TO: Participants in International Centers Week
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: Final Summary of Proceedings of 1975 International Centers Week

1. Attached is the final version of the Informal Summary of Proceedings of International Centers Week which was held from July 28 to August 1, 1975.

2. The Final Summary includes Annex IV, consisting of the presentations of the Center Directors, and an Annex V which provides information on cooperative activities among international centers. Apart from these additions, and a few editorial changes, the final version is unchanged from the draft summary circulated to members on October 3, 1975.

3. Due to the size of the Final Summary, including the Annexes, a single copy is being sent to Members and Participants. Additional copies could be made available on request.

Attachment
INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK
Washington D.C.

July 28 - August 1, 1975

Informal Summary of Proceedings

1. The fourth International Centers Week of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was held in Washington D.C. from July 28 to August 1, 1975. Participating in the meetings were representatives of 27 members of the Consultative Group, personnel of the international agricultural research centers and programs supported by the Group, and observers, including members of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Representatives of Iran, Italy, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Environment Programme were present at Centers Week for the first time. A list of participants is attached as Annex I.

2. During the week, there were plenary sessions, meetings of the Consultative Group, the subcommittees for the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), and meetings of Center Personnel. TAC held its tenth meeting on July 22 - 26, just prior to Centers Week. Informal minutes of the subcommittee meetings and TAC minutes will be distributed separately.

PLENARY SESSIONS

3. The plenary sessions on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning July 28 - 30 were devoted to the presentations of programs and budgets for 1976 by representatives of the following: the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)); International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT); International Potato Center (Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP)); International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD); the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT)), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (Genes Board); the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA); and the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA). Texts of these presentations are attached as Annex IV to this summary.

4. Reports on their activities were also made on July 30 by representatives of the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment (CGFPI); the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); and the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC).

5. The Chairman of the Consultative Group, Mr. Warren Baum, opened the first plenary session on July 28, with remarks concerning the growth and direction of the network of international agricultural research centers, and the
task which lay before the Group in dealing with the urgent problem of world hunger. In referring to the endorsement of the CGIAR's activities by the World Food Conference in November 1974, he said the Conference had urged the Consultative Group to enlarge severalfold the financial resources devoted to international agricultural research and to ensure that the benefits of the research effort were extended to those who had not benefitted fully from the Green Revolution - the small farmer.

6. Not surprisingly, he said, these were perhaps the two most important questions to be addressed during Centers Week: the extent, nature and boundaries of the role which the international centers should play in the transfer of technology to the farm level, and the future growth and direction of the Consultative Group system, including the level of activity which can be financially sustained and how the centers can ensure that the resources provided to them are used efficiently.

7. The basic question, he concluded, was how best the Group could mobilize its resources to deal with the immediate problem of world hunger. He noted that the FAO had estimated the gap between food grain production and demand in the major food-deficit countries by 1985 might be about 85 million tons, representing the food needs of some 400 million people. If this potentially catastrophic deficit is to be avoided, the progress in production made possible by the technological breakthroughs of the late 1960s must be repeated and expanded, including greater efforts to reach the small farmers.

8. After concluding his remarks, the Chairman introduced the first center presentation, indicating that the procedure for such presentations had been modified slightly. Each center would make a full presentation every two years, and would only touch on highlights in the interim year. In 1975, shorter presentations were to be made by CIMMYT, CIAT, IITA and WARDA. The schedule of center presentations is included in the Schedule of Events which is attached as Annex II.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP

9. Meetings of the Consultative Group were held on Thursday and Friday, July 31 and August 1, 1975. The agenda adopted for the meetings is attached as Annex III.

Integrative Report (Agenda Item 3)

Following brief introductory remarks by the Chairman and the adoption of the Agenda (agenda items 1 and 2), Mr. Baum introduced the Integrative Report dated July 11, 1975, prepared by the CG Secretariat. He suggested that the discussion might concentrate on Parts III and IV of the Report — Outlook for Finance and General Issues — and any comments on the first two sections of the report dealing with historical trends and a comparative analysis of recent budget trends might be made directly to the Secretariat.
11. Review of Future Growth 1/. The Chairman suggested that the meeting might consider first the basic issue of the system's rapid growth, specifically whether the continued real growth of the network was desirable and financially sustainable, how such growth might best be managed, and whether the Group might wish to review or study more systematically some of the policy implications inherent in continued growth.

12. There was a very broad consensus among speakers that continued growth was both necessary and desirable, but that such growth should take place within the context of clearly established priorities and objectives. While there was no suggestion that the system could continue to grow at the present rate, and varying views were expressed as to whether it could expand at the 10 percent real growth rate suggested in the Integrative Report, most speakers felt that additional financial resources would be available for international agricultural research. The urgency of the world food problem and the potentially great return at relatively modest cost of agricultural research made such investment both attractive to financing bodies and sustainable at higher levels.

13. Several speakers suggested that continued growth should not imply the addition of major new activities to the network but rather the continued expansion of centers already accepted as part of the system. This in turn, stimulated discussion on the appropriate role and boundaries of the international centers, particularly their responsibility for strengthening national research organizations.

14. Many representatives urged that the prospect of continued growth required more attention by the Group to the objectives, priorities, efficiency and coordination of activities within the network and with agricultural research efforts elsewhere. Many speakers endorsed the idea of a systematic review of the system and its future growth. Several questions to be addressed by such a review were suggested, including: (a) the future growth of the network: new activities which might be appropriate to add to the CC-sponsored system and their priority in relation to ongoing activities; (b) criteria for assessing priorities among activities of existing centers and particularly in defining the appropriate boundaries of center activities — the outreach question; (c) the program and budget review process, including the most appropriate budgetary cycle, improvements in the review process including a program review, longer term budgeting, cost-benefit analysis, and procedures for allocation of scarce resources.

15. The Chairman noted the "very strong consensus" for a review of the system which would provide an "overview" and forward plan for the next three to five years. The review would seek to match program requirements against expected financial availabilities of current and future donors.

16. Several suggestions were put forward on how such a review might be carried out, with most representatives supporting the creation of a special committee or subcommittee. Various speakers suggested that the committee might include representatives of the Group itself, the international centers, beneficiary countries, and TAC.

17. With the concurrence of the members, the Chairman agreed to place before the Group in October a firm proposal for the review, which would include recommendations on the (i) composition of the special committee (ii) outline terms of reference and work program of the committee, and (iii) timetable for the review. He indicated that he would hope to have a draft of the review ready for the 1976 International Centers Week.

