of the CGIAR Brochure (CGIAR)

At the November 1973 CGIAR meeting members in general expressed support for publication of the brochure on the grounds that such a publication would be useful in mobilizing support in developed countries for crop-sponsored activities, and in explaining to developing countries what help is available to them from such activities. The Secretariats of UNDP, FAO and the Bank were asked to carry the project forward. A draft of the brochure is to be circulated to CGIAR before its final appearance as a Group publication. We assume that a draft will be available for review before or by Centers Week.

We support the endeavor and expect, subject to review, to recommend publication.

Item 3, CGIAR - Budget and Accounting Practices of Centers

An expanded, but otherwise not fundamentally revised, version of "Budgeting and Accounting Procedures and Practices of International Agricultural Research Centers" has been prepared by the CGIAR Secretariat. It describes use of funds; preparation of budget requests, and the accounting for funds by the Centers. This document has been very helpful in getting Centers to provide needed information in a standardized form to CGIAR members. We are pleased that it is being updated in the light of experience.

Item 4, CGIAR - Annual Center Review Procedures (CGIAR)

Under the review procedures adopted by the CGIAR, the CGIAR Secretariat has the responsibility for annual reviews of Group-supported activities. Preliminary program and budget proposals for the ensuing year are to be submitted to the Secretariat by March in order for points raised to be considered by the Centers' management, and by the Boards of Directors, prior to re-submission following the Board meeting. The CGIAR Secretariat looks at the management aspects of the operation (e.g., use of money for intended purposes) and identifies substantial deviation from planned usage of funds, or plans that include new program areas with associated additional costs.

As part of its annual review, the CGIAR Secretariat is supposed to provide members with reports on each of the Group-supported activities. We have learned that these reports are being prepared and will be available prior to Centers Week. As we understand it the CGIAR Secretariat will also make a report on its experience in carrying out this first year these annual reviews as directed by the CGIAR.

The annual reviews by the CGIAR Secretariat should be very/in helping us and the other donors in the monitoring of progress of the centers and related activities supported by the CGIAR. We shall make comments and suggestions in the light of the reports and as we become more familiar with the process. useful

Item 5, CGIAR - Integrative Paper - Financial Assumptions for Future Planning of the CGIAR/TAC (CGIAR)

At its last meeting the Group discussed the essential nature of such a paper for planning, in particular as a means to assure continuity of support for activities already launched and as a basis on which to judge what further activities should be taken up. This paper would project the combined requirements of ongoing and proposed programs for some years to come, would analyze these requirements from various points of view (e.g., distinguishing between real program increases and cost increases due to inflation), and would at the same time estimate the availability of finances for the years in question. It was agreed that the Bank Secretariat of CGIAR, which would prepare this paper, would identify issues of overlapping programs, of unusually rapid budget increases and the like. We have been informed that the CGIAR Secretariat will have an integrative paper for review before Centers Week.

At the moment, the best information we have on projected requirements of ongoing CGIAR-supported activities is contained in Table A attached. According to the CGIAR Secretariat, figures in the Table for the period 1975-1978 in general reflect an inflation factor. This varies from about 4% per year in the case of ILTA to 20% per year for CIMYT, with the average

Item 10, CGIAR - Matters Introduced by Center Directors (CGIAR)

At this time we are not aware of what points Center Directors may bring up. However, the Directors had a meeting at CIAT on March 4-7, 1974; and are scheduled to meet again during Centers Week - Friday and Saturday, July 26 and 27. One of these days is to be concerned primarily with administrative matters; the second with training.

The March meeting dealt with a lengthy list of subjects. The ones of most interest to us are listed below with brief comments.

- a. Outreach Programs. Discussions emphasized the importance of the various Centers keeping each other informed on what they are doing and planning to undertake in outreach, as well as the desirability of having some uniformity with respect to basic administrative procedures. A basic document is to be prepared for consideration at the meeting on July 26.
- b. Scheduling Receipt of Funds. Several Centers reported problems associated with delays in receiving from donors pledged amounts early enough in the year to provide a regular cost plan. The Director agreed to prepare a document for submission to the CGIAR outlining the problem. It was felt that the problem might be alleviated through the CGIAR providing working capital to cover 40 working days operational expenses (these figures were in the Centers' proposals).
- c. Statistical and Computing Accounting Systems and Hardware

IDRC is assisting the Centers to determine needs. The IDRC report is to be ready before Centers Week. We also understand that IDRC will extend this study to include general need for computer services in support of the research program.

- d. Increasing Efficiency of Center Libraries

A consultant participated in the meeting and made suggestions. As a follow-up, arrangements were made for a sharply-focused meeting of Center Librarians at CIAT on August 5-9, 1974

e. Linkages Between an International Center, National Program, Regional Service, and Other Centers.

Presently CIMMYT's wheat and corn programs are dealing directly with 15 countries each, but the potential is 50 countries by the end of the decade. The ensuing discussion raised the following points: (a) why are the Centers not more successful in getting their messages across to national leaders; (b) how to correct the misperception among some donor agencies that activities by Centers away from headquarters is keeping people away from doing needed research; (c) how to keep Centers from becoming involved in a country in straight technical assistance which may be peripheral to the major objectives; (d) how to develop ways to advise governments on food crop production rather than pushing a single crop; (e) how to develop knowledge of the varietal needs of farmers so that new materials will fit into their food production systems; (f) the need for standard operating procedures with respect to one Center sending selected materials to another Center which has an interest also in the specific crop.

f. World Fertilizer Situation.

Upon the invitation of the Director, Dr. Donald McCune, National Fertilizer Development Center (TVA) presented a seminar on the world fertilizer situation. The summary prepared by Hanson (CIMMYT) said:

The present shortage of fertilizer supplies will continue for two more years in phosphates; for four more years in nitrogen fertilizer. The shortage is not permanent. It is caused by insufficient factory capacity in 1973-74. That shortage of capacity is now being remedied. Through the 1980s and 1990s, there is no present reason why the fertilizer industry can not produce as much chemical product as agriculture demands. And there is no reason why scientists should not continue to build their strategy of food production upon chemical fertilizer.

But the economics of fertilizer has changed. Prices of fertilizer will remain high. Prices of food grain may also remain higher than in 1972. Every national program will need to reassess the level of fertilizer which it is recommending. And the international centers must help to test new chemical products, and new methods of applying chemicals, so that the national programs and the farmers can get more grain from high-priced fertilizers.

g. Inter-Center Responsibilities: Rice.

This discussion explored the issues associated with inter-center relations with respect to research and training activities at one center for which another center had primary responsibility. Centers currently concerned with rice are IRRI, CIAT and IITA.

A principle emerged out of the discussion on which the Directors agreed: Centers must establish their own credibility in various parts of the world and particularly on the continent where they are located. Centers need to help governments develop perspectives on how to deal with and through centers. Building and maintaining regional credibility is a key issue for each center.

After the general session adjourned, IRRI and CIAT representatives discussed how the rice development needs of Latin America might best be met. The group agreed on the following procedure: (a) Jennings to prepare an analysis of the rice situation in Latin America, why it is an important research area, and suggesting the kind of program that should be undertaken without regard to who does it; (b) in this or a separate paper, a possible operational plan to be outlined in which IRRI would assume core responsibilities for rice in Latin America but would carry these out through appropriate arrangements with CIAT and relevant national programs, and (c) these proposals to be submitted to the IRRI and CIAT boards for informal discussions at an early date.

h. Inter-Center Responsibilities: Maize

A committee consisting of Sprague, Francis and Alvarez-Luna outlined a collaborative program between CIAT and CIMMYT whereby CIAT's work in the Andean zone would be strengthened and, at the same time, expanded in area to include Equatorial Brazil. This proposed working agreement will be submitted to the respective boards for informal discussion.

i. Evaluation of Protein Quality and Quantity

Dr. Charles Francis, CIAT maize breeder, and Dr. Alberto Pradilla pediciatrician at the University of the Valley who had just completed a year's sabbatical leave at CIAT, reported briefly on their efforts to evaluate biologically protein quantity and quality in foods, particularly corn. They reported on laboratory analyses as well as trials with small animals, swine, and humans.

Urging the Directors to consider the total food consumption patterns of people, Pradilla said we must treat malnutrition as a symptom of many things which are wrong in a community. He emphasized that data from human evaluation studies provide dramatic evidence to convince national leaders of appropriate course of action.

Discussion centered on the ideas that (a) man depends upon a mixed diet; (b) there is a need to assess alternatives in terms of nutrition and production potentials, and (c) Centers need to be concerned about the total food production program in a country.

Francis outlined how Centers can make a unique contribution by stimulating cooperative efforts among national programs in agriculture, health, education, and medicine, as well as with seed producers, food processors, and marketing agencies.

While Directors raised the question "What is lacking in the agricultural scientists' understanding of what must be done to meet food needs?", no concrete answer emerged from the discussion.

j. Meeting with World Food Institute Representatives

Four representatives of the World Food Institute, Iowa State University, were visiting CIAT during the week of the meeting of Center Directors, and the two groups had a luncheon meeting.

Members of the group outlined the activities and interests of Iowa State University in cooperating in the work of the Centers, and announced plans for the World Food Conference of 1976. This will be held at Iowa State University, June 27-July 1, 1976, the theme being "The Role of the Professional in Feeding Mankind."

Item 1.1, CGIAR - Donor Indications of Financial Support of Group-Endorsed Activities 1975 and 1976-8 (CGIAR)

See text of the Action Memorandum.

ATTACHMENT C.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

FROM: AA/TA, Joel Bernstein
AA/LA, Herman Kleine

Problem: On August 2, 1974, at a meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Bernstein will be expressing A.I.D.'s intentions with respect to contributions for core and capital costs of the international agricultural research centers. It now appears that adherence to the position previously approved by Dr. Hannah could jeopardize support of the centers by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Discussion: Dr. Hannah approved a position, recommended to him in an AA/TA Action Memorandum of September 21, 1973, phrased as follows:

"AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25% of the core and capital budget costs of the international institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75% is forthcoming from other sources. If it becomes possible to make Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF) repayments available for regular institute budgets through the Inter-American Development Bank, these would be included in the total. Specific pledges would continue to be for individual institutes, subject to our review and approval of fully developed proposals for each and to the provision by Congress of adequate funds. Our pledge continues to be based on the assumption that the institutes will continue to be assured of management of comparable quality to that supplied in the past by the sponsoring Foundations."

The SPTF was established in mid-1961 to be administered by IDB on behalf of the United States which provided all of the funds. Virtually all of the original SPTF resources of \$525 millions have been disbursed; reflows will approximate \$40 millions per year, mostly in local currencies. Congress, as well as the Executive Branch, has been concerned about the fact that some of the SPTF reflows are not being used. At the same time, we are all aware that funds from AID appropriations are in short supply. Both these factors figured in the recommendation to use SPTF reflows, if possible, as part of AID's contribution to the centers' core and capital costs.

The intent of the previously approved position was that AID direct financing plus any indirect financing (SPTF local currency via IDB) would not exceed 25% of the overall total. However, recent discussions with IDB officials have made clear IDB Management desire in having SPTF allocations for the three international centers in Latin America considered as additional to the "up to 25%" to be provided as the direct U.S. support (as was the case in 1974).

The IDB Board of Executive Directors normally approves projects using SPTF funds; and IDB officials think that some Board members may find it difficult to vote for the use of SPTF funds for the centers if the result would be to reduce the support provided from AID appropriations. Hence there is reason to believe that adherence to the present U.S. position would undermine chances for continuing, and hopefully increasing, IDB support to the centers. The IDB has given in 1974 the local currency equivalent of \$2.0 million for core and capital costs of the centers, and consideration is being given to doubling this for 1975. (The IDB also is expected to use \$2.5 million in SPTF funds in 1974 for programs to use centers' capabilities to help strengthen national research programs.)

