

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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FROM: The Secretariat

Application of the International Centre of Insect
Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) for
Inclusion in the CGIAR System

1. Attached is a letter dated March 30, 1979 to the Chairman of the CGIAR from the Acting Chairman of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), noting the decision of the ICIPE Board to request the CGIAR to consider ICIPE for membership and funding. Members of the Group were informed of this request during their meeting in May 1979.

2. ICIPE's application is included as Item 7 on the Provisional Agenda of the Consultative Group meeting on October 31-November 1, 1979. At that time members will be asked how they wish to proceed with consideration of ICIPE's application. As an aid to this discussion, the Secretariat has prepared the attached background paper which summarizes ICIPE's history, current operations and organization, past relationships with the CGIAR, and proposed budgets.

Attachments

Distribution:

CG Members
Center Board Chairmen
Center Directors
TAC Chairman
TAC Members
TAC Secretariat
ICIPE

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF
INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY
P.O. BOX 30772 NAIROBI, KENYA

ICIPE

Director
Professor Thomas R. Odhiambo

Ref: F1/CONTR/CG/40/398

30th March 1979

Mr. Warren C. Baum
Chairman
Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research (CGIAR)
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Baum

ICIPE APPLICATION TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE CGIAR

I am writing on behalf of the Governing Board of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, (ICIPE) who unanimously decided at their meeting in January 1979 to apply for full membership of the CGIAR family of international agricultural research institutes, in the knowledge that UNDP would be the sponsoring agency.

The Programme and philosophy of the ICIPE which have evolved over the last five years, have been increasingly influenced by ICIPE's relationship with the CGIAR and TAC. The ICIPE is now therefore in a firm position to apply formally for full membership of the CGIAR family of international centres, of special significance in this respect are the ICIPE co-operative agreements with a growing number of CGIAR centres, such as IRRI, ICRISAT, IITA and most recently WARDA. The Centre now carries out research on specific crop and livestock pests at the request of these centres; and, in this respect, the ICIPE can be said already to be working actively within the CGIAR system. Full membership would permit continued development and strengthening of these activities, as well as their more rational planning and implementation which, in view of the Board, is essential at this stage of their implementation. Membership would also be mutually beneficial to the ICIPE and to several centres with which it has co-operative contracts, because under present conditions the funding arrangements present considerable difficulties to both sides, an unwelcome anomaly which would be corrected by our admission.

2/...

Finally, I would like to stress the complete unanimity of the Board and Management of the ICIPE in proposing and supporting this action. I am copying this application to Mr. Mashler as representative of our sponsoring agency.

Yours sincerely



P. T. Haskell
Acting Chairman
Governing Board, ICIPE.

c. c: Mr. William T. Mashler
Senior Director
Division of Global and Interregional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
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PTH/dta.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY
AND ECOLOGY (ICIPE)

Background to ICIPE's Application
for Inclusion in the CGIAR System

1. This note is intended as a summary of a number of points relevant to ICIPE's application to join the CGIAR. Members seeking details on ICIPE's currently planned programs and budgets are referred to ICIPE's proposed Program and Budget for 1980-81.

Foundation of ICIPE

2. ICIPE traces its origin to December 1968, when Professor Thomas Odhiambo of the University of Nairobi met in Boston with a number of other distinguished scientists who jointly concluded that an advanced research center dealing with tropical insect problems should be established in Kenya.

3. This decision was followed by a planning conference in October 1969 attended by over 80 scientists, research administrators, and public officials. Acting on guidelines prepared during the conference, steps were taken leading to the formal establishment of ICIPE registered under Kenyan law as a company limited by guarantee and without share capital. An agreement with the Government of Kenya on international privileges and a cooperative agreement with the University of Nairobi were signed in October 1971. Professor Odhiambo has been Director of ICIPE since the beginning. Donors who provided substantial support during ICIPE's early years were the UNDP, SIDA, the Rockefeller Foundation, UNEP, the U.K., the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