18. Allocation of scarce financial resources 2/. The Chairman then introduced the first of three program and budget issues raised by the Integrative Report — that of dealing with the allocation of scarce financial resources. The Integrative Report had solicited the Group's views regarding the most appropriate means of allocating funds among centers if budget requests exceed pledges. One speaker reflected the views of the Center Directors (expressed during a meeting of the Center Directors the previous week) opposing any cross-the-board percentage reductions of all center budgets in a period of financial scarcity. At the same time, it was recognized that no satisfactory criteria had yet been established to determine the relative priority of ongoing activities on which to base selective reductions in expenditure.

19. The Chairman noted that one of the first priorities of the review group would be to suggest an appropriate mechanism for dealing with the allocation of financial resources in a period of scarcity. If a problem appeared for 1976, the Secretariat, consulting with those concerned, would make proposals for reductions of center budgets which would be put before the Group in October.

20. Unexpected increases in expenditure 3/. The Chairman asked for members views regarding the financing of unexpected increases in center expenditures during the year. Most speakers agreed that the ad hoc technique adopted in 1975 — with individual donors being approached for additional funds — was not satisfactory. A mid-year review was also clearly undesirable. While most speakers favored the idea that the centers should consider their approved budgets as ceilings and only request additional funds in "extraordinary circumstances beyond their control," some sentiment was expressed that even these requests should be considered together. The following day, Dr. Brady, speaking on behalf of the Center Directors, indicated their agreement that ad hoc increases in budgets or mid-year reviews were undesirable and that Centers should regard their approved budgets as ceilings which could be exceeded only in extraordinary circumstances and when funds to meet these circumstances could be found. He cautioned however, that this limitation should refer only to requests for additional funds through the mechanism of the Consultative Group. If individual donors wished to make more money


available to the Centers, the Directors did not wish their "approved budgets" to be considered absolute ceilings.

21. **Program and Budget Review Process**. Members were next asked how well the present budget review process — the submission of the centers, the CG Secretariat Program and Budget commentaries and the Integrative Report — met their present needs and the objectives set by the Bell Committee on center review procedures.

22. Most speakers expressed the view that the Integrative Report and Commentaries served their requirements very satisfactorily. Several representatives noted that it would be desirable to enlarge the program review content of these documents, as suggested in the Integrative Report. A number of cautions, however, were expressed. First, the TAC quinquennial review process is only just beginning and it might be premature to consider changing the review system until the presently-agreed process had been tested. Another speaker noted that research is a long-term activity, and an annual review of scientific results would not be very meaningful.

23. The Chairman of TAC noted that the introduction of a TAC meeting in the spring with Center Directors would enable the Group to receive written comments from TAC on new center program initiatives. He also supported more participation of the TAC Secretariat in the preparation of the program and budget commentaries which he felt were extremely valuable to TAC in its consideration of the Center programs.

24. The Chairman noted that the review process would also come under the scrutiny of the special review committee.

**Terminology Guidelines (Agenda Item 4)**

25. The Chairman next introduced the draft paper on guidelines and definitions dealing with the finance and structure of off-campus activities. The paper reflected the suggestions of TAC and a representative of the Center Directors. He asked the members for their views on the proposed terminology usages.

26. One speaker noted that the appropriate classification and terminology of off-campus activity was bound up closely with the basic set of issues regarding the proper definition of the role of the centers in outreach activity. Since this question was to be a major subject of the proposed review, he suggested that the final version of the terminology paper might properly await the outcome of the policy review.

27. Another speaker, referring to the definition of financing categories, enquired whether special project funding which supported a great deal of off-campus activity should not receive the closer scrutiny of the CG and TAC. The Chairman suggested that the review might consider whether a more systematic consideration of special projects would be in order, particularly in relation to the questions of outreach and assistance to national programs.

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28. To ensure that the terminology meets the needs of the individual centers, the center directors had earlier agreed to submit their comments on the draft paper to the CG Secretariat. The Chairman suggested that the members and center directors should submit their written suggestions on the paper to the Secretariat which would prepare a revised draft version to be available at the time of the next meeting. The final version with a standard set of definitions would be prepared once the review process had been completed.

ICARDA Report (Agenda Item 5)

29. The Chairman of the Subcommittee on the establishment of an International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Mr. Harold Graves, reported to the Group on progress toward the creation of the center, including a presentation of its proposed 1976 program and budget.

30. The Subcommittee chairman recalled the genesis of the ICARDA proposal: on the basis of the Consultative Group's agreement in 1974, a preparatory fund for the establishment of ICARDA of $350,000 to $400,000 was agreed in October 1974, and a detailed proposal prepared under the auspices of the Subcommittee in April 1975. The Chairman of the Consultative Group and the Executive Secretary visited Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait and Lebanon and as a result of these visits were able to report support for ICARDA within the region. Copies of the proposal were circulated to the CG members in May and discussed and accepted in principle by the Subcommittee in June 1975.

31. At its June meeting the Subcommittee selected the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) as Executing Agency for the establishment of ICARDA. Subsequently IDRC initiated discussions with the governments of Iran, Lebanon and Syria on the creation of ICARDA as a single center, operating under a single Board of Trustees with headquarters in Lebanon but embracing three principal research stations. These would include a main laboratory and plant breeding facilities in Lebanon, a station in Syria devoted particularly to farming systems research including animal husbandry, and a third station in a high plateau, cold-winter region, planned to be in Iran.

32. Mr. Graves explained that on July 30 the Subcommittee had reviewed the draft charter incorporating ICARDA and defining its objectives, powers and structure, and the draft agreements with each host country making the charter effective in that country. These were now to be negotiated with the Governments concerned with a view to ICARDA's legal establishment by January 1976.

33. The Subcommittee chairman also reminded the Group that the Executing Agency had requested nominations for the Board of Trustees, and would shortly ask for candidates for the post of Director General. At the October meeting of the Subcommittee it was hoped that the Board of Trustees could be selected.

34. Mr. Graves also referred to the paper outlining the proposed 1976 program and budget for ICARDA which had been circulated to the CG members. He indicated that the Subcommittee had reviewed the paper the previous day, and had felt that the proposed work program and expenditure of $3.3 million was reasonable and in line with the activity foreseen in the original proposal.
35. Several questions were addressed to ICARDA's role in dealing with water quality and irrigated agriculture. The Chairman of TAC and of the Subcommittee confirmed that ICARDA's initial research priority was intended to be given to rainfed agriculture.