We conclude that our position should be changed in order to enable support from the IDB through SPTF to be additive to the U.S. support. One reason for our conclusion is the rather rapidly growing estimates of financial requirements for the family of international centers. Primarily because of inflation at a much higher level than anticipated a year ago, centers' requirements for 1975 are now estimated to be around \$48 million. A year ago the estimate was about \$42.5 million. This latter figure closely approximates the present estimate of donor support available for 1975. (Our FY. 1975 Congressional Presentation figure of \$10.5 million -- approximately 25% of the total -- is based on that estimate.) Thus, there is an urgent need to increase the number of donors and their level of support for the international center activities. Changing our position would make it more likely that the IDB, using SPTF reflows, would remain a donor member of the Consultative Group, with possibly increasing inputs to the centers' needs. This in turn would be a factor in stimulating greater contributions from the World Bank.

A second reason for changing our position is that by increasing the chances of use of SPTF reflows with IDB Board of Executive Directors' approval, we would be responding to Congressional and Executive Branch concerns about unused SPTF accumulations. Moreover, the IDB has associated use of SPTF funds for the centers' core and capital costs with SPTF financing of support for outreach activities of the centers that build national research capabilities in Latin America, along with other specific support to the national research institutions.

Finally, use of SPTF funds as described assures a greater support and involvement by the Latin American countries (through the IDB Board) in the centers located on their continent. This is important in linking the network competence required to supply much higher yielding technologies to farmers.

In presenting our position, Bernstein would state that the escalation of the centers' estimated requirements, beyond what we had anticipated when we submitted our appropriations request to the Congress, would make it necessary for these estimates to be analyzed with great care to determine whether all of the newly estimated requirements would really be needed in 1975.

Recommendation: We recommend that you approve deletion of the SPTF linkage in the restatement of AID intent for financing of CGIAR programs. The statement would then read:

"AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25% of the core and capital budget costs of the international institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75% is forthcoming from other sources. Specific pledges would continue to be for individual institutes, subject to our review and approval of fully developed proposals for each and to the provision by Congress of adequate funds. Our pledge continues to be based on the assumption that the institutes will continue to be assured of management of comparable quality to that supplied in the past by the sponsoring Foundations."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

Halmes
File
C G

July 9, 1974

Dr. John A. Pino
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York, New York 10020

Dear John:

On the assumption that some of the AID support to ILRAD may need to be attributed to capital costs, I wish to review with you certain attendant requirements. In order for our support to be used for capital development (e.g. construction of a laboratory) we must assure compliance with Section 611 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Briefly, this means that we need to be associated with project development at the time of selection of the architect(s), review of the architect's plans, and review of the procedures and documentation concerned with soliciting bids. In various ways this determination of compliance with Section 611 involves Contract, General Counsel and Engineering personnel of AID.

In order to handle this matter as expeditiously as possible, it would be very helpful to have the tentative schedule of events leading up to delivery of contract documents to bidders. With this information, we would work with you (or the person indicated) in scheduling our involvement so as to minimize delays.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Guy
Guy B. Baird
Associate Director Research
Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THROUGH: EMSEC

FROM : AA/IA, Joel Bernstein 977

SUBJECT: International Centers Week, Washington, D. C.
July 24 - August 2, 1974

Problem: To confirm position to be taken by U.S. Representative at a meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) during the subject sessions, on further AID financing for international agricultural research institutes and related activities supported by the CGIAR.

Discussion: International Centers Week is an annual event during which Directors of the Centers, or of related programs supported by the CGIAR, present to the CGIAR and to the Technical Advisory Committee to the CGIAR (TAC) highlights of program activities, and budget estimates for continuing requirements. During the week both the CGIAR and the TAC have separate as well as joint meetings. Attachment A is a Provisional Schedule of Events for International Centers Week along with a Provisional Agenda for the associated meeting of TAC. The CGIAR meets August 1-2.

The CGIAR is jointly sponsored by the IBRD, FAO and UNDP. It currently has a membership of 30 which is made up of 20 donors, FAO, and representatives of the developing countries selected by the five FAO Regional Conferences. The U. S. Delegation at this meeting, as previously, will be headed by AID's Assistant Administrator for Technical Assistance.

It is anticipated that all of the donor members will provide financial support for 1975 requirements.

The financial support provided would be applied to:

1. Ten ongoing activities supported by the CGIAR -
 - a. IRRI - the International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)
 - b. CIMMYT - the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement (Mexico)
 - c. IITA - the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)
 - d. CIAT - the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)
 - e. CIP - the International Potato Center (Peru)
 - f. ICRISAT - the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)

- g. ILRAD - the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (Kenya)
- h. ILCA - the International Livestock Center for Africa (Ethiopia)
- i. WARDA - The West African Rice Development Association (Liberia)
- j. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (FAO-Rome).

2. One or more activities expected to enter an initial stage of development in 1975. At the top of this list is an anticipated international center to serve the needs of the Near East and North Africa. The TAC is likely to make a positive recommendation to CGIAR, during Centers Week or later this year, for the establishment of such a center. We agree that this center, as currently envisaged by TAC, would meet an important need of that region for development of technology needed to increase agricultural production, as well as for training and outreach activities.

It also seems likely that TAC will recommend to the CGIAR, either during Centers Week or later this year, measures to strengthen research in aquaculture and develop a strong international research network in this field. Possible funding implications for CGIAR per se, are not evident at this stage. However, some consideration is being given to establishment of an international coordinating body somewhat like the CGIAR-supported International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.

Also, at the initiative of AID, a proposal has been submitted to TAC - and discussed with a number of CGIAR members - for an International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI). This is responsive to Secretary Kissinger's speech given at the U. N. General Assembly which called for the establishment of an international fertilizer technology institute, and promised U.S. support. The proposal recognizes the current and long range problem faced by small farmers in the developing countries who, in general, lack the capital and credit needed to obtain the chemical fertilizer commonly recommended to substantially increase crop yields. The proposal also addresses the need for a fertilizer technology more relevant to the developing countries. It further recognizes the current and potential importance of improved biological fixation of nitrogen for agricultural production and of other means of strengthening plant nutrition as alternatives to chemical nitrogen fertilizer. Initial reactions of members of TAC and of CGIAR, with whom the proposal has been discussed informally, are generally supportive although there are many questions about such a complex undertaking on which TAC will want thorough analysis before putting proposals to the CGIAR. It is too early to tell how views will solidify. We are encouraged thus far and consider the chances good that CGIAR will take steps that could mean a need for financial support before

the need of 1975 or perhaps starting in 1976. However, depending on the design of whatever IFNI proposal emerges from TAC and CGIAR consideration, this support might take the form of financing of the chemical fertilizer component of IFNI's work at Muscle Shoals which we expect to be funding in any case.

The latest estimated 1974 support for the ongoing international centers and other CGIAR-supported activities is shown in Table A attached, along with fairly firm estimates for 1975 and provisional estimates for the next three years. At this point it is not possible to make very useful estimates of costs for new activities for 1975 and the next three years, although the three possible new initiatives, referred to above, are listed in Table A.

Last year the Administrator approved the following position in AID contributions to CGIAR-supported programs, and it was stated to the CGIAR by the U.S. representative.

"AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25% of the core and capital budget costs of the international institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75% is forthcoming from other sources. If it becomes possible to make Social Progress Trust Fund repayments available for regular institute budgets through the Inter-American Development Bank, these would be included in the total. Specific pledges would continue to be for individual institutes, subject to our review and approval of fully developed proposals for each and to the provision by Congress of adequate funds. Our pledge continues to be based on the assumption that the institutes will continue to be assured of management of comparable quality to that supplied in the past by the sponsoring Foundations."

Table B shows actual AID contributions for 1974 and estimated contributions for 1975 and 1976.

It now appears that 1975 CGIAR funding requirements for the ongoing activities will be about \$48 million. Based on our prior statement in the CGIAR of intent to fund up to 25% of the requirements up to a total of \$13 million, our actual 1975 contribution for ongoing activities would be about \$12 million or perhaps a little less if our funds were not fully needed for all items. The increase above the \$10.5 million in the Congressional submission is due largely to the unexpected acceleration of cost inflation, which also caused some cutbacks in planned expansion. Presumably our participation, on the same basis, in the new initiatives indicated could be accommodated within the \$13 million ceiling that we stated last year.

In 1976 the estimated total need for the currently ongoing CGIAR-supported activities alone is \$53.5 million. With the current \$13 million ceiling, we would not be able to follow our customary "up to 25%" support for the core and capital budgets. And, this situation would be further accentuated with initiation of the new activities anticipated.

The CGIAR Agenda for August 1-2, as in prior sessions, calls for indication by donors of a specific intended financing level for 1975 and whatever can be said on general financing intent for 1976-78. The U.S. use of the 25% support formula since the CGIAR inception bridges both requirements and has been an important influence in encouraging the rapid rise of other donor contributions, particularly from non-American sources (i.e., excluding U.S. Foundations). These rose from about \$.9 million in 1970 to an estimated \$19.4 million in 1974. After this summer meeting, donors reconsider what they want to do in time to state firm positions re financing intent when they reconvene in late October or early November.

For two converging reasons, the current situation calls for a lifting of the \$13 million ceiling that the U.S. stated last year in reaffirming its 25% support formula, even though we would not expect to go beyond \$13 million until 1976.

- Simply reaffirming our prior position, against the background of the requirements estimates by the CGIAR Secretariat for 1976-78 (Table A) would at least suggest a U.S. intent to drop below 25% support after 1975 and level off. This would tend to discourage other donors from striving for further expansion of these support plans for future years as they ready their budgets and prepare for the formal statement of intent at the fall CGIAR meeting. Given the strong cost inflation that appears likely to continue, failure to raise financing sights all around could even cause a reduction in programs already approved.
- This need for a raising of financing sights by the whole group of donors is accentuated by the recent developments with respect to world food problems. There has been increasing evidence and recognition that the size and power of research on LDC food production problems is one of the key ingredients that will determine the success of world efforts to provide adequate food supplies through the rest of this century. It is also recognized that the CGIAR supported programs play a key role in strengthening the worldwide agricultural R&D effort. The Secretary and you have called for greater U.S. efforts to strengthen the CGIAR financed and the other components of the international research systems, and you have suggested the need for a raising of program levels. To do this, the U.S. needs among other things to take an appropriate leadership posture in the CGIAR.

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

5

Attachment B provides for your information a list of other issues expected to arise at the CGIAR and TAC meetings, and the positions that we propose to take. None of these positions require new U.S. or AID policy decisions at this time.

Recommendation: That the U.S. position at the CGIAR on future financing intent for CGIAR-supported programs be the following:

- (1) Reaffirm at the August 1-2 meeting our statement of intent of last year -- i.e., up to 25% support up to \$13 million, subject to the various caveats but without the reference to SPTF funds. Attachment C is a joint recommendation from the Assistant Administrators for Latin America and Technical Assistance that you approve the deletion of the SPTF linkage.
- (2) Indicate a U.S. view that, in light of the world food situation, the CGIAR needs to raise its financing sights for the years ahead (say to a level of about \$100 million by the end of the decade) and that the U.S. is prepared to do its part on a 25% basis and will be encouraged to increase its overall ceiling by a forthcoming response by other CGIAR members when the Group reconvenes in the fall.
- (3) Reinforce this thrust when the CGIAR reconvenes in the fall.

A full statement by the U.S. Delegate embodying points (1) and (2), will be sent forward for your approval in a separate Action Memorandum. This statement is envisioned as one step in a sequence building towards a U.S. position at the World Food Conference.