ICIPE's Mandate

4. ICIPE states its objectives as follows:

- (a) To promote and carry on advanced research into insect science, including fundamental questions in insect physiology, endocrinology, genetics, biochemistry, natural products chemistry, biophysics, ecology, epidemiology, and other related disciplines, in those areas that promise breakthroughs important for designing new pest management systems or the beneficial use of insects;
- (b) To provide advanced training in research methodology and application for promising graduate and postdoctoral research fellows interested in development-oriented research;

- (c) To provide an international forum for the discussion and exchange of knowledge among scientists through seminars, study workshops, symposia, and conferences on the results of the most recent research relating to insect science and technology;
- (d) To foster and promote -- by its activities, by its relations with university and research institutions, and by its close association with the foremost academies of science -- the growth of the scientific community in the developing tropical countries, especially in Africa.

Organization

5. ICIPE has made substantial modifications to its organization over the years, in some cases as a result of suggestions from TAC. In January 1979, its Board agreed on a number of changes aimed at streamlining the organization, and phasing out the system of Visiting Directors of Research, under which scientific direction was provided by distinguished scientists from overseas spending a limited and intermittent time at ICIPE. Changes to personnel policies were made to bring ICIPE more into line with the practices of the CGIAR centers. At the same meeting, the Board agreed unanimously to request the CGIAR to consider the adoption of ICIPE, and to fund a core program made up of ICIPE's work directly related to agriculture.

6. ICIPE's organization chart is shown as the Annex. It represents a fairly drastic rationalization of the elaborate and cumbersome organization, involving numerous councils and committees, which preceded it. To meet the requirements of Kenya's law, formal authority for ICIPE's governance rests with the Board of the ICIPE company, upon which members of the Board of ICIPE itself also serve. Currently, of the Board's 16 members, 4 are nominated by an ICIPE Foundation, 3 by the Government of Kenya, 8 are elected by the ICIPE Company on the recommendation of the Board through its Nominating Committee, and the Director is a member *ex officio*. The Board also has Executive and Program Committees. The ICIPE Foundation is based at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and is an association of learned scientific bodies whose main role is to provide linkages between ICIPE and the international scientific community as a whole: it is not a financing nor a fund-raising body. The rest of ICIPE's organization follows the usual model of an international center, having four Divisions -- Research, Communications and Training, Administration, and Finance.

Research Programs

7. The nature and organization of ICIPE's research programs are different from those in the commodity-oriented research institutes. They are organized in nine categories -- Bases of Plant Resistance; Insect Mass-Rearing; Sorghum Shootfly; Borers; Tsetse; Livestock Ticks; Medical Vectors; Grassland Termites; and African Armyworm. These programs are supported by specialized units for Chemistry and Biochemistry; Histology and Fine Structure; Sensory Physiology; and Bioassay. Other technical support is provided by services for Insect and

Animal Breeding; Field Stations; Outreach Management; Workshops; Laboratory Management; and Library and Documentation. The programs which are most closely related to ongoing CGIAR research are Sorghum Shootfly, Borers, Tsetse and Livestock Ticks. The support programs studying the bases of plant resistance and the techniques for mass rearing are also closely related.

8. A cooperative program in Sorghum Shootfly research has been developed with ICRISAT and is funded by IDRC. This involves testing a number of ICRISAT Sorghum selections for resistance to Shootfly and detailed studies of the physiology, endocrinology and mating behavior of the Shootfly. Work on Borers is directed at both Pod Borers and Stemborers. A cooperative program on brown planthopper on rice with IRRI has started with Australian government funding.

9. Work on ticks is directed towards studying the life cycles and infectivity of the vectors of East Coast Fever. Tsetse research concerns the fly as a vector of both human and animal Trypanosomiasis. This work includes studies of fly ecology and the changing characteristics of the population over time, age grading to determine mortality and the physiology of reproduction and the transformations of trypanosomes in the glands of the Tsetse Fly.