36. One representative noted that the proposed five year cost of the ICARDA center would be $53 million, or about 10 percent of the total CG requirements during the period. He wondered whether ICARDA would be treated in the same fashion as ICRISAT, with an implicit multi-year funding ceiling approved by the Group through its Subcommittee. Mr. Baum replied that the Group at the present time was being asked only to endorse the 1976 program, since the figures beyond next year were only indicative. Thereafter the procedure of periodic review of capital costs adopted for the newer centers would apply equally to ICARDA, and the operating costs would be reviewed annually like those of any other center.

TAC Chairman's Report on TAC Deliberations (Agenda Item 6)

37. Mr. Baum introduced Sir John Crawford, Chairman of TAC, to report on five major topics that had been considered by TAC a week before: Plant Nutrition Research, National Research, the International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), the Tropical Agricultural Education and Research Training Center (CATIE) and the TAC quinquennial review program.

38. Beginning his presentation, the TAC Chairman announced the TAC plan to add a third meeting to its schedule which he said would enable TAC to treat both new initiatives and center programs more comprehensively than had been possible in the past and would also enable the members of the Group to receive written observations from TAC on center programs prior to International Centers Week.

39. Plant Nutrition Research. The TAC Chairman reported first on the recommendations of the TAC Subcommittee on plant nutrition in the areas of chemical fertilizers, biological nitrogen fixation and organic fertilizer. He explained that the primary examination had been on the program of the proposed International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC). He indicated that TAC had endorsed, with some cautionary comments, the four basic areas of IFDC's proposed program:

(i) improving the efficiency of fertilizer;
(ii) research on better use of available raw materials, especially in developing countries;
(iii) improving the physical properties and handling of established fertilizers;
(iv) fertilizer marketing research.
40. TAC's general endorsement had come after receiving assurances from the IFDC management that (i) marketing research would be carried out only after full consultation with other agencies involved in this area, such as FAO and the World Bank, and that (ii) with respect to improving the efficiency of applied fertilizer nutrients, any new formulation would be tested through existing international and national centers in developing countries and not through new facilities.

41. Although IFDC would be established in a developed country, the TAC endorsed the proposed center because of its access to the facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority which could only be duplicated elsewhere at vast expense. The TAC Chairman said that TAC believed the program and budget of IFDC, although not financed by the CGIAR, should be reviewed annually and periodically just as any other center, to ensure its appropriate relationship to the system. Some indirect financing of IFDC might appear in the budgets of individual centers where testing of materials might be carried out.

42. Mr. Baum interpreted the discussion which followed to suggest that the members did not feel in a position to endorse IFDC's being added to the system at the present time. Sir John's statement was very useful and helpful, and as this was the first time the matter had formally been presented before the Group, members might wish to have time to consider it further. He suggested, and it was agreed, that the question of IFDC membership would be put on the agenda for the next CG meeting, by which time members would have received more documentation and be in a position to discuss specific proposals regarding IFDC's novel relationship to the group.

43. Biological Nitrogen Fixation. With respect to basic research on biological nitrogen fixation Sir John said that TAC would follow global progress on basic research, adding that the TAC did not recommend the establishment of an international center for furthering such research at this time. By monitoring the progress of such research, TAC might consider the possibility of financing specific work which promised to be of direct application.

44. Organic Nutrients. The TAC Chairman reported that TAC would plan to pursue the idea of developing systems of integrative nutrient supply, including organic manure, but emphasized that the latter would best be considered for possibilities of blending.

45. National Research Systems. The TAC Chairman reported on TAC's continued discussion of the relationship of the international centers to national research. He noted that the TAC paper on priorities recognized the importance of a strong national research capability in ensuring the success of investments in international research. It was acknowledged that the CG could not alone take on the job of financing or strengthening national research programs, particularly as there were agencies available for handling such requests. He noted further that some of the international centers are moving, consciously or unconsciously, toward collaboration for the purpose of
strengthening national research and possibly even extension systems. The question of the appropriate relationship of the centers and the CG system as a whole to national research is one which has been under discussion for some time, including the Bellagio VII meeting in June. Furthermore, it would be one of the major topics for consideration by the review group which had been agreed during the morning session of the CG. TAC would also plan to devote a large portion of its next meeting on priorities to further consideration of this topic.

46. The Chairman said that TAC planned to establish a working group to consider further the question of support for national research. Two issues in particular TAC might discuss at an early stage. One is the role of regional cooperation, including the possibility of strengthening national research systems through regional organizations which, with some additional support, could deal with a group of countries with similar ecological conditions or agricultural commodity basis. A second issue which TAC might consider would be a possible means of providing services to individual national research programs in organization, management and, in some cases, operational activities. This might include consideration of potential FAO support, and the role of CGIPT in strengthening national research. In sum, he said TAC was not making any specific recommendation for consideration by the Group but suggested that TAC might have a role to play in consideration of the national research issue within the review process.

47. Discussion of this question focused on cooperation among bilateral donors for strengthening national or regional research. One representative suggested that there might be considerable scope for several donors to coordinate their efforts in a structured way in an individual country. He suggested that there needed to be some kind of leadership or catalyst to bring donors together in a "consortium" for this. The representative of FAO said that his institution would be willing to assume this leadership function provided that the governments which determine the work of the FAO establish this as an appropriate function of the organization. The TAC Secretariat also reminded the Group that a report to the members on the activities of individual members of the Group in support of national research was under preparation. Recommendations from several members had been received and information was being requested from those who had not yet replied or from whom additional data were needed. It was hoped that a detailed report would be ready for the members in October.

48. International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE). The TAC Chairman indicated that ICIPE was a unique institution of high quality. The TAC both at its February and July meetings had considered whether it would be appropriate to recommend support by the Consultative Group for ICIPE which was a center of basic rather than applied research, and which dealt with inputs to agriculture rather than commodities themselves or production systems. Following the February TAC meeting, the international centers had been asked whether ICIPE could provide research support where some basic work was required. Four of the centers responded positively. The TAC Chairman
indicated that the Committee believed that ICIPE could possibly provide valuable work on a contract basis for the centers, provided that some reorganization took place and, more importantly, provided that capital investment of perhaps 6 million over a three year period was undertaken.

49. The TAC Chairman suggested that a feasibility study by the TAC and CG Secretariats should be undertaken to study the costs and benefits of collaboration between the centers and ICIPE. The TAC Chairman said that a paper would be prepared for consideration by TAC at its October meeting. He said that this examination of a contractual relationship between the centers and ICIPE, which might involve investment in ICIPE, could be of a kind which need not imply that ICIPE was necessarily becoming an activity fully part of the CGIAR system.