Approved: /s/ DP

Disapproved: _____

Date: JUL 26 1974

Attachments

Table A - International Agricultural Research Requirements - 1974-1978

Table B - Estimates of Financing by AID

Attachment A - Schedule of Events

Attachment B - Issues Expected at TAC and CGIAR Meetings

Attachment C - Joint Recommendation from the Administrators from AA/IA and
AA/TA

hcb
TA/AGR/GBDaird/sed/7-19-74

Clearance AA/PPC, PBirnbaum /s/ PB

Table A

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1977 Estimated Financial Requirements^{1/}
(U.S. \$ millions)

	1974			1975			1976			1977			1978		
	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total
IRRI	3.3	1.4	4.7	4.9	3.4	8.3	6.2	.8	7.0	7.6	.5	8.1	8.9	.6	9.5
CIMMYT	5.2	.4	5.6	6.4	.3	6.7	7.1	.5	7.6	7.8	-	7.8	8.5	-	8.5
IITA	5.2	.4	5.6	6.4	.7	7.1	7.4	.2	7.6	7.8	-	7.8	8.3	-	8.3
CIAT	4.4	1.4	5.8	5.2	.8	6.0	7.1	.1	7.2	7.8	.2	8.0	8.5	.1	8.6
CIP	1.8	.5	2.3	2.2	.2	2.4	2.6	.2	2.8	3.2	.1	3.3	3.8	.1	3.9
ICRISAT	2.6	3.6	6.2	3.8	4.8	8.6	4.5	5.5	10.0	4.8	2.4	7.2	5.1	-	5.1
ILRAD	.6	.5	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.1	.6	3.7	3.2	.1	3.3	3.5	.9	4.4
ILCA	1.0	.3	1.3	2.9	.7	3.6	4.2	1.2	5.6	5.3	2.9	8.2	6.0	.9	6.9
WARDA			.7			.8			.8			.8			.9
IBPGR			.3			1.0			1.2			1.3			1.4
NEAR EAST- ^{3/} NORTH AFRICA ^{4/} AQUACULTURE ^{5/} IINI ^{5/}			33.6			47.8			53.5			55.8			57.2

^{1/} Based on information available as of 7/1/74

TA/AGR:7/3/74

^{2/} International Board on Plant Genetic Resources

^{3/} TAC has agreed on the need for an international center to serve this region, and is expected to make recommendation to the CGIAR either during Centers Week or at the November meeting of CGIAR

^{4/} It now seems likely that TAC may recommend to CGIAR some arrangement for support to aquaculture

^{5/} The AIB-sponsored proposal for an International Plant Nutrition Institute will be considered by TAC

Table B

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
1974-1976 Estimates of Financing by AID
(U.S. \$ Millions)

	^{1/} 1974 (actual)	^{2/} 1975	^{3/} 1976
IRRI	1.10	2.08	(1.75)
CIMMYT	1.35	1.68	(1.90)
IITA	1.50	1.78	(1.90)
CIAT	.95	1.50	(1.80)
CIP	.55	.60	(.70)
ICRISAT	1.00	2.15	(2.50)
ILRAD	.342	.82	(.92)
ILCA	.10	.90	(1.40)
WARDA	.108	.20	(.20)
IBPGR ^{4/}	-	.25	(.30)
	7.00	11.96	(13.37)
NEAR EAST- NORTH AFRICA	-	?	?
AQUACULTURE	-	?	?
IPNI	-	?	?
	7.00	?	(?)

1/ Our contribution in 1974 was limited by the earlier \$7.0 million ceiling. Using the "25% formula", the contribution would have been \$8.40 million.

2/ For 1975 figures are 25% of the current estimate of requirements for ongoing activities. Possible requirements for new activities in 1975 are uncertain at this time.

3/ Figures in parentheses indicate the amount we would contribute with 25% of the core and capital budgets of ongoing activities as a basis.

4/ International Board on Plant Genetic Resources.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

June 10, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group, Members of the
Technical Advisory Committee, Board Chairmen and
Directors of Centers

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: Provisional Schedule of Events -- International Centers
Week, 1974

1. Attached for the information of participants in the 1974 International Centers Week is a Provisional Schedule of Events for that week and also for the preceding week when the Technical Advisory Committee will begin its summer session and when the Center Directors will be meeting.

2. Regarding attendance at the various meetings, would you please note:

- a. TAC has an open session on the morning of Friday, July 26. The rules of TAC require that no member of the Group have more than one observer present at any one time.
- b. The seminar on the world food situation on the afternoon of Friday, July 26, is primarily for Center personnel and members of TAC. The TAC rule of attendance by CG members will apply.
- c. With respect to meetings of the Consultative Group, space limitations make it desirable for members to limit their delegations to no more than three persons; international agricultural research centers are requested to limit observers to two at any one time.

3. Participants in International Centers Week, together with their wives, are invited to a reception being given by the Chairman of the Consultative Group, Mr. Warren C. Baum, on Tuesday, July 30, between 6 and 8 p.m. in the courtyard of the World Bank buildings. In addition, luncheon will be provided in the Bank dining rooms on Monday, July 29, for all participants. The luncheon arrangements will be made in a way that will facilitate contact between Center Directors and their staff and the staff of the Bank involved in operations related to the work of the various centers.

4. To facilitate Centers Week planning, CG members are asked to send the names of their delegations, referred to in 2c above, as soon as practicable. Delegations wishing to have hotel reservations made for them should advise the Secretariat promptly.

Attachment

INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK

July -- August, 1974

Provisional Schedule of Events

ROOM

July 24 - Wednesday (9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

TAC - all day (closed)

IBRD BOARD ROOM
A 1100

July 25 - Thursday (9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

TAC - all day (closed)

A 1100

July 26 - Friday

Morning (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.)

TAC (open)

A 1100

a. Plant Nutrition

b. Strengthening National Research Capabilities

Center Personnel - with other participants as invited by
Center Directors

E 1053

Afternoon (2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.)

TAC and Center Directors - Seminar on World Food
Situation

A 1100

July 27 - Saturday

TAC - Morning Session (closed)

A 1100

Center Personnel - all day

E 1053

July 29 - Monday

Morning Plenary Session

Chairman: Mr. Warren C. Baum,
Chairman, Consultative
Group

E 484

8:15 - 9:30

Opening Statement by Chairman

9:30 - 10:15

IRRI Presentation

10:15 - 11:15

Discussion on IRRI

11:15 - 11:30

Coffee Break

11:30 - 12:00

WARDA Presentation

12:00 - 12:45

Discussion on WARDA

12:45 - 2:15

Luncheon

Afternoon Plenary Session

Chairman: Mr. J. F. Yriart, FAO,
Assistant Director-
General, Development
Department

E 484

3:15 - 3:00

IITA Presentation

4:00 - 4:00

Discussion on IITA

4:00 - 4:15

Coffee Break

4:15 - 5:00

ICRISAT Presentation

6:00 - 6:00

Discussion on ICRISAT

July 30 - Tuesday

Morning Plenary Session

Chairman: Mr. W. T. Mashler, UNDP,
Director, Division for Global
and Inter-regional Projects

E 484

8:15 - 10:00

CIAT Presentation

10:00 - 11:00

Discussion on CIAT

11:00 - 11:15

Coffee Break

11:15 - 12:00

CIP Presentation

12:00 - 1:00

Discussion on CIP

July 30 - Tuesday (Cont.)

Afternoon Plenary Session

Chairman: Sir John Crawford
Chairman of the Technical
Advisory Committee of the
Consultative Group

E 484

2:15 - 3:00

CIMMYT Presentation

3:00 - 4:00

Discussion on CIMMYT

4:00 - 4:15

Coffee Break

4:15 - 4:45

Genetic Resources Presentation

4:45 - 5:30

Discussion on Genetic Resources

6:00 - 8:00

Reception by Consultative Group
Chairman

IBRD
PATIO

July 31 - Wednesday

Morning Plenary Session

Chairman: Mr. M. Yudelman, IBRD,
Director, Agriculture
and Rural Development
Department

E 484

9:15 - 9:45

ILRAD Presentation

9:45 - 10:30

Discussion on ILRAD

10:30 - 10:45

Coffee Break

10:45 - 11:15

ILCA Presentation

11:15 - 12:00

Discussion on ILCA

12:00 - 12:30

AVRDC Presentation

12:30 - 1:00

Discussion on AVRDC

Afternoon (2:30 - 6:00)

TAC - Meeting with Center Directors
(closed)

A 1100

August 1 - Thursday

TAC - Morning Session (closed) (9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.)

C 1006

Consultative Group (TAC and Center Personnel invited)
(9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. -- 2:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

A 1100

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Preparation and Publication of CG Brochure
3. Budget and Accounting Practices of Centers
4. Annual Center Review Procedures
5. Integrative Paper
-- financial assumptions for future planning
of CG/TAC
6. Report of Chairman of TAC on five-year scientific
review program.

August 2 - Friday

Consultative Group (continued) (9:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

A 1100

7. Statement by Chairman of TAC on Center Programs
8. Discussion of Center Programs
9. Report of Chairman of TAC on status of other proposals under consideration:
 - a. Middle East Center
 - b. Plant Nutrient Institute
 - c. Food Policy Institute
 - d. Latin America - bean network
 - e. National research
 - f. Aquaculture
 - g. Tropical Fruits
 - h. CARIS
 - i. Other.
10. Matters introduced by Center Directors
11. Donor indications of financial support of Group-endorsed activities, 1975 & 1976-8
12. Other
13. Press Release
14. Time and Place of next meeting.

June 10, 1974

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
Cables: FOODAGRI ROME - Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI
Telephone: 5797

8TH TAC MEETING

Washington, D.C. - 24 July - 2 August, 1974

PROVISIONAL AGENDA (Revised 6/6/74)

Wednesday, 24 July

09.00-13.00 Morning Session CLOSED

- Item 1 Adoption of the Agenda
- Item 2 Adoption of the Report of the 7th Meeting
- Item 3 Research Needs of the Near East and North Africa. Discussion of Secretariat notes on staffing and location of new Centre, and formulation of recommendations to Consultative Group.
- Item 4 Aquaculture. Discussion of Working Group proposals for funding specific research projects.

14.30-18.00 Afternoon Session CLOSED

- Item 5 CARIS. Report of evaluation of pilot project and discussion of future evolution of the project, including ASPAC proposal.
- Item 6 Socio-economic research. Report of TAC Sub-Committee on World Food Policy Institute Proposal.
- Item 7 Bean research network in Latin America. Further discussion of Working Group report and CIAT proposals for participation.

Thursday, 25 July

09.00-18.00 CLOSED

Item 8 Discussion of 1975 programme proposals of International Centres:

- | | | |
|-----|---------|----------------------------------|
| (a) | CIAT | (1) IBPGR |
| (b) | CIMMYT | (j) WARDA |
| (c) | CIP | |
| (d) | ICRISAT | (k) Vegetable Research |
| (e) | IITA | Correspondence with Dr. Chandler |
| (f) | IRRI | |
| (g) | ILCA | |
| (h) | ILRAD | |

Item 9 Clarification and definition of terminology used in relation to programmes of international agricultural research. (Joint paper to be prepared by TAC/CG Secretariats.)

Item 10 Formulation of recommendations on Items 4 (Aquaculture), 5 (CARIS), and 6 (World Food Policy Institute).

Friday, 26 July

09.00-13.00 Morning Session OPEN

Item 11 Plant nutrition

- (a) An international plant nutrition institute. (U.S. AID proposal)
- (b) Biological fixation of nitrogen. (Paper by Dr. Dart of Rothamsted Research Institute. To be circulated.)
- (c) Organic manures and integrated approaches to plant nutrition. (Paper to be provided by Dr. Swaminathan.)

Item 12 Strengthening national research capabilities. (Reports of Bellagio VI meeting and FAO/UNDP Seminar at CIAT.)

Item 13 Research needs of non-food crops. Report of CAB/TPI study commissioned by FAO.

14.30-18.00 Afternoon Session OPEN

Joint TAC/Centres' Directors discussion on world food situation.
(Introduced by Dr. Yudelman, IBRD.)

Saturday, 27 July

09.00-13.00 CLOSED

Item 14 Formulation of recommendations on Items 7 (Bean Research in Latin America), 11 (Plant Nutrition), 12 (National Research), and 13 (Non-Food Crops).