Location

10. ICIPE's headquarters are currently sited on land belonging to the University of Nairobi, on the outskirts of town. A major field station is under construction at Mbita Point in western Kenya, and ICIPE has other field facilities at the coast near Mombasa, and south of Nairobi in Kajiado District. Land has been secured for a new headquarters complex to be built at Salopia, near Nairobi.

ICIPE's Growth

11. ICIPE's rate of growth has been limited by the availability of funds. Budgets have been persistently underfunded, but programs and staff have been steadily built up, and donor support has broadened substantially. ICIPE's growth can be illustrated as follows:

	<u>1976</u>		<u>1979^{1/}</u>	
	actual senior	\$'000	estimated senior	\$'000
	manyears		manyears	
Research Programs	9	521	22	1,440
Research Support Units	1	178	3.25	379
Technical Support Services	-	128	1.5	474
Total Research	10	827	26.75	2,293
Training and Communications	1	120	1.25	539
Administration	2	256	3	586
General Operation	-	114	-	144
Total	13	1,317	31	3,562

^{1/} All budget figures are based on ICIPE's draft 1980-81 Program and Budget dated February 8, 1979.

From a handful of donors in the beginning, ICIPE now has support from 14, of whom most are members of the CGIAR.

1980/1981 Budget

12. As noted above, ICIPE has not in the past been able to secure full funding for its budgets. Although the budgets for 1980 and 1981 have been built up with an eye to financial realities, they should be treated as ICIPE's intentions rather than commitments already secured from donors. The capital program in particular will be phased to meet available funds, and budgeted capital expenditures are unlikely to be achieved in either year.

	(\$'000)	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
<u>Operations</u>		
Research Activities	3,587	3,766
Training and Communications	685	713
Management and Administration	994	1,039
General Operations and Contingency	<u>572</u>	<u>688</u>
Subtotal	5,838	6,206
Provision for Price Changes	<u>139</u>	<u>155</u>
Subtotal, Operations	5,977	6,361
Capital (including Working Capital)	<u>8,062</u>	<u>9,067</u>
TOTAL	<u>14,039</u>	<u>15,428</u>

13. ICIPE does not propose that all of its core operations should be funded by the CGIAR, but only those that are most directly relevant to agricultural production. This would, initially at least, exclude medical vector work, which is budgeted at \$279,000 in 1981, plus its share of laboratory and other support costs and of the provision for price increases. If it is reasonable to assume that medical vectors account for the same proportion of ICIPE's total operating costs as they do for research program costs (10.6 percent in 1981), then their exclusion would reduce ICIPE's gross request for operating funds from the CGIAR in 1981 by about \$850,000.

Relationship with the CGIAR

14. ICIPE has maintained an informal association with the CGIAR, through attendance at, and presentations to, International Centers Week, through examination of its programs and organization by TAC, by use of the Secretariat for assistance in arranging donors' meetings, and in research, through contacts or cooperative agreements with CGIAR centers, for example, IRRI, ICRISAT, IITA and WARDA.

15. ICIPE was first on the agenda of TAC at its 9th meeting in February 1975. TAC expressed strong support for the idea of using the scientific capability of ICIPE, but had reservations at that time about admitting a factor-oriented research center into the CGIAR system. TAC also had reservations about the management structure of ICIPE, specifically the system of Visiting Directors of Research and the number of committees involved in the management, although it did recognize that this unique management structure had potential benefits as well.

16. ICIPE's management informed TAC's 10th meeting in July 1975 that it had re-examined the management structure and had made some changes, including strengthening the Governing Board. At this meeting, TAC also had detailed discussions on the manner in which closer collaboration between the centers and ICIPE could be initiated and though three Center Directors were not favorable to ICIPE's application, others saw opportunities for developing close collaboration between basic and applied research. Some of these centers emphasized their inability to tackle some of the basic research problems, the solution of which would be essential for further progress.