50. In response to a question, the director of ICIPE, Dr. Odhiambo, confirmed that operating funds from ICIPE came from several donors and were reasonably assured for several years. One representative cautioned that the Group should look at this unique possibility very carefully, not only because of the implication of providing 6 million in a period of growing financial constraint, but because of the precedent which would be established for the centers sub-contracting work to an institution which would need capital investment to be able to carry out such work.

It was agreed that the Group would consider the question further at its October meeting.

51. Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE). The TAC Chairman next drew attention to the International Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Training (CATIE). He noted that CATIE was a mature institute with considerable investment in land, buildings, and equipment. It could serve a potentially important role in helping to strengthen the research programs of a number of small countries in Central America. This would fit into the concept of regional institutes providing focal points for research and training services to groups of countries with similar ecological conditions. CATIE might also serve as a center for conservation of genetic resources for the Central American region.

52. While TAC felt that CATIE had the potential to undertake such activity and could usefully support the work of the CG, the Committee felt that several measures needed to be taken. First, linkages to the countries of the region in terms of research and training and financial support from them needed to be considerably strengthened. CATIE's links with the international centers of the region for testing new varieties and new technology for adaptation within the farming system patterns of Central America also needed to be improved. While TAC endorsed the central thrust of CATIE's research program concentrating on systems appropriate to small farmers, it felt that strengthened management and staff and regional financial support from the countries of Central America was needed.
The TAC Chairman offered TAC's assistance in exploring various ways in which CATIE could be strengthened, including the possibility of establishing a consortium of donors from within and outside the region.

53. **Non-Food Crops.** The TAC Chairman reported on TAC's continued consideration of support for non-food crop research. He reminded the group that TAC's initial priorities had been on food crops with lower priority for industrial crops. He said that TAC continued to believe that food crops deserved first attention from the Group and that commercial crops such as coconuts, annual oilseeds, cotton and jute, should not receive the Consultative Group's financial support at this time. TAC would be undertaking a review of priorities in October and may have further comments on the non-food crops thereafter.

54. **Quinquennial Review.** The first TAC quinquennial review of a center's program is to be carried out at IRRI in the latter part of 1975, and the TAC Chairman reported on a number of principles which had been established for such reviews. The membership of the missions would be ultimately decided by TAC in consultation with the Center Directors. The terms of reference for the mission would also be prepared in consultation with the directors and a list of major questions would be furnished to the centers prior to the review. In response to a question whether donors might propose items for the terms of reference, Sir John replied that suggestions would be welcomed but the final determination of the terms of reference of the mission would rest with TAC. Sir John said each mission would discuss its general conclusions with the Center Director before its departure from the campus. The focus would be on the center's program, its effectiveness, direction and staff support. It would not review the competence of individuals nor management.

55. **Financing of the quinquennial review remained a problem.** Sir John said that neither TAC nor the Center Directors supported the idea that the quinquennial review funds should be provided in the budget of the center to be reviewed. They would prefer adding funds to the TAC budget for this purpose. Mr. Baum noted this feeling and indicated that while the co-sponsors fully appreciated the rationale behind this view, unfortunately it had not been possible to agree on any solution other than financing from the center budgets.

56. **Other Items.** The TAC Chairman mentioned several other items which will continue to be reviewed by TAC, including vegetable research, water buffalo, and remote sensing in relation to the agricultural research. TAC planned to mount missions on vegetable and water buffalo research. Neither was likely to be reported on to the group before next year. An initial introduction to remote sensing had been presented to TAC at its July meeting; Sir John indicated it might be some time before anything would be said on the subject to the Group.
TAC Chairman's Report on Center Programs for 1976 (Agenda Item 7)

Discussion of Center Programs (Agenda Item 8)

57. The Chairman of TAC reported on TAC’s consideration of the activities and program proposals of the international agricultural research centers and programs for 1976. Following his presentation, members of the Consultative Group also commented on the center programs. For ease of reference these comments have been combined under the heading of each center.

58. Sir John began with the two oldest centers, CIMMYT and IRRI and made remarks on each program which were applicable in a wider sense to the activities of the Consultative Group as a whole.

59. Starting with CIMMYT, Sir John noted the Committee’s general satisfaction with the scientific progress of the center. He noted TAC’s concern however, with the enlarged regional services program which appeared to account for a large part of CIMMYT’s proposed budget increase. While appreciating CIMMYT’s dilemma in trying to bridge the gap between its research output and the farm level where national research and/or extension services were weak, the committee felt that the CIMMYT regional services programs might not be the best means of strengthening national research programs, nor in all cases an appropriate activity for an international center. The basic issue for the Consultative Group, he noted, in considering whether to accept such services as part of the center’s core program would be the degree of responsibility, a center should assume for supporting research from the level of the international center right through the delivery systems onto a country’s farms.

60. TAC strongly supported the strengthening of national research and extension programs and recognized the difficulties of drawing hard and fast lines of responsibility. However, the role of the international centers should be more clearly defined. In general terms, TAC feels that the following off-campus activities should be considered as within the mandate of an international center as part of its core program:

(i) distribution of genetic materials for testing, evaluation and adaptation to national needs, including assistance to national programs in the techniques of such work;

(ii) scientific services directly related to the center’s core research activities, such as disease monitoring;

(iii) research aimed at identifying constraints to the adoption of research results and the publication of the findings as a contribution to national policy-making.

Subject to such criteria core support for such off-campus activities as regional collaboration research, nurseries, disease or pest surveillance, agro-economic constraints and farm systems development could be properly encouraged.
61. Regarding CIMMYT's own regional services program, TAC felt that the functions of the various regional programs varied widely and as such should be considered case by case rather than being accepted wholesale by the Consultative Group. Without wishing to undo any regional services program which had been initiated, the TAC would wish to have an opportunity to discuss any new proposals in this area. In closing, Sir John noted that the fundamental purpose of the international centers is research and that a line must be drawn between collaboration to this end and participation in the administration of national research programs.

62. The Committee concluded that, in general, national research systems, are the legitimate links for the transfer of the work of any center to the services responsible for its potential adoption by farmers in a country. If national research institutes need assistance to enable them to do this more effectively, it should be provided by special funding, as in the past, or through bilateral agencies. The international centers could be an important source of information to appropriate international, bilateral and national agencies for strengthening or re-structuring bilateral systems. Sir John hoped that these remarks would be useful in the continuing discussion of the appropriate boundaries for the responsibility of the international centers for strengthening national research.

63. One representative noted that this problem had not only been the subject of the recent Bellagio Conference at Montebello but was beginning to stimulate an informal working party of interested donors regarding strengthening of national research. Even though the Consultative Group might not officially accept financial or organizational responsibility for this mechanism, it could provide an informal medium for discussion among interested agencies.