CENTRES WEEK DISCUSSIONS

29 July - 2 August 1974

Monday, 29 July)
Tuesday, 30 July) TAC participation in Consultative Group discussion of
Wednesday, 31 July) Centres' presentations.
(morning))

Wednesday, 31 July

14.30-18.00 Afternoon Session CLOSED (TAC)

Item 8 (cont.) TAC discussion of 1975 programme proposals with Centres' Directors.

Item 15 Arrangements for TAC reviews of Centres' programmes. Discussion with Centres' Directors.

Thursday, 1 August

9.00-11.00 CLOSED (TAC)

Item 16 Formulation of recommendations on Centres' proposals for 1975.

1.00 Consultative Group session.

Friday, 2 August

9.00 Morning Session (CG)

Chairman's summing up to Consultative Group and subsequent discussion.

4.30 Afternoon Session (TAC)

Item 17 Other Business (e.g. Tropical Fruit, Water Buffaloes)

Item 18 Date and place of next meeting.

Issues Expected at the CGIAR and TAC Meetings
During Centers Week, and Proposed U. S. Positions

Item 3, TAC - Research Needs of the Near East and North Africa (CGIAR and TAC)

TAC has reached an agreement on the need for such a center and on its main research program. The center would concern itself primarily with the adaptability to the region of existent relevant technology and an international responsibility for research on barley, durum wheat, and two of the regionally-important food legumes (broadbeans and lentils). It would have a strong regional relay link with CIMMYT on maize and wheat, and with ICRISAT on sorghum, millets and soil and water management. A corresponding link is envisaged with ILCA on livestock systems. At the TAC meeting primary concern will be with staffing and location. It is possible, although not positive, that TAC will make a recommendation to the CGIAR during Centers Week for establishment of this center. Alternatively, the proposal may be held over until the CGIAR meeting this fall. In either case, donors are not expected to be asked during Centers Week to make statements of intent on support. If asked, we would defer in making any commitment until the CGIAR meeting this fall on the basis that we require more time to discuss the final proposal with the appropriate offices in the Government.

The substance of the proposal for the Center is acceptable to AID. However, one possible issue important to the U.S. must be kept in mind: whether access to the center will be available to all people of any nationality. This is a standard provision in all existing CGIAR-supported centers. One approach is to take free access for granted for the present; to insure that the usual provisions for free flow of people and material in and out of the host country are in the draft agreement; to avoid raising this directly as an issue, but making sure that the clause is understood; and, to face it as an issue only if it becomes one then.

Item 4, TAC - Aquaculture (CGIAR and TAC). TAC sees the need for establishment of a system whereby, through a committee or other mechanism, grants could be made to specific institutions for specific problems. A TAC Sub-committee was set up to identify and describe an illustrative list of grants that might be met through special grants by bilateral or other donors. Cost estimates are to be given. TAC expects to develop a final document during Centers Week and may make a specific recommendation to the CGIAR at that time. There is some indication that TAC might suggest a mechanism somewhat like the CGIAR-supported International Board on Plant Genetic Resources.

Currently AID is supporting aquaculture in two U.S. institutions (Auburn and the University of Rhode Island) through 211(d) grants. In turn, these institutions are providing a growing amount of support to the

developing countries. Notable among the latter is the AID Mission supported work in the Philippines, Brazil and Central America.

Aware of the apparent potential for greatly increased production of high protein food through aquaculture, AID is in the process of determining the extent to which it should support research and relevant technical assistance in this field. Pending determination of our own position, we would reserve specific comments at this time, although we may wish to indicate our positive interest in the subject and intent to examine any proposals carefully. Basically, the approach taken thus far by TAC seems sound. We are in agreement with the TAC view of linking research on aquaculture so as to develop an international network. It would be consistent with our efforts in other areas of agricultural research, to encourage effective linkage between institutions engaged in aquaculture research, and to encourage collaboration between donor agencies supporting such research.

Item 5, TAC - Computerized Agricultural Research Information Service - CARIS (CGIAR)

With support by CGIAR members, FAO carried out a Pilot Project on the subject entitled "CARIS" - which involved 14 countries in West Africa. The Pilot Project has been completed and was discussed in a general way at the TAC meeting held earlier this year. Any final decisions were postponed pending an evaluation report which has been prepared by the International Development and Research Center (IDRC). It is assumed that TAC will discuss the evaluation report and use it as a basis for determining the advisability of extending and/or expanding the work on a computerized agricultural research information service. It has been estimated that a project such as CARIS, when expanded to an international system, might cost around \$2 million to initiate, with a substantially lower annual maintenance cost. It seems doubtful at this time that TAC will make a proposal to CGIAR during Centers Week for funding of work in this area.

We first need to review the IDRC evaluation report before being in a position to decide on the merits of a broadened program.

Item 6, TAC - Socio-Economic Research (CGIAR and TAC)

At its last meeting TAC "saw a need to consider possible ways and means of strengthening international world food policy data analysis and interpretation". The discussion revolved around a proposal presented by Mr. O. V. Wells. A TAC Sub-committee consisting of Crawford, Hopper, Ruttan and Oram was requested to prepare a formal proposal for discussion at the TAC meeting during Centers Week. We understand that meanwhile IDRC, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, have agreed to fund an international center or mechanism for this purpose for an initial period of five years. Presumably this offer will be made during the TAC meeting.

The U.S. recognizes the importance of a truly international effort in this area, and is pleased that IDRC and the Foundations apparently have agreed to support it for a period of five years.

Item 7, TAC - Bean Research Network in Latin America (CGIAR and TAC)

In February of this year TAC discussed two proposals on the subject. One was by a committee headed by Dr. Marcano (member of TAC); the second was by CIAT. The former seemed to involve an unnecessarily complicated arrangement. Essentially CIAT recommended a strengthening of its ongoing, but limited, bean research program. In view of the successful pattern developed in the international centers for international research networks on such crops as rice, maize and wheat, TAC felt that the same basic approach should be used in the case of beans. And, since CIAT is the center concerned with beans, TAC envisages an international network focussed there.

TAC sees a three-part program: 1) strengthening of the CIAT core research program on beans; 2) the organization of a cooperative program with the countries of the region to be serviced by CIAT; and 3) an expanded outreach program. Only "2)" is regarded as a new item for submission to the CGIAR for additional funding (perhaps \$90,000 - \$120,000). It would involve establishment of a Technical Committee elected from among participating countries with an outstanding scientist as chairman. The strengthening of CIAT's core program with respect to research, a germ-plasm bank, seed improvement and additional training would be sought by CIAT in the usual way through its annual submission to the CGIAR. The expanded outreach program would be through bilateral funding (non-CGIAR).

Beans are important in the agriculture and diet of the small farmer of Latin America, and a strong coordinated research program is indicated. CIAT is logical as the focal point. We support the position taken by TAC.

Item 8, TAC - Discussion of 1975 Program Proposals (CGIAR and TAC)

The 1975 Program and Budget Proposals of the Centers and other CGIAR supported activities will first be discussed by TAC in a closed meeting. Then, at plenary sessions of the CGIAR, beginning July 30, there will be a presentation by each center followed by discussion. Based on previous experience, the Chairman of TAC will report to the CGIAR on the technical aspects of the various CGIAR-supported activities. This will become somewhat more formalized in the future since CGIAR has asked TAC to arrange for periodic technical reviews - at intervals of not more than five years.

At the request of CGIAR, its Secretariat has the responsibility of preparing reports on each of the annual center proposals which are to be made available to members before Centers Week. Such reports are to be concerned with the stewardship by the center of the money provided by the CGIAR - effective use for intended purposes. Also, attention would be called to any additional or new activities in any of the proposals.

At this point we are aware of two areas where support for additional center activities may be requested. The first is in connection with CIAT's bean program which was described in "7" above. The second is a proposal by ICRISAT to include peanuts as one of the major crops in its core program.

As noted previously, we support the TAC view of a strengthened bean program centered at CIMT. ICRISAT's proposal for work on peanuts has not yet been made available, and we have no real indication as to how TAC will handle it. In our view, work on peanuts as related to the developing countries merits serious consideration. In aggregate, this crop ranks in importance above all other leguminous food crops in the LDCs (in area sown and production). It figures importantly as a food in many countries such as India and those in Sub-Sahara Africa, and also is an important foreign exchange earner. Among the international centers, ICRISAT seems the most logical one at which to focus work on peanuts. However, strong links would need to be developed, especially with research centers in Africa.

As a result of the meeting last fall on "CIMMYT-Maize Improvement in the 1970s", we have cause to question the efficacy of the approach used by that center in its maize breeding program. This approach was questioned by our representative to the CIMMYT meeting (Dr. George Sprague) as well as by Dr. S. Eberhart (USDA). At the request of the breeders at the meeting, a paper was prepared detailing what Sprague and Eberhart felt was a more efficient breeding approach. This will be considered by CIMMYT. CIMMYT's plan for change in its approach, if any, will be given in a final report of the meeting. We have asked for a copy to be made available before Centers Week if possible. Prior to or during Centers Week, we expect to assure ourselves that CIMMYT has taken due cognizance of the question raised about the maize breeding program, and that appropriate measures have been taken. In the absence of such reassurance, we may need to call the matter to the attention of the TAC.

Two new Group-supported activities will be discussed this year: The International Board on Plant Genetic Resources (IBGPR), and the West African Rice Development Association. IBGPR held its first meeting this June and is likely to have recommendations for 1975 funding of activities concerned with establishment of an international network of plant genetic resource centers. In 1974 CGIAR provided support to part of the research program of WARDA. The "W1 Project" which involved coordinated trials in the Member Countries. At the April 1974 meeting of the Steering Committee of WARDA two particularly significant points emerged: a) the Committee concluded that the terms of reference as proposed by TAC were not a workable basis for the Committee and recommended that TAC re-examine the terms of reference; and b) the Committee recommended that a proposal be made to TAC to include additional ongoing WARDA research projects (W2, W3 and W4) for

CGIAR funding. It is indicated that extra funds required would be around \$100,000.

We may become aware of additional issues as more documentation from and about the centers becomes available.

Item 9, TAC - Clarification and Definition of Terminology Used in Relation to Programs of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR and TAC)

A joint paper prepared by the TAC/CGIAR Secretariats will be available for discussion. Presumably ambiguity concerning a number of terms (e.g., "outreach," and "relay") has contributed to the decision to prepare a paper on the subject. Also, under this general subject, CGIAR will consider an updating of the budgeting and accounting procedures used by the centers (the guidelines now used originate from a report with recommendations prepared by Mr. Ruddy of IBRD).

We support this initiative by the Secretariat. There is a need for common understanding of terminology associated with the international agricultural research, and for improvement and standardization of budgeting and accounting procedures.

Item 11, TAC - Plant Nutrition (CGIAR and TAC)

Three items are scheduled for discussion by TAC under this agenda: 1) an International Plant Nutrition Institution proposed by AID; 2) Biological Fixation of Nitrogen - a paper by Dr. Dart of Rothamsted Research Institute; and 3) Organic Manures and Integrated Approaches to Plant Nutrition - a paper by Dr. Swaminathan, member of TAC). At its February 1974 meeting TAC members expressed considerable interest in the need for a fertilizer technology directed specifically to the needs of agriculture in the tropics. This stemmed, in particular from a proposal made by TVA for an international fertilizer technology center. Further, in recognition of problems posed by the current world fertilizer situation, particularly as related to the LDCs, interest was expressed in organic approaches by farming which included N fixation and re-utilization of organic agricultural by-products and wastes. TAC adopted a resolution to the CGIAR expressing its grave concern about the international fertilizer situation with particular to the LDCs, and urged that the subject be placed on the Agenda of the World Food Conference which meets next November.