17. Though there was obviously a considerable desire by some of the Center Directors to make use of ICIPE, TAC decided that it would not recommend the general incorporation of ICIPE into the CGIAR system. It proposed that a joint CGIAR/TAC mission would visit ICIPE and report on mechanisms whereby centers could make use of ICIPE expertise and the financial implications of this for the CGIAR. The mission suggested a program for capital development and for a food production-oriented research program divided into two subprograms, crop pests and animal pests. The mission recommended additional facilities at ICIPE's present site, rather than the development of a completely new facility at a new site as the ICIPE submission originally proposed.

18. The representatives of the centers and ICIPE management expressed a strong preference for funding the cooperative programs directly from the CGIAR to ICIPE and the mission so recommended. However, at its 11th meeting in October 1975, TAC did not support this recommendation, suggesting instead that funding for ICIPE programs come via the centers, as this would ensure that the centers would give high priority to the collaborative work with ICIPE and would also enable TAC to monitor such programs. Since the Committee did not have detailed information on contracts between IARCs and ICIPE, no final recommendation could be made.

19. The most recent TAC discussion of ICIPE itself took place at the 14th meeting in October 1976. However, other more general TAC discussions have been relevant to the Group's consideration of ICIPE. Most significant of these has been TAC's review of priorities, from which it concluded that one of the areas where there was an important need for additional research at the international level was plant pest and diseases physiology and ecology. TAC did not make a recommendation on the specific mechanism whereby this need should be met.

20. The CGIAR had the question of its relationship with ICIPE on the agenda for its 13th meeting in September 1977, at which the scientific quality of ICIPE's work was commended. Although ICIPE was not at that time seeking membership of the CGIAR on the same basis as the centers, many members seemed

ready to support ICIPE. ICIPE could enter into contracts for collaborating with centers and these could be funded as part of a center's approved budget.

21. ICIPE's application to be included in the CGIAR system is now before the Group which must decide how to deal with it. The subject appears as Item 7 on the Agenda. In connection with the discussion of that item, ICIPE will be asked to make a brief presentation on its programs and their funding. While members may wish on this occasion to express views on the broad question of Group support for factor-oriented research and merits of ICIPE's application, it would be normal for the Group to ask TAC to review these questions and make recommendations. TAC already is considering the question of factor-oriented research.

22. Provided the Group is at least willing in principle to consider (with TAC's advice) supporting the kind of research being done by ICIPE, it is suggested that the Group refer ICIPE's application to TAC for examination and a recommendation in the light of TAC's consideration of factor-oriented research and an appropriate assessment of ICIPE itself. Terms of reference for such an examination are attached. Comments and suggestions from members would be welcome.

Attachment

Examination of ICIPE's Application
for Inclusion in the CGIAR System

Draft Terms of Reference

1. With a view to making further recommendations to the CGIAR, TAC is considering the need for CGIAR support for factor-oriented research. At the same time, ICIPE has applied for inclusion in the CGIAR system. In parallel with its consideration of the broader policy issue, TAC is requested to examine ICIPE's application and make recommendations to the Group which would be in keeping with its conclusions on the broader issue.
2. With respect to the examination of ICIPE itself, the following draft Terms of Reference are proposed.
 - (i) Taking into account previous discussions of the CGIAR and TAC, to review the importance and relevance of the problems addressed by ICIPE in the context of the need for improved pest control on the important food crops of the tropics.
 - (ii) To obtain a thorough understanding of the present objectives and programs of the center and to determine the extent to which these are in line with the objectives of the Group and with the criteria established by the TAC for determining priorities for inclusion in the Group's activities.
 - (iii) To gain an understanding of the governance, organization and mode of operation of ICIPE, including its cooperation with the research programs of LDCs and with IARCs and to establish how these relate to the established practices of the IARCs.
 - (iv) To ascertain the extent to which ICIPE's research can complement and support ongoing activities in the field of pest management in national and international programs and to assess the benefits which would accrue to such programs by inclusion of ICIPE in the CGIAR system.
 - (v) To advise the Group on whether it would be in harmony with the Group's objectives to fund the whole of the core program and, if not, which parts would be appropriate for CGIAR funding.

January 1979

APPROVED ICIPE ORGANISATION CHART