64. Mr. Baum noted that TAC's definition of appropriate off-campus core activities was a very useful beginning in the review of the whole international research question. TAC would further consider CIMMYT's regional program proposal in October, and might have some more specific recommendations to the CGIAR thereafter.

65. Turning to IRRI, Sir John reported first on the TAC review mission of the IRRI mechanization program. Recognizing the importance of the general problem and the high quality of much of the work done in the past under the IRRI mechanization program, TAC felt that the approach of the program in the past had not been sufficiently systematic in studying the needs of the small farmers. The emphasis might more properly be placed on improving technology which would add to the total rice output reaching consumers rather than on labor-saving technology.

66. TAC recommended that the program should continue, but that there should be closer links between the mechanization program and other programs of IRRI, and less attention to the design and development of prototypes and their commercialization. He indicated that the quinquennial review mission to IRRI in November will further discuss this re-orientation.
67. The TAC review mission and TAC believed that IRRI should not undertake a major effort to design machinery for crops other than rice, nor for post-harvest equipment beyond small scale farm or village needs. IRRI should also not be asked to play an organizing role in the management of a collaborative program for improvement of post-harvest technology in Asia, which is being considered.

68. Sir John noted that several members of the Consultative Group had organized a working group to consider the question of post-harvest technology. He referred to a report by IDRC, presented to TAC the previous week, urging the CGIAR to encourage and promote an integration of effort among CG members in collaboration with IRRI for post-harvest research and development in Asia. The report strongly recommended that no new institution be established for this purpose.

69. Several speakers welcomed the establishment of a working party whose purpose would be to develop a coordinated program of post-harvest research and development to serve first the rice producing nations of South and South East Asia and subsequently other developing regions. Representatives of FAO, UNDP, IDRC, UK and the US invited other members of the Consultative Group to join the informal working group that was being organized. The representative of IDRC noted that the basic recommendation of his agency's report was the establishment of a research advisory team to help the national programs in South East Asia to be linked with the mechanization research at IRRI and other sources of research. One representative suggested that the creation of a subcommittee of the Consultative Group for this purpose might add to the status of the subject.

70. The Chairman said that the Consultative Group Secretariat would explore with members their feeling whether to establish something as formal as a Subcommittee or maintain the informality of a working group.

71. With respect to the other work of IRRI, Sir John noted TAC's endorsement of the greater emphasis being given to the improvement of rainfed and deepwater paddy. TAC expressed some concern about the difficulties IRRI faces in developing disease and pest resistant material, the new water management program and the increased proportion of work devoted to cropping systems work. Some reservations were also expressed about the size of the capital program at IRRI, particularly the germ plasm storage facility, about half of which would be used for purposes other than storage of germ plasm. The TAC Chairman noted that IRRI had engaged consultants to review the center's germ plasm storage requirements and indicated that this would be reviewed by the quinquennial review mission together with the other topics to which he had referred earlier.

72. On CIAT, Sir John noted TAC's satisfaction that the Center had agreed to take the lead in establishing a bean network in Latin America, and said TAC was looking forward to the report of the CIAT review of its beef program. TAC also hoped to be formally consulted on the proposed Genes Board initiative with CIAT to enable TAC to make recommendations to the CG on this
program. One representative suggested that any modifications in the livestock program of CIAT should provide for study of the relationship between beef cattle and dairy cattle production.

73. Coming to IITA, the TAC Chairman said that the committee would like to encourage IITA to form linkage among other centers along lines established between CIAT and CIMMYT. TAC expressed some reservations on the request for new capital investment for a training facility, and the TAC chairman said that the committee might wish to examine the question of the need for separate facilities at each center for training, or whether it might be possible to rationalize or combine the training conducted within the network.

74. Concerning the CIP program, Sir John said TAC welcomed the innovative approach of CIP to its core research program, and noted two particular issues. First, CIP's regional activities account for nearly 40% of its total activities, but the relationship of the regional staff members to the main scientific program was not always clear. While recognizing the particular problems of seed production programs of a vegetatively propagated crop, doubts were expressed whether it is necessary to provide so many staff to other countries to transfer the technology developed by CIP. Perhaps more emphasis could be given to training national staff in research techniques, particularly breeding for disease resistance and production technology. A second issue noted by TAC was the relative lack of priority for storage and processing technology, which was a major constraint to increased production. TAC urged increased consideration for such research. The quinquennial review of CIP scheduled for 1976 will evaluate the balance between the investment in the central research programs and the proposed regional services, and would also hope to reappraise the proposal to station immediately up to three core-financed staff members in each of the seven ecological regions defined by CIP.

75. With respect to ICRISAT, TAC noted with satisfaction the emerging relationships between the center and the countries of Africa, but noted an obvious gap in sorghum research for the Sudan, which is in an ecological zone outside the responsibility of ICARDA. Arrangements should presumably be made with ICRISAT to cover this area. One representative noted that ICRISAT's current African cooperative program for sorghum and millet is financed as a special project, but felt that it should, in the future, be included in the core program for ICRISAT to ensure longer term financing.

76. On ILCA, the committee recognized that the Center has a particularly difficult mandate with unique administration problems. The Chairman of TAC said that the committee felt significant progress had now been made in the planning and definition of an initial program. It supported the idea of an overall integrated program for Africa with local adaptations. The adoption of a widely disparate approach to various projects called for by the different regional systems could however, lead to difficult management problems and required very careful control by the Director. The scope and objectives of several of the research projects were still to be worked out and TAC had offered its assistance to the center management in this regard. One representative asked for, and received, clarification that ILCA would not be involved in
epidemiological research, but would recognize animal health problems as constraints to increased production and give consideration to the correct linkages with other sources of action in this area.

77. On ILRAD, TAC felt that the program, still in its early stages, was proceeding satisfactorily.

78. Turning to WARDA, the Chairman of TAC noted that the recommendations of the CGIAR mission to WARDA had now been implemented and that the financial procedures had been brought into line with standard practice. He noted that TAC did not view WARDA as a permanent research organization but rather as a development-oriented institution which would serve as an effective coordinating agency to assist national programs. In emphasizing the development aspects of its tasks in the future, WARDA might assume a close relationship with the Consultative Group for Food Production and Investment.