In response to the needs per above, AID broadened the TVA proposal on fertilizer to include research on biological fixation of nitrogen and on recycling of organic materials for use in agriculture. This proposal will be discussed by TAC, and hopefully a recommendation will be made to the CGIAR to the effect that the proposal is receiving serious attention. We have reasonable assurance that TAC will appoint an expert team to further

study the proposal and report to TAC. In turn, we hope that CGIAR would be able to make a similar supportive statement at, or for use at, the World Food Conference. It is the intention of AID to proceed with the funding of a chemical fertilizer research center at TVA in a way that would enable it to be readily interpreted as a component of IPNI. AID strongly supports the establishment of a suitable form of IPNI.

Item 12, TAC - Strengthening National Research Capabilities (CGIAR and TAC)

TAC and the CGIAR have devoted considerable attention to this topic, yet both consider discussions as incomplete. Discussions during the Centers week will be concerned largely with the reports of the Bellagio VI meeting and of the FAO/UNDP Seminar at CIAT. The Bellagio meeting, held earlier this year, had as its theme "Strengthening National Agricultural Research." The FAO/UNDP Seminar had as its primary goal better understanding on the part of UNDP and FAO country-based representatives as to how international centers can assist in strengthening national agricultural research and production programs.

Relative to the Bellagio Meeting a specific follow-up is planned in association with the fall CGIAR meeting. A one-day meeting has been proposed for of technical representatives of the donor member of CGIAR and center representatives. The purpose is to exchange information on research activities supported by donors in developing country institutions that are oriented toward needs of the LDCs. With this exchange, it is envisaged that donors and centers will be in a much better position to make more effective use of opportunities for linkages between resource bases in the developing countries and research programs of the international centers.

Pertinent to the FAO/UNDP Seminar at CIAT, we expect to sponsor a series of workshops in early 1975 as part of an effort to help accelerate the flow of technology from AID-supported research in U.S. institutions, CGIAR-supported research in the international centers, and other national or regional institutions, to the LDCs. These workshops will be regional in nature and will be held at an international center where feasible. It is anticipated that USAID Mission Food and Agriculture, and Program Offices will participate along with a limited number of key LDC research administrators and appropriate AID/W staff.

Strengthening of LDC research capability is a subject of high priority and we encourage efforts to seek more effective ways to strengthen agricultural research capabilities in the developing countries. We reflect this in AID activities through a number of mechanisms including grants and loans to LDCs specifically for agricultural research, support for center

country "outreach" projects from the international centers, and through outreach components (e.g., training and workshops and joint research) associated with 211(d) grants and centrally-funded research projects. When this subject is being discussed, and/or at other appropriate times during Center Week, we propose to stress the need to accelerate utilization of relevant technology by the LDCs to strengthen their research and production efforts. This is consistent with Secretary Kissinger's comments made to the meeting of the OAS.

Item 13, TAC - Research Needs of Non-Food Crops (CGIAR and TAC)

This subject has been before TAC and CGIAR for some time. In general, TAC has reiterated that its first priority is concerned with food, but has not ruled out review of proposals for first class research programs on the so-called "non-food" crops. Last year a general proposal from UNCTAD was looked at and discouraged for support to fiber crop research. Meanwhile, we have learned that progress is being made toward the establishment of an international jute institution which would include research and marketing. About half (\$5 million) of the estimated operating costs would be met by participating producing countries (India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Nepal, Burma, Tanzania) through a cess of 1% on export of jute. It is hoped that the other half would be provided by donor countries/organizations. It is not anticipated that this proposal will come specifically to the attention of TAC/CGIAR.

In view of the importance of non-food crops in the economy of many of the LDCs, TAC will review a background paper on the subject commissioned by FAO with the Tropical Products Institute (UK). This report is to be available for Centers Week.

We propose to try to sustain our past position that the scope of CGIAR financing should continue to be confined to research directed toward production of food (crops and livestock).

Item 15, TAC - Arrangements for TAC Review of Centers Programs (CGIAR and TAC)

The Center review procedures adopted by the CGIAR calls for scientific reviews of the Centers at intervals of not less than five years, and asks that TAC assume the responsibility for working with the Centers to arrange for such reviews and to report results and make recommendations to the CGIAR. During Centers Week TAC will meet with Center Directors to make arrangements for these scientific reviews.

We assisted in developing and supporting the CGIAR procedures for Center reviews, and are pleased that TAC is moving ahead with plans for the scientific reviews as provided for in the procedures.

Item 17, TAC - Other (CGIAR and TAC)

The provisional agenda for the TAC meeting lists two topics under this item; Tropical Fruits, and Water Buffaloes. In the case of tropical fruits, while some progress has been made in collection and collation of data on ongoing research, it is recognized that a broader data base is required before TAC can assess the importance of a proposal for support. FAO has been asked to assist in providing this broader data base and may have a report for use by TAC during Centers Week. At the last TAC meeting (February, 1974) a FAO staff member reported on international research on water buffaloes although no specific proposal was submitted for CGIAR support. It was agreed that every effort would be made to obtain further information on ongoing buffalo research prior to the July TAC meeting, including further data on the proposed Asian Center for Livestock Development and any other major institutes currently conducting research programs of substance.

We propose to reserve judgment on these subjects pending further information -- presumably to be provided by FAO.

Item 2, CGIAR - Preparation and Publication of the CGIAR Brochure (CGIAR)

At the November 1973 CGIAR meeting members in general expressed support for publication of the brochure on the grounds that such a publication would be useful in mobilizing support in developed countries for crop-sponsored activities, and in explaining to developing countries what help is available to them from such activities. The Secretariats of UNDP, FAO and the Bank were asked to carry the project forward. A draft of the brochure is to be circulated to CGIAR before its final appearance as a Group publication. We assume that a draft will be available for review before or by Centers Week.

We support the endeavor and expect, subject to review, to recommend publication.

Item 3, CGIAR - Budget and Accounting Practices of Centers

An expanded, but otherwise not fundamentally revised, version of "Budgeting and Accounting Procedures and Practices of International Agricultural Research Centers" has been prepared by the CGIAR Secretariat. It describes use of funds; preparation of budget requests, and the accounting for funds by the Centers. This document has been very helpful in getting Centers to provide needed information in a standardized form to CGIAR members. We are pleased that it is being updated in the light of experience.

Item 4, CGIAR - Annual Center Review Procedures (CGIAR)

Under the review procedures adopted by the CGIAR, the CGIAR Secretariat has the responsibility for annual reviews of Group-supported activities. Preliminary program and budget proposals for the ensuing year are to be submitted to the Secretariat by March in order for points raised to be considered by the Centers' management, and by the Boards of Directors, prior to re-submission following the Board meeting. The CGIAR Secretariat looks at the management aspects of the operation (e.g., use of money for intended purposes) and identifies substantial deviation from planned usage of funds, or plans that include new program areas with associated additional costs.

As part of its annual review, the CGIAR Secretariat is supposed to provide members with reports on each of the Group-supported activities. We have learned that these reports are being prepared and will be available prior to Centers Week. As we understand it the CGIAR Secretariat will also make a report on its experience in carrying out this first year these annual reviews as directed by the CGIAR.

The annual reviews by the CGIAR Secretariat should be very/in helping us and the other donors in the monitoring of progress of the centers and related activities supported by the CGIAR. We shall make comments and suggestions in the light of the reports and as we become more familiar with the process.

Item 5, CGIAR - Integrative Paper - Financial Assumptions for Future Planning of the CGIAR/TAC (CGIAR)

At its last meeting the Group discussed the essential nature of such a paper for planning, in particular as a means to assure continuity of support for activities already launched and as a basis on which to judge what further activities should be taken up. This paper would project the combined requirements of ongoing and proposed programs for some years to come, would analyze these requirements from various points of view (e.g., distinguishing between real program increases and cost increases due to inflation), and would at the same time estimate the availability of finances for the years in question. It was agreed that the Bank Secretariat of CGIAR, which would prepare this paper, would identify issues of overlapping programs, of unusually rapid budget increases and the like. We have been informed that the CGIAR Secretariat will have an integrative paper for review before Centers Week.

At the moment, the best information we have on projected requirements of ongoing CGIAR-supported activities is contained in Table A attached. According to the CGIAR Secretariat, figures in the Table for the period 1975-1978 in general reflect an inflation factor. This varies from about 4% per year in the case of IITA to 20% per year for CIMMYT, with the average

in the range of 12-13%. This is not readily evident from the Table itself, possibly because figures include some real program changes. The analysis currently being made by the Secretariat, or part of the integrative paper, will attempt to distinguish between real program increases (or decreases) and cost increases due to inflation.

Item 6, CGIAR - Report of the Chairman of TAC on Five-year Scientific Review Program (CGIAR)

This has been referred to earlier (Item 15, TAC). TAC will have talked with the Center Directors and the Chairman is expected to make a progress report or arrangements for these scientific reviews.

Item 7, CGIAR - Statement by Chairman of TAC on Center Programs (CGIAR)

As indicated earlier (Item 8, TAC), TAC (in Closed Sessions) will have discussed the 1975 Centers' program proposals and discussed the proposals with the Centers' Directors; and TAC and CGIAR will have participated later in presentation followed by discussion by the individual Center during the plenary sessions. The Chairman is expected to comment on TAC's views of the scientific aspects of the Centers' ongoing activities.

Item 8, CGIAR - Discussion of Center Programs (CGIAR)

As we understand it, this topic will be concerned primarily with ongoing activities supported by the CGIAR. The discussions will have been preceded by relevant CGIAR discussions on annual review procedures (Item 4, CGIAR) and the integrative paper (Item 5, CGIAR); presentation during the plenary sessions by individual centers; and, by the statement by the TAC Chairman (Item 7, CGIAR) on the scientific aspects of the Centers' programs.

This discussion will allow us to bring up for further discussion any issues mentioned earlier in the paper which may not have been resolved satisfactorily. It will also provide an opportunity for further discussion of issues arising during Centers Week of which we are not currently aware.

Item 9 - CGIAR - Report of Chairman of TAC on Status of Other Proposals Under Consideration (CGIAR)

These proposals will have been discussed during the TAC meetings and comments, including our position have been noted earlier in the attachment as follows: a) Middle East Center (Item 3, TAC); b) Plant Nutrient Institute (Item 11, TAC); c) Food Policy Institute (Item 6, TAC); d) Latin America - Bean Network (Item 7, TAC); e) National Research (Item 12, TAC); f) Aquaculture (Item 4, TAC); g) Tropical Fruits (Item 17, TAC); and h) CRRIS (Item 5, TAC).

Item 10, CGIAR - Matters Introduced by Center Directors (CGIAR)

At this time we are not aware of what points Center Directors may bring up. However, the Directors had a meeting at CIAT on March 4-7, 1974; and are scheduled to meet again during Centers Week - Friday and Saturday, July 26 and 27. One of these days is to be concerned primarily with administrative matters; the second with training.

The March meeting dealt with a lengthy list of subjects. The ones of most interest to us are listed below with brief comments.

- a. Outreach Programs. Discussions emphasized the importance of the various Centers keeping each other informed on what they are doing and planning to undertake in outreach, as well as the desirability of having some uniformity with respect to basic administrative procedures. A basic document is to be prepared for consideration at the meeting on July 26.
- b. Scheduling Receipt of Funds. Several Centers reported problems associated with delays in receiving from donors pledged amounts early enough in the year to provide a regular cost plan. The Director agreed to prepare a document for submission to the CGIAR outlining the problem. It was felt that the problem might be alleviated through the CGIAR providing working capital to cover 40 working days operational expenses (these figures were in the Centers' proposals).

- c. Statistical and Computing Accounting Systems and Hardware

IDRC is assisting the Centers to determine needs. The IDRC report is to be ready before Centers Week. We also understand that IDRC will extend this study to include general need for computer services in support of the research program.

- d. Increasing Efficiency of Center Libraries

A consultant participated in the meeting and made suggestions. As a follow-up, arrangements were made for a sharply-focused meeting of Center Librarians at CIAT on August 5-9, 1974

e. Linkages Between an International Center, National Program, Regional Service, and Other Centers.