79. Concluding with the Genes Board, the Chairman of TAC identified three issues. The TAC felt that the action program proposed by the Genes Board had already gone a long way toward meeting the requirements of the Consultative Group. Actions taken in respect of collecting work with CIAT and IITA and the creation of crop advisory committees with the collaboration of IRRI, CIMMYT and in the near future with ICRISAT, to advise of priorities for collection, preservation and regeneration of major crop varieties had gone a long way toward meeting the requirements of the Consultative Group. The TAC also supported the Genes Board's approach of concentrating on the most important crops and regions first and providing for core and capital funds for genetic resources through the center budgets. TAC would welcome discussion with the Genes Board, CIAT and IITA before any actions are taken with financial and technical consequences in terms of storage facilities and staffing. More importantly Sir John expressed his hope that no change in the orientation of the Board's program, such as a shift in priorities from food crops to non-food crops, should take place without full consideration by the Consultative Group.

80. TAC also considered that there should be further discussion on information and retrieval systems and that the Genes Board was not expected to advise on and recommend systems to meet centers entire data processing requirements. TAC hoped that it could be involved on the advisory committee proposed by the chairman of the Genes Board to consider priorities for data processing.

81. The TAC Secretariat Executive Secretary reported briefly on the status of the current agricultural research information system (CARIS). He indicated that financial support by the Consultative Group for 1976 would still be required to complete the collection and compilation of data, which has already been started and put together in directories. Once this is finished, cost for the maintenance and updating of the program would come within FAO's regular budget subject of course to the approval of FAO's governing body.

Donor Indications of Financial Support (Agenda Item (9))

82. The Chairman of the Consultative Group asked members to indicate informally their intentions concerning grants for international agricultural
research for 1976 and beyond. Fourteen donors were able to give quantitative indications for 1976. Most of the other ten donors represented at the meeting indicated their strong support for the system and said that their contributions for 1976 would be at least as large as in 1975.

83. On the basis of donor indications of support and estimates by the Consultative Group Secretariat, the Executive Secretary of the Consultative Group said that about $58 million is reasonably assured for 1975. In addition, about $6 million might be available from the Secretariat's interpretation of the statements made at the meeting. On this basis, about $64 million would be available against requirements of $68 million. A deficit of between $3 and $4 million was apparent at this time, a shortfall which the Executive Secretary felt seemed somewhat less tractable this year than it was at this same juncture in 1974.

84. The Chairman of the Consultative Group noted that the strong support for the activity of the Consultative Group, which had been expressed at the meeting by virtually every speaker. He said that in his view this indicated that the members felt that the activity financed by the Consultative Group had the higher priority in attempting to deal with one of the world's most important and pressing problems. He also noted that comments made regarding the greater care and scrutiny of the work of the international centers by national treasuries and parliaments as the system increases in size and as budgetary constraints continue to force greater scrutiny of aid programs. He said that the Consultative Group should be in a position to satisfy itself as well as national treasuries that adequate mechanisms are being used to control and ensure the financial and technical soundness of the research programs.

85. Turning to the question of the review, he noted the generous offer of the Netherlands to cover a portion of the administrative expenses and asked the other members to consider whether they might also be able to provide some funds specifically for this purpose. On the question of dealing with the possible deficit for 1976, the Chairman repeated the informal mechanism which he had earlier suggested could be followed. The two Secretariats, Sir John Crawford and the Chairman would first identify possible activities for deferral. At the same time we would keep in touch with donors to see if additional funds might be available including informal contacts in the form of regional meetings to be held in October. The tentative suggestions for reductions could be reviewed at that time. The Center Directors would also be closely involved in this process. At the October meeting, the Secretariat should be able to put before the meeting, specific suggestions for budget reductions consistent with the expected level of financing.

Items Raised by Center Directors (Agenda Item 10)

86. Speaking on behalf of the Center Directors, Dr. Brady, Director General of IRRI, indicated that the Center Directors were very pleased with
the attitude of donors generally toward their programs and noted that the improved communications and program and budget evaluation procedures were particularly welcome. They were particularly pleased with the new meeting schedules which would permit the center directors to meet with TAC. Plans were being made for TAC to meet at IRRI for three full days of discussion in May 1976 between the Center Directors and TAC members of any significant modification in ongoing programs and new initiatives. Dr. Brady also noted that there were an increasing number of cooperative arrangements among centers and that a list of these arrangements either in being or currently being established, had been prepared, and would be made available to the Consultative Group Secretariat and TAC so that they would be aware of these developments. This list is attached as Annex V to this summary.

87. Regarding the possibility of rationing, the center directors have urged something other than a percentage cut mechanism which the Center Directors felt might discriminate against the centers whose Boards may have been more stringent than others in the initial budget review process. The Center Directors also urged that if some reductions were necessary, an overall cut be made by the Consultative Group for the centers concerned, leaving the Director and his Board to adjust the program to the financing available. In the related question regarding unexpected increases in expenditure, the Center Directors confirmed their preference that only under extraordinary conditions would the Centers ask the CGIAR for funds in addition to those approved at the fall meeting of the Group. However, they felt that the level of financing agreed in the fall should not be considered a ceiling on the budget if a donor found some extra funds and wished to offer additional money to the center.

88. Dr. Pino of the Rockefeller Foundation spoke on behalf of the Chairmen of the Boards of Trustees. He said the Board Chairmen wished to assure the donor agencies of the full and active participation of the Boards in the review of programs. Second, the board group wished to encourage broader exposure to the centers of representatives of the developing countries. Centers might, for example, be the site of regional meetings at which such representatives would be invited. Third, the board chairmen wished to invite donors to attend board meetings, recognizing that there might be some closed sessions.

Other Business - (Agenda Item 11)

89. Under Other Business there was considerable discussion of the role of the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment (CGFPI) in strengthening national research. Several representatives emphasized that it would be fully appropriate in their view for the CGFPI to take an active role in encouraging donors to help build up national research capacity. In their view the CGIAR and TAC should offer their full cooperation in this effort in outlining requirements for national research systems. Another representative suggested the FAO could also have a significant role to play and expressed the hope that FAO would take the initiative in cooperation with the CGFPI. The representative of the CGFPI expressed his group's willingness to assist in any way possible. He hoped that the CGFPI could participate in the preparation of the TAC Secretariat's paper on strengthening national research which could help clarify how the two
Consultative Groups could share in this common endeavour. The Chairman noted the broad support for the CGFPI's participation. He said that whatever boundaries are ultimately defined for the function of national centers with respect to support of national research, there would remain a large and unoccupied area beyond that where assistance from other sources will be necessary.

Time and Place of Next Meeting (Agenda Item 12)

90. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Consultative Group would be held in Washington on October 30 and 31, 1975.
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN CENTERS WEEK
(July 20 - August 1, 1975)

Chairman
Mr. Warren C. Baum
Vice President, Projects Staff
World Bank

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS

Centro International de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Dr. John Nickel
Director General

Dr. Eduardo Alvarez-Luna
Deputy Director General

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

Mr. Haldore Hanson
Director General

Dr. Keith W. Finlay
Deputy Director General

Mr. F. Cardenas

International Potato Center (CIP)

Dr. Mariano Segura
Chairman of the Board

Dr. O. T. Page
Deputy Director

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

Dr. C. F. Bentley
Chairman of the Board

Mr. R. C. McGinnis
Deputy Director General

Dr. Ralph W. Cummings
Director

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

Dr. F. F. Hill
Chairman of the Board

Dr. J. S. A. N. Athwal
Associate Director

Dr. Nyle C. Brady
Director
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

Dr. Bukar Shaib
Chairman of the Board

Dr. Herbert R. Albrecht
Director General

Dr. William K. Gamble
Director General Designate

Professor A. H. Bunting
Dr. D. J. Greenland
Mr. Raymond Woodis

International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA)

Dr. Ralph Hodgson
Chairman of the Board

Dr. Jean Pagot
Director General

Dr. Georges Tacher
Deputy Director General

Dr. Derek E. Tribe
Dr. K. L. Turk

International Laboratory for Research and Animal Diseases (ILRAD)

Dr. John A. Pino
Chairman of the Board

Dr. James Henson
Director

International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)

Mr. Richard Demuth
Chairman

Dr. R. Pichel
Secretary

West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)

Mr. Jacques Diouf
Executive Secretary

Dr. Harry Will
Research Coordinator

Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center

Dr. J. C. $loomaw
Director General

Dr. James J. Riley
Associate Director General

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC)

Sir John Crawford, Chairman
Canberra, Australia

Dr. Luis Marcano
Caracas, Venezuela

Dr. Fabian Portilla
Quito, Ecuador

Dr. I. E. Muriithi
Kabete, Kenya

Dr. L. Sauger
Bambey, Senegal

Dr. H. C. Pereira
London, England
Dr. Noboru Yamada
Quito, Ecuador

Professor Dr. J. G. ten Houten
Wageningen, Holland

Dr. Hassan Ali El-Tobgy
Beirut, Lebanon

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
New Delhi, India

TAC Secretariat

Mr. Peter A. Oram, Executive Secretary
Technical Advisory Committee
Rome, Italy

Mr. William J. MacNally
Assistant to Sir John Crawford

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Alternate Executive Director for Australia
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Washington, D.C.

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Mr. E. Massa
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Mr. Julien Ronchaine
Agricultural Counselor
Embassy of Belgium
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Mr. Paul Ladouceur
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Ottawa, Canada

Mr. Franc Mes
CIDA
Ottawa, Canada

Mr. George Dion
CIDA, Agricultural Advisor
Denmark

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Agricultural Attaché  
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Mr. J. F. Yriart  
Assistant Director General, Development Department  
Rome, Italy

Professor Dieter Bommer  
Rome, Italy

Ford Foundation

Dr. David Bell  
Vice President  
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Mr. Norman Collins  
Dr. F. F. Hill

Dr. Lowell Hardin  
Program Officer, Agriculture  
New York, N.Y.

France

Mr. H. Vernede  
Commissaire du Gouvernement auprès des Instituts de recherche spécialisés outre-mer  
Ministère de la Coopération  
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Ministry of Economic Cooperation  
Bonn, Germany

Dr. V. Mylius  
German Foundation for International Development  
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Dr. Gloy, Director  
Federal Ministry of Agriculture  
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German Agency for Technical Cooperation, Ltd.  
Eschborn, Germany

Inter-American Development Bank

Mr. Alfred C. Wolf  
Program Advisor  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Jose Soto Angli  
Technical Cooperation
ANNEX I
Page 5

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Chief, Agricultural Development Division
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International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. Montague Yudelman
Director
Agriculture & Rural Development Dept.

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Mr. Douglas Daniels
Research Officer
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Mr. Omond Solandt

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Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources
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Mr. T. W. Edminster  
Administrator  
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Technical Assistance Bureau, USAID  
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Mr. Kenneth Haines  
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Agricultural Research Service, USDA  
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Dr. Guy Baird  
Associate Director, Research  
Technical Assistance Bureau, USAID

Mr. Glen Beck

Mr. Dana Dalrymple

Representing Latin America: Argentina

Mr. Jorge H. Casenave  
Agricultural Counsellor  
Embassy of Argentina  
Washington, D.C.

Representing Southern and Eastern Europe: Israel

Dr. Y. Vaadia  
Head of Agricultural Research Organization  
Volcani Institute  
Beit-Dagan, Israel

Mr. Gideon Cohen  
Agricultural Counselor  
Embassy of Israel  
Washington, D.C.

The Consultative Group Secretariat

Mr. Michael L. Lejeune  
Executive Secretary

Mrs. Gene Audifferen
Mr. Daniel Ritchie  
Deputy Executive Secretary

Mrs. Audrey Mitchell

Dr. John K. Coulter

Mrs. Monica Stillwell

Mr. Carlos Gavino  
Research Assistant

Ms. Jody Segal

Ms. Janice Olfus

OBSERVERS

The International Centre of Insect Physiology & Ecology (ICIPE)

Dr. Thomas R. Odhaimbo  
Director

Nairobi, Kenya

Professor John W. S. Pringle  
Chairman, Governing Board

International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)

Dr. D. McCune  
Director

Muscle Shoals, Alabama

Italy

Professor Tomaso Scarascia-Mugnozza  
Bari, Italy

Mr. Antonio Badini  
Second Secretary

Embankment of Italy

Washington, D.C.

World Food Council

Mr. H. Walters  
Assistant Executive Director

Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment (CGFPI)

Mr. Edwin M. Martin  
Chairman

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Moise C. Mensah

International Food Policy Research Institute

Dr. Dale Hathaway  
Director
### INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK

July - August 1975

#### Schedule of Events

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<td>July 21, 1975</td>
<td>Co-Sponsors Meeting (FAO, UNDP, IBRD)</td>
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<td><strong>Tuesday</strong></td>
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<td>July 22, 1975</td>
<td>TAC Sub-Committee on Plant Nutrition (closed)</td>
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<td>(a) ICIPE</td>
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<td>(b) IRRI Mechanization - review</td>
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<td>July 23, 1975</td>
<td>TAC (open)</td>
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<td>(a) CATIE - request for assistance</td>
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<td>(b) Non-food crops</td>
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<td>(c) Remote sensing</td>
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<td>(d) National Research</td>
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<td>July 24, 1975</td>
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<td>1.30 - 5.00</td>
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<td>July 25, 1975</td>
<td>TAC and Center Directors - Discussion of 1976 Center Programs (closed)</td>
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<td><strong>Saturday</strong></td>
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<td>July 26, 1975</td>
<td>TAC (open)</td>
<td>A1100</td>
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<td>9.00 - 10.30</td>
<td>Chairman's Summation - Tuesday &amp; Wednesday Discussion</td>
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<td>11.00 - 1.00</td>
<td>TAC (closed)</td>
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2.00 - 6.00  TAC (Closed)  A1100
1.30 - 5.00  Centers Directors  E1053