Presently CIMYT's wheat and corn programs are dealing directly with 15 countries each, but the potential is 50 countries by the end of the decade. The ensuing discussion raised the following points: (a) why are the Centers not more successful in getting their messages across to national leaders; (b) how to correct the misperception among some donor agencies that activities by Centers away from headquarters is keeping people away from doing needed research; (c) how to keep Centers from becoming involved in a country in straight technical assistance which may be peripheral to the major objectives; (d) how to develop ways to advise governments on food crop production rather than pushing a single crop; (e) how to develop knowledge of the varietal needs of farmers so that new materials will fit into their food production systems; (f) the need for standard operating procedures with respect to one Center sending selected materials to another Center which has an interest also in the specific crop.

f. World Fertilizer Situation.

Upon the invitation of the Director, Dr. Donald McCune, National Fertilizer Development Center (TN-4) presented a seminar on the world fertilizer situation. The summary prepared by Hanson (CIMYT) said:

The present shortage of fertilizer supplies will continue for two more years in phosphates; for four more years in nitrogen fertilizer. The shortage is not permanent. It is caused by insufficient factory capacity in 1973-74. That shortage of capacity is now being remedied. Through the 1980s and 1990s, there is no present reason why the fertilizer industry can not produce as much chemical product as agriculture demands. And there is no reason why scientists should not continue to build their strategy of food production upon chemical fertilizer.

But the economics of fertilizer has changed. Prices of fertilizer will remain high. Prices of food grain may also remain higher than in 1972. Every national program will need to reassess the level of fertilizer which it is recommending. And the international centers must help to test new chemical products, and new methods of applying chemicals, so that the national programs and the farmers can get more grain from high-priced fertilizers.

g. Inter-Center Responsibilities: Rice.

This discussion explored the issues associated with inter-center relations with respect to research and training activities at one center for which another center had primary responsibility. Centers currently concerned with rice are IRRI, CIAT and IITA.

A principle emerged out of the discussion on which the Directors agreed: Centers must establish their own credibility in various parts of the world and particularly on the continent where they are located. Centers need to help governments develop perspectives on how to deal with and through centers. Building and maintaining regional credibility is a key issue for each center.

After the general session adjourned, IRRI and CIAT representatives discussed how the rice development needs of Latin America might best be met. The group agreed on the following procedure: (a) Jennings to prepare an analysis of the rice situation in Latin America, why it is an important research area, and suggesting the kind of program that should be undertaken without regard to who does it; (b) in this or a separate paper, a possible operational plan to be outlined in which IRRI would assume core responsibilities for rice in Latin America but would carry these out through appropriate arrangements with CIAT and relevant national programs, and (c) these proposals to be submitted to the IRRI and CIAT boards for informal discussions at an early date.

h. Inter-Center Responsibilities: Maize

A committee consisting of Sprague, Francis and Alvarez-Luna outlined a collaborative program between CIAT and CIMAT whereby CIAT's work in the Andean zone would be strengthened and, at the same time, expanded in area to include Equatorial Brazil. This proposed working agreement will be submitted to the respective boards for informal discussion.

i. Evaluation of Protein Quality and Quantity

Dr. Charles Francis, CIAT maize breeder, and Dr. Alberto Pradilla pedicatrician at the University of the Valley who had just completed a year's sabbatical leave at CIAT, reported briefly on their efforts to evaluate biologically protein quantity and quality in foods, particularly corn. They reported on laboratory analyses as well as trials with small animals, swine, and humans.

Urging the Directors to consider the total food consumption patterns of people, Pradilla said we must treat malnutrition as a symptom of many things which are wrong in a community. He emphasized that data from human evaluation studies provide dramatic evidence to convince national leaders of appropriate course of action.

Discussion centered on the ideas that (a) man depends upon a mixed diet; (b) there is a need to assess alternatives in terms of nutrition and production potentials, and (c) Centers need to be concerned about the total food production program in a country.

Francis outlined how Centers can make a unique contribution by stimulating cooperative efforts among national programs in agriculture, health, education, and medicine, as well as with seed producers, food processors, and marketing agencies.

While Directors raised the question "What is lacking in the agricultural scientists' understanding of what must be done to meet food needs?", no concrete answer emerged from the discussion.

j. Meeting with World Food Institute Representatives

Four representatives of the World Food Institute, Iowa State University, were visiting CIAT during the week of the meeting of Center Directors, and the two groups had a luncheon meeting.

Members of the group outlined the activities and interests of Iowa State University in cooperating in the work of the Centers, and announced plans for the World Food Conference of 1976. This will be held at Iowa State University, June 27-July 1, 1976, the theme being "The Role of the Professional in Feeding Mankind."

Item 11, CGIAR - Donor Indications of Financial Support of Group-Endorsed Activities 1975 and 1976-8 (CGIAR)

See text of the Action Memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

FROM: AA/TA, Joel Bernstein *JB*
AA/LA, Herman Kleine *HL*

Problem: On August 2, 1974, at a meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Bernstein will be expressing A.I.D.'s intentions with respect to contributions for core and capital costs of the international agricultural research centers. It now appears that adherence to the position previously approved by Dr. Hannah could jeopardize support of the centers by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Discussion: Dr. Hannah approved a position, recommended to him in an AA/TA Action Memorandum of September 21, 1973, phrased as follows:

"AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25% of the core and capital budget costs of the international institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75% is forthcoming from other sources. If it becomes possible to make Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF) repayments available for regular institute budgets through the Inter-American Development Bank, these would be included in the total. Specific pledges would continue to be for individual institutes, subject to our review and approval of fully developed proposals for each and to the provision by Congress of adequate funds. Our pledge continues to be based on the assumption that the institutes will continue to be assured of management of comparable quality to that supplied in the past by the sponsoring Foundations."

The SPTF was established in mid-1961 to be administered by IDB on behalf of the United States which provided all of the funds. Virtually all of the original SPTF resources of \$525 millions have been disbursed; reflows will approximate \$40 millions per year, mostly in local currencies. Congress, as well as the Executive Branch, has been concerned about the fact that some of the SPTF reflows are not being used. At the same time, we are all aware that funds from AID appropriations are in short supply. Both these factors figured in the recommendation to use SPTF reflows, if possible, as part of AID's contribution to the centers' core and capital costs.

The intent of the previously approved position was that AID direct financing plus any indirect financing (SPTF local currency via IDB) would not exceed 25% of the overall total. However, recent discussions with IDB officials have made clear IDB Management desire in having SPTF allocations for the three international centers in Latin America considered as additional to the "up to 25%" to be provided as the direct U.S. support (as was the case in 1974).

The IDB Board of Executive Directors normally approves projects using SPTF funds; and IDB officials think that some Board members may find it difficult to vote for the use of SPTF funds for the centers if the result would be to reduce the support provided from AID appropriations. Hence there is reason to believe that adherence to the present U.S. position would undermine chances for continuing, and hopefully increasing, IDB support to the centers. The IDB has given in 1974 the local currency equivalent of \$2.0 million for core and capital costs of the centers, and consideration is being given to doubling this for 1975. (The IDB also is expected to use \$2.5 million in SPTF funds in 1974 for programs to use centers' capabilities to help strengthen national research programs.)

We conclude that our position should be changed in order to enable support from the IDB through SPTF to be additive to the U.S. support. One reason for our conclusion is the rather rapidly growing estimates of financial requirements for the family of international centers. Primarily because of inflation at a much higher level than anticipated a year ago, centers' requirements for 1975 are now estimated to be around \$48 million. A year ago the estimate was about \$42.5 million. This latter figure closely approximates the present estimate of donor support available for 1975. (Our FY 1975 Congressional Presentation figure of \$10.5 million -- approximately 25% of the total -- is based on that estimate.) Thus, there is an urgent need to increase the number of donors and their level of support for the international center activities. Changing our position would make it more likely that the IDB, using SPTF reflows, would remain a donor member of the Consultative Group, with possibly increasing inputs to the centers' needs. This in turn would be a factor in stimulating greater contributions from the World Bank.

A second reason for changing our position is that by increasing the chances of use of SPTF reflows with IDB Board of Executive Directors' approval, we would be responding to Congressional and Executive Branch concerns about unused SPTF accumulations. Moreover, the IDB has associated use of SPTF funds for the centers' core and capital costs with SPTF financing of support for outreach activities of the centers that build national research capabilities in Latin America, along with other specific support to the national research institutions.

Finally, use of SPTF funds as described assures a greater support and involvement by the Latin American countries (through the IDB Board) in the centers located on their continent. This is important in linking the network competence required to supply much higher yielding technologies to farmers.

In presenting our position, Bernstein would state that the escalation of the centers' estimated requirements, beyond what we had anticipated when we submitted our appropriations request to the Congress, would make it necessary for these estimates to be analyzed with great care to determine whether all of the newly estimated requirements would really be needed in 1975.

Recommendation: We recommend that you approve deletion of the SPTF linkage in the restatement of AID intent for financing of CGIAR programs. The statement would then read:

"AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25% of the core and capital budget costs of the international institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75% is forthcoming from other sources. Specific pledges would continue to be for individual institutes, subject to our review and approval of fully developed proposals for each and to the provision by Congress of adequate funds. Our pledge continues to be based on the assumption that the institutes will continue to be assured of management of comparable quality to that supplied in the past by the sponsoring Foundations."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : AA/TA, Joel Bernstein
THRU : TA/AGR, Leon F. Hesser *LH*
FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *GB*

DATE:

SUBJECT: CGIAR Brochure

Dana Dalrymple and I have looked over the manuscript and offer the following comments, with the understanding that agreement had been reached during Centers Week on the need to revise the Introduction.

1. The manuscript is much too long. It should be heavily edited with this in mind.
2. It should be attractively presented with pictures and illustrations. For example the IRRI publication of its 1973 program has many of the features that should be considered in preparation of the CGIAR brochure (See attached copy of IRRI publication).
3. The rationale is not coherent nor strong enough on the importance of international agricultural research to the development of the agricultural economy of the LDCs. The *raison de etre* of CGIAR centers rests on this.
4. No information is presented on funding levels, sources, and application. CGIAR donors are not identified. This seems important.
5. Something should be said of priorities of research. The role of TAC in establishing these priorities.

Because of the above, and other numerous points of less substance, a major overall rewrite seems indicated. Quality should not be sacrificed in order to meet an arbitrary deadline of the World Food Conference.

Attachment: a/s



11-271

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

August 23, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: Consultative Group Brochure

1. Arrangements are now being made for the printing of the Consultative Group brochure. Members will recall that copies of a draft text of the brochure were distributed during International Centers Week.

2. Each member is now asked how many copies of the brochure it requires and the name and address to which the supply of copies should be sent. It would be helpful if the Executive Secretariat could have this information not later than September 16.

3. It is hoped that the costs of production will be met by two or three particularly interested members, and that distribution to other members will be without charge. There is as yet no budget estimate for printing, however, and it is possible that in the end, in order to help defray expenses, a nominal sum will be asked for the copies supplied.

*Re: 500 copies in phone conversation with
Bruce Check, Sept. 10, 1974*

*Discussed our proposed brochure with the group.
We discussed the fact that a new brochure
and that the group should be more active in
the world. We discussed the fact that we
should be more active in the world.
Perhaps we should be more active in the world.
of the other members of the group. In the
past we have been more active in the world.
monumentally.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

About August 10

TO : AA/TA, Joel Bernstein
THRU : TA/AGR, Leon F. Hesser *LFH*
FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *GBB*

DATE: ?

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Attachment: a/s

cc: PPC/PDA, DDalrymple



TA/AGR, Dr. Harold Rice
PPC/PDA, Dr. Dana Dalrymple

August 15, 1974

TA/AGR, Guy Baird

Information on the CGIAR

At the TA/AGR staff meeting last week Jim Urano voiced the need for a brief, yet effective, means of conveying the picture of the CGIAR and its supported activities. Subsequently he and I independently pursued the suggestion and our preliminary results are attached. He succeeded in getting his on one page; I was a little more prolix.

Keeping in mind the intended need (a quick and easy way to acquaint someone with the subject) please review our efforts and decide what would best serve the purpose. As now anticipated, distribution would be largely within AID. What do you think?

Attachment

TA/AGR:GBaird:gt:8/15/74

TA/AGR, Dr. Harold Rice
PPC/PDA, Dr. Dana Dalrymple

August 15, 1974

TA/AGR, Guy Baird

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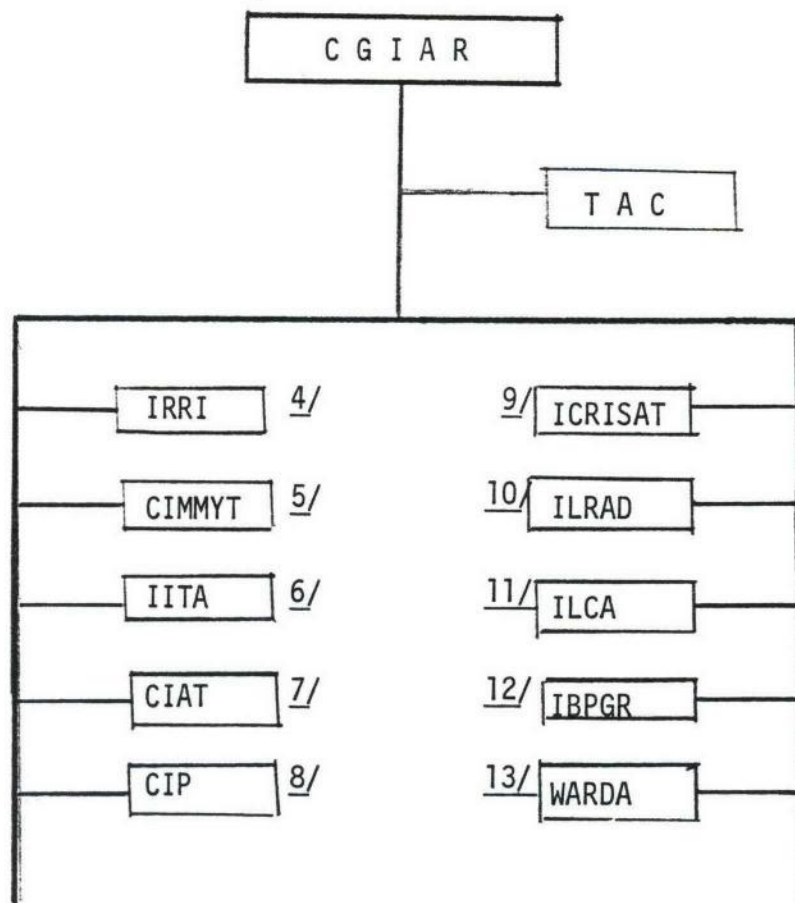
TA/AGR:GBaird:gt:8/15/74

THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR)^{1/}

ITS TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC),^{2/}

AND THE SUPPORTED CENTERS/ACTIVITIES^{3/}

The following simplified diagram and associated footnotes constitute an effort to provide a brief orientation on the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and its supported activities. For those interested, further information may be obtained through the Associate Director (Research) of TA/AGR. Also, we expect to have available within a few months a brochure prepared by the CGIAR on its background, operation and programs.



- 1/ A Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research was founded in early 1971 having the main purpose to mobilize long-term financial support from international agencies, governments and private sources for financing international agricultural research institutions.

The CGIAR has, at present, 30 members. They include the World Bank as Chairman, FAO and UNDP as co-sponsors as well as 13 governments - Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States -, three regional Development Banks - African, Asian and Inter-American Development Bank -, the Commission of the European Communities, three private Foundations - Ford, Rockefeller and Kellogg Foundation -, and the International Development Research Center, an independent Canadian organization.

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The first meeting of the CGIAR was held in Washington on May 19, 1971. The Group agreed, among other things, (a) to review the needs of developing countries for special efforts in international and regional agricultural research and associated training in critical subject sectors unlikely otherwise to be covered adequately by existing research facilities, and to consider how these needs could be met, (b) to review the financial and other requirements of those agricultural research activities which the CGIAR considers to be of high priority, and to consider providing finance for those activities, and (c) to suggest feasibility studies of specific proposals and to agree on how these studies should be undertaken and financed.

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The centers and other activities being supported within the framework provided by the CGIAR all have international Boards of trustees and their staffs are international. The interdisciplinary scientific staffs are likewise international in character. Research is problem-oriented, and coupled with training and outreach programs designed to strengthen national capabilities in agricultural research and production.

In 1974, the members are contributing approximately \$33 million to meet the financial needs of these ten enterprises. Corresponding figures for 1975 are likely to be around \$47 million. The U.S. (through A.I.D.) is the largest donor, providing about 25% of the core and capital budget requirements of the Centers and other CGIAR-supported activities.

- 4/ IRRI - The International Rice Research Institute is located in the Philippines. The primary objective has been to increase the production of rice in the world, especially in Asia, and to improve its quality. Work on rice per se is being substantially strengthened by development of a complementary multiple cropping systems research program.
- 5/ CIMMYT - This is the Spanish acronym for the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement which is located in Mexico. CIMMYT is concerned primarily with maize and wheat, but also has limited research programs on barley, triticale and cold-tolerant sorghum.
- 6/ IITA - The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture is located in Nigeria. It focuses on four basic research programs: cereal improvement (rice and maize) with important links to IRRI and CIMMYT respectively; grain legumes (principally cowpeas and soybeans); roots and tubers (principally cassava, sweet potatoes and yams); and, farming systems for the lowland, humid tropics.
- 7/ CIAT - The Spanish acronym for the International Center for Tropical Agriculture which is located in Colombia. CIAT's primary area of research are on beef cattle, cassava, beans and farming systems. It also has modest maize and rice programs which are strongly linked with CIMMYT and IRRI, respectively, for backstopping. Finally, CIAT has a program of limited scope on service which is concerned primarily with management and nutrition problems.
- 8/ CIP - The Spanish acronym for the International Potato Center which is located in Peru. CIP is a single-crop institute devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum - the white or Irish potato.
- 9/ ICRISAT - The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics is located in India. ICRISAT's mandate is to develop as a world center of excellence for improvement in the genetic potential and production techniques of sorghum, millets, pigeon peas and chick peas, and to promote the development of improved cropping patterns and farming systems in the semi-arid tropics. It is expected to begin a modest program of peanut improvement.
- 10/ ILRAD - The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases is being established in Kenya. ILRAD will develop a sustained fundamental research program focusing on immunological and related aspects of trypanosomiasis and theileriosis (primarily East Coast fever), two of the most devastating diseases of cattle in the tropics - particularly in Africa.
- 11/ ILCA - The International Livestock Center for Africa is to be based in Ethiopia. It will be concerned with identification of improved major animal production systems in tropical Africa, and in assisting the governments and authorities responsible for achieving new levels of productivity.

- 12/ IBPGR - The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has its headquarters and Secretariat at FAO in Rome. The basic function of the Board is to promote an international network of genetic resources activities to further the collection, conservation, documentation, evaluation and utilization of plant germ plasm.
- 13/ WARDA - The West Africa Rice Development Association has its headquarters in Liberia. The CGIAR supports part of WARDA's research (The W-1 program) which involves coordinated rice trials in 12 West African countries.

Office of Agriculture
Technical Assistance Bureau
Agency for International Development
August, 1974

J. Urawa

CONSULTATIVE GROUP (CG) ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
30 MEMBERS - 1974

Chairman - IBRD

Co-sponsors - FAO & UNDP

Thirteen Governments

Australia
Belgium

Canada
France

Denmark
Germany

Japan
Netherlands

Norway
Sweden

Switzerland
United Kingdom

United States

Three Regional Banks

Africa

Asian Development Bank

InterAmerican Development Bank

Commission of the European Communities

Private Foundations

Ford

Kellogg

Rockefeller

International Development Research Centre - Canada

Five Major Developing Area Representatives

(electoral for 2-year term of memberships of PRC)

sp > Latin America
Argentina
Brazil

Africa
Morocco
Nigeria

Asia & Far East
Philippines
Thailand

Middle East
Lebanon
Pakistan

Southern and Eastern Europe
Israel
Roumania

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC) to CG

(13 Experts/^{specialists} appointed by CG) ~~unanimous~~

7/24/72
From IBRD
Revised by GBBa
6/26/74

A Note on the Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research

At the initiative of the World Bank, a Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research was founded in early 1971. The main purpose of the Consultative Group is to mobilize long-term financial support from international agencies, governments and private sources for financing international agricultural research institutions.

The Consultative Group has, at present, 30 members. They include the World Bank as Chairman, FAO and UNDP as co-sponsors as well as 13 governments - Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States -, three regional Development Banks - African, Asian and Inter-American Development Bank -, the Commission of the European Communities, three private Foundations - Ford, Rockefeller and Kellogg Foundation -, and the International Development Research Centre, an independent Canadian organization.

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The first meeting of the Consultative Group was held in Washington on May 19, 1971. The Group agreed, among other things, (a) to review the needs of developing countries for special efforts in international and regional

agricultural research and associated training in critical subject sectors unlikely otherwise to be covered adequately by existing research facilities, and to consider how these needs could be met, (b) to review the financial and other requirements of those agricultural research activities which the Group considers to be of high priority, and to consider providing finance for those activities, and (c) to suggest feasibility studies of specific proposals and to agree on how these studies should be undertaken and financed.

The Group also appointed 12 experts (as of July 1, 1972 there are 13 experts) to constitute a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to assist its work. TAC's terms of reference are to:

- (i) advise the Consultative Group on the main gaps and priorities in agricultural research related to the problems of the developing countries, both in the technical and socio-economic fields, based on a continuing review of existing national, regional and international research activities;
- (ii) recommend to the Consultative Group feasibility studies designed to explore in depth how best to organize and conduct agricultural research on priority problems, particularly those calling for international or regional effort;
- (iii) examine the results of these or other feasibility studies and present its views and recommendations for action for the guidance of the Consultative Group;
- (iv) advise the Consultative Group on the effectiveness of specific existing international research programs; and
- (v) in other ways encourage the creation of an international network of research institutions and the effective interchange of information among them.

The members of the Consultative Group are presently supporting six existing international centers already in operation; two more in the process of being established; and two related activities. The Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, or CIMMYT), based in

Mexico; the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), based in the Philippines; the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, or CIAT), based in Colombia; the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), based in Nigeria; and the International Potato Center (Centro Internacional de Papa, or CIP) recently established in Peru. In addition, members of the Group are presently supporting the establishment of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT); it is based in India, and its Governing Board was constituted in early July 1972; The Institute for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), based in Kenya; the International Livestock Research Center - Africa (ILCA) being established in Ethiopia; the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), with headquarters in Liberia; and the International Board on Plant Genetic Resources with headquarters in FAO, Rome. In 1974, the members are contributing approximately \$33 million to meet the financial needs of these ten enterprises.

TAC has defined "international research" broadly to mean research which, although based in one country, is of wider concern, regionally or globally; is independent of national interest and government control; and retains appropriate links with national research systems to ensure the necessary testing of results and the feedback of both results and needs. The centers whose activities are being supported within the framework provided by the Consultative Group all have international Boards of trustees and their staffs are international.

A.I.D.'S PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS

The international agricultural research centers described below are funded by donor members of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture (CG). The U.S. (through A.I.D.) is the largest donor, providing about 25% of the core and capital budget requirements of the Centers. There are about 19 other donors made up of countries, international organizations and U.S. foundations. Developing countries are included in the CG membership through representatives from each of the five FAO regions.

Each Center is governed by an international Board of Trustees (or directors). The interdisciplinary scientific staffs are likewise international in character. Research is problem-oriented, and coupled with training and outreach programs designed to strengthen national capabilities in agricultural research and production.

1. International Rice Research Center (IRRI)

Location: Los Banos, The Philippines
(P.O. Box 583, Manila, The Philippines)

Research Orientation:

Multidisciplinary research intended to increase rice productivity, especially in Asia, and to improve its nutritive quality. High yielding rice varieties, together with a package of management practices to greatly increase yields in important rice growing regions, have been produced by combined efforts of plant breeders, pest control specialists, agronomists, soil scientists, irrigation and equipment engineers. Intensive research

is underway to develop varieties with built-in resistance to pests, unfavorable soil and water conditions, and with genetic traits for improved protein content and quality, to support rice production in more of the widely differing environments in which rice is grown, on a worldwide basis. Research into multiple-cropping systems and into problems of rain-fed lowland and upland rice is supplemental to continuing research on rice grown under controlled irrigation.

Budget Support (actual for 1973; estimated for
1974, 1975)
(In Millions)

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total Support, all sources</u>	<u>A.I.D. Support</u>
1973	\$2.9	\$0.725
1974	4.9	1.100
1975	8.6	2.150

2. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

Location: El Batan, Mexico

Address: Londres 40, Mexico 6, D. F.

Research Orientation

Established 1969 to assist developing countries increase their production of corn and wheat. High-yielding, widely-adapted, semi-dwarf wheat varieties have been produced (building on earlier cooperative research between Mexico and the Rockefeller Foundation), and a package of cultural practices to exploit yielding capacity have been successfully introduced in many wheat deficient countries. Research is continuing on pest and drought-resistant variants of high-yielding varieties, with improved protein content, that will extend profitable wheat culture into many additional developing countries. A parallel program on breeding corn for higher yields, improved nutritive quality, resistance to insect pests and diseases, tolerance of unfavorable soils and climates continues to produce genetic types for plant breeders in many tropical environments. CIMMYT maintains the richest collection of corn germplasm resources in the world for use by corn breeders in the tropics and subtropics.

Budget Support (actual for 1973; estimated for
1974,1975)

(In Millions)

FY	<u>Total Support, all sources</u>	<u>A.I.D. Support</u>
1973	\$6.1	\$1.500
1974	5.8	1.500
1975	6.5	1.625

3. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

Location: Cali, Colombia, S.A.

Research Orientation

To identify and seek solutions to problems of agriculture in the lowland tropics, particularly in (a) the infertile, highly acid savanna lands of Colombia and Brazil, (b) the lowlands of coastal plains and alluvial river valleys, and (c) the low mountain valleys in Latin America. Research is concentrating on beef, swine, cassava, beans, rice, and maize and on farming systems. There is close cooperation with IRRI and CIMMYT. In connection with beef production, research includes attention to the promising forage legume, Stylosanthes guyanensis. Additionally, there is work on immunization techniques for protection of livestock against hemoprotozoal diseases that cause heavy losses in Latin America.

Budget Support (actual for 1973; estimated for
1974, 1975)

(In Millions)

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total Support, all sources</u>	<u>A.I.D. support</u>
1973	\$4.3	\$0.875
1974	6.0	.950
1975	6.3	1.575

4. International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

Location: Ibadan, Nigeria, Africa

Research Orientation:

Established in 1968 to study of problems for improvement of food production in the humid tropics, and on the soil and crop management requirements for developing a stable, permanent agriculture. Attention is focused on (a) farming systems for food production in the lowland tropics, (b) cereal improvement, in cooperation with IRRI on rice, and with CIMMYT on maize, (c) food grain legume improvement, with major attention to cowpeas and lesser attention to pigeon peas, lima beans and soybeans, (d) root and tuber crop improvement with emphasis on yams, sweet potatoes and cassava and (d) farming systems involving a study of the "slash and burn" practice. Progress is being made in identifying strains of cereals and root crops with improved protein content, particularly the amino acid, lysine, that is generally deficient in such crops.

Budget Support (actual for 1973; estimated for
1974, 1975)

(In Millions)

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total Support, all sources</u>	<u>A.I.D. Support</u>
1973	\$5.5	\$1.200
1974	6.3	1.500
1975	7.1	1.800

5. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
(ICRISAT)

Location: Hyderabad, India

Research Orientation:

Established in 1972 (a) to serve as the world center for improvement of genetic potential for grain yield and nutritional quality of sorghum, pearl millet, pigeon peas and chickpeas; (b) to develop farming systems that will be more productive in the seasonally dry semi-arid tropics, and (c) to assist national and regional research programs in other tropical and subtropical regions.

Attention will be concentrated on farming systems that emphasize efficient soil management and utilization of rainfall for crop production.

The research staff is to be multidisciplinary, and international in character, fully assembled by 1974.

Budget Support (actual for 1973; proposed for
1974, 1975)
(In millions)

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total Support, all sources</u>	<u>A.I.D. Support</u>
1973	\$3.0	\$0.745
1974	5.6	1.000
1975	10.3	2.500

6. International Potato Center (CIP)

Location: La Molina, Peru, S.A.

Research Orientation.

Established in 1972 to enhance world's capacity to meet goals of increased output and greater efficiency in production of potatoes, for both highland and lowland tropical areas. The major projects include (a) development of a potato germplasm for the full range of genetic variability for tuber-bearing *Solanum* species, (b) the development of diseases, viruses and insect pests, (c) the development of cold resistance, and (d) increasing the protein content of potato tubers. Completion of facilities construction and assembly of the international staff of research scientists is planned by end of calendar year 1974.

Budget Support(actual 1973; proposed 1974, 1975)

(In millions)

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total Support, all sources</u>	<u>A.I.D. Support</u>
1973	\$1.4	\$0.340
1974	2.3	.550
1975	2.	.560

8. International Livestock Research Center (ILCA)

Location: Ethiopia, south of Addis Ababa

Research Orientation:

The initial effort will begin with the collection of information on tropical and subtropical livestock production, both published and unpublished, and the retrieval, storage, and classification of such information to serve research and development programs. Attention will be directed toward characterization of the common livestock production systems as a basis for designing suitable research projects. Research activities will be concentrated on techniques of rangeland management, livestock production, disease control, dry season animal nutrition, forage supplies, including supplemental forages, livestock reproductive performance, and all technological aspects of marketing. Priority will be given to cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes and camels, in that order. The institute will deal with production on dry ranges, in humid regions, and in mixed crop-livestock systems.

This institute is expected to be initiated in late 1974 with a "start-up" budget to which AID has contributed \$100,000.

US (AID) Contributions to International Centers (Approximate)

(Core plus capital budgets)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
IRRI			.350	.750	.750	.725	1.100
CIMMYT		.425	.525	.769	1.090	1.500	1.350
IITA			.450	1.145	1.005	1.200	1.500
CIAT			.200	.680	.721	.875	.950
CIP					.100	.340	.550
ICRISAT					.100	.745	1.000
ILRAD							.342
ILCA							.100
WARDA							.108
		.425	1.525	2.344	3.746	5.385	7.000

INVESTMENT IN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The following figures (\$U.S. million) show yearly core program and capital costs of the eight international agricultural research institutes and related activities supported by the Consultative Group* for the period 1968-77. Costs for 1968-71 are actual; those for 1972-77 are estimated. Support for CIP started in 1971; for ICRISAT in 1972. CG support was initiated in 1971. Prior to that most of the inputs were met by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. The data do not include support for special projects or specific outreach projects; these normally are funded through bilateral arrangements.

	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
IRRI	1.63	1.94	2.13	2.68	2.90	2.9	4.9	8.6	6.6	7.5
CIMMYT	1.38	2.16	4.44	5.06	5.0	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.0
IITA	2.62	4.57	6.63	5.33	7.7	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.8
CIAT	.21	1.43	2.20	3.57	6.1	4.3	6.0	6.3	7.5	8.3
CIP	--	--	--	.57	.9	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9
ICRISAT	--	--	--	--	.5	3.0	5.6	10.3	10.0	7.2
ILRAD	--	--	--	--	--	.4	?	?	?	?
ILCA	--	--	--	--	--	.4	?	?	?	?
WARDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.8	.8	.9
GENES	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	?	?	?
Total	5.84	10.10	15.40	17.21	23.1	24.0	33.7+	41.9 +?	42.0 +?	41.6 +?

It is highly probable that additional international agricultural center/activities will be funded by the CGIAR in the near future. For example, consideration is being given to establishment of an international research center for the Near East-North Africa region. It now appears that CGIAR funding needs might reach \$50 million by 1975.

*IRRI - International Rice Research Institute (Philippines); CIMMYT- International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (Mexico); IITA - International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria); CIAT - International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia); CIP - International Potato Center (Peru); ICRISAT - International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India); ILRAD - International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (Kenya); ILCA - International Livestock Center - Africa (Ethiopia); WARDA - West African Rice Development Association (Liberia); and International Board on Plant Genetic Resources (headquarters - FAO, Rome).

GBB:11-14-72

Revised 6-26-74

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : TA/AGR, Dr. Harold Rice
PPC/PDA, Dr. Dana Dairymple

DATE: August 15, 1974

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy Baird *GB*

SUBJECT: Information on the CGIAR

At the TA/AGR staff meeting last week Jim Urano voiced the need for a brief, yet effective, means of conveying the picture of the CGIAR and its supported activities. Subsequently he and I independently pursued the suggestion and our preliminary results are attached. He succeeded in getting his on one page; I was a little more prolix.

Keeping in mind the intended need (a quick and easy way to acquaint someone with the subject) please review our efforts and decide what would best serve the purpose. As now anticipated, distribution would be largely within AID. What do you think?

Attachment

cc: TA/AGR, JUrano



J. U. P. K.

CONFIDENTIAL COPY (C3) OF THE 1974 ANNUAL REPORT
30 JANUARY - 1974

Chairman - IED

Co-sponsors - F.O. & IED

Thirteen Governments

Australia
Belgium

Canada
France

Denmark
Germany

Japan
Netherlands

Norway
Sweden

Switzerland
United Kingdom

United States

Three Regional Banks

Africa

Asian Development Bank

InterAmerican Development Bank

Commission of the European Communities

Private Financial Institutions

Ford

Kellogg

Rockefeller

International Development Research Centre - Canada

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THRU : AA/TA, Joel Bernstein
TA/AGR, Leon F. Hesser /S/
TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird /S/

August 8, 1974

CGIAR Subcommittee on the Middle East International Center

According to Bruce Cheek, the Subcommittee will have its first meeting on October 1 and 2 at the World Bank office in London. This will be a "closed meeting" consisting of representatives as follows:

Dr. David Hopper, Chairman (IDRC)
FAO
UNDP (Mashler)
Bank
Rockefeller Foundation (McKelvey or Gray)
Ford Foundation (Hardin/Havenor)
U. K.
U. S.
TAC (Guy Camus)

At this meeting the agenda will include plans for identifying other donors, and co-opting four additional Subcommittee members from the region.

We will be getting additional information from Hopper, but meanwhile there is a need to make appropriate arrangements for U.S. participation on the Subcommittee.

TA/AGR:GBBaird:1b

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : See Distribution

DATE: August 6, 1974

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *DB*

SUBJECT: Aquaculture (TAC - Subcommittee)

Attached is a copy of the report prepared by the TAC - Subcommittee on Aquaculture. This report was discussed by TAC during its recent meetings and a decision was made to recommend to the CGIAR later this year (before the November meeting) modest support for aquaculture. While TAC recognizes that research in this subject area is a matter of considerable importance, it also has concluded that trained personnel is currently a limiting problem to a rapidly expanding research program. The initially proposed support is expected to be in the order of \$500,000 per year and would be limited to a few strategic research institutions.

Attachment

a/s

Distribution:

AA/TA, EJLong
TA/AGR, LFHesser
LBFletcher
JAUrano
DBromley