Monday, July 28, 1975

Morning Plenary Session
Chairman: Mr. Warren C. Baum, Chairman, Consultative Group

9.15 - 9.30  Opening Statement by Chairman, Consultative Group  Eugene Black Auditorium (C1114)

9.30 - 10.15  CIAT Presentation
10.15 - 10.45  Discussion on CIAT
10.45 - 11.00  Coffee Break
11.00 - 11.45  ICRISAT Presentation
11.45 - 12.15  Discussion on ICRISAT
12.15 - 1.00  CIP Presentation and Discussion
1.00 - 2.15  Luncheon

Afternoon Plenary Session
Chairman: Mr. J. F. Yriart, Assistant Director General, Development Department, FAO

2.30 - 3.15  ILRAD Presentation  Eugene Black Auditorium (C1114)
3.15 - 3.45  Discussion on ILRAD
3.45 - 4.00  Coffee Break
4.00 - 4.45  CIMMYT Presentation and Discussion

Tuesday, July 29, 1975

Morning Plenary Session
Chairman: Mr. William T. Mashler, Director, Division of Global and Inter-regional Projects, UNDP

9.15 - 10.00  IRRI Presentation  Eugene Black Auditorium (C1114)
10.00 - 10.30  Discussion on IRRI
10.30 - 10.45  Coffee Break
10.45 - 11.30  Genes Board Presentation
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MEETING
July 31 - August 1, 1975

AGENDA
Thursday, July 31, 1975

Morning Session (9:00 AM)
1. Opening remarks by Chairman
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. The Consultative Group and the International Research System
   (an Integrative Report)
4. Definition of Program Activities of Centers (a note on Terminology)

Afternoon Session (2:30 PM)
5. Report on ICARDA by Sub-Committee Chairman
6. Report by the Chairman of TAC on:
   (a) plant nutrition research
   (b) national research
   (c) ICIPE
   (d) CATIE
   (e) Non-food crops
   (f) Quinquennial Review Program

Friday, August 1, 1975

Morning Session (9:00 AM)
7. Report by the Chairman of TAC on Center Programs
8. Discussion of Center Programs

Afternoon Session (2:30 PM)
10. Matters introduced by Center Directors
11. Other Business
12. Time and Place of Next Meeting
11.30 - 12.15 Discussion on Genes Board

Afternoon Plenary Session
Chairman: Mr. M. Yudelman, Director, Agriculture and Rural Development Dept., IBRD

2.15 - 3.00 IITA Presentation and Discussion
3.00 - 3.15 Coffee Break
3.15 - 4.00 WARDA Presentation and Discussion
4.00 - 5.30 Meeting of ICRISAT Donors
6.00 - 8.00 Reception by CG Chairman

Wednesday
July 30, 1975

Morning Plenary Session
Chairman: Sir John Crawford
Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee of Consultative Group

9.15 - 10.30 ILCA Presentation and Discussion
10.30 - 10.45 Coffee Break
10.45 - 12.30 Informal Reports on CGFPI, IFPRI, AVRDC

Afternoon
2.30 - 6.00 Center Directors
2.30 - 5.00 ICARDA Sub-Committee

Thursday
July 31, 1975

Consultative Group (TAC and Center Personnel Invited)

9.00 - 1.00
1. Opening Remarks by Chairman
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Integrative Paper
4. Terminology Guidelines
5. ICARDA Report by Sub-Committee Chairman
6. TAC Chairman Report on:
   (a) plant nutrition research
   (b) national research
   (c) ICIPE
   (d) CATIE
   (e) Non-food crops
   (f) Quinquennial Review Program
Friday
August 1, 1975

9.00 - 1.00 Consultative Group (continued)

7. Report by the Chairman of TAC on Center Programs including IRRI Mechanization Program

8. Discussion of Center Programs


2.00 - 4.30

10. Matters Introduced by Center Directors

11. Other Business

12. Time and Place of Next Meeting

Note: During this period there will also be meetings of the Executive Committees of Genes Board and ILCA. The date, time and location of these meetings will be notified to participants separately.
ANNEX IV. Center Directors' Presentations

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Interinstitute Cooperation

As the number of international agricultural research centers has increased and their responsibilities broadened, opportunities for collaboration and cooperation have likewise increased. Centers have responded to these opportunities by setting up cooperative and collaborative arrangements to cover not only the common interests in their core programs, but those in outreach projects as well. In the attached sheet are listed specific programs and locations where intercenter cooperation exists or is being formalized.

One situation covered in these cooperative arrangements is that in which one center, with world-wide responsibilities for a given crop or crops, collaborates with a second center having more diversified responsibilities in a geographic or ecological region. For example, CIMMYT with world-wide responsibilities for maize, collaborates with CIAT on maize improvement in the Andean region of South America and with ICRISAT on maize improvement in South and Southeast Asia. Likewise, CIP and IRRI, with single crop responsibilities are setting up collaborative relations with centers located in areas where the research work is to be done. Typically, the center in the region where the cooperative work is done provides logistic support while the centers may share responsibility for program planning and implementation.

Cooperative arrangements have also been established where two or more centers have outreach projects in the same country. An example is the cooperation between CIMMYT and IITA in Tanzania on implementing programs to improve beans and maize.

A brief description of some of the cooperative arrangements in force is attached.
1. **Center to Center Cooperation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Base</th>
<th>Cooperating Centers</th>
<th>Crop/Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICRISAT</td>
<td>CIMMYT/ICRISAT</td>
<td>Corn improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>ICRISAT/CIMMYT</td>
<td>Sorghum improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>CIP/CIMMYT</td>
<td>Potato improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLAAD (ICARDA)</td>
<td>CIP/MLAAD</td>
<td>Potato improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVRDC</td>
<td>CIP/AVRDC</td>
<td>Potato improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIAT</td>
<td>CIMMYT/CIAT</td>
<td>Maize improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIAT*</td>
<td>CIAT/IRRI</td>
<td>Rice improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>CIMMYT/IITA</td>
<td>Wheat production training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>IITA/WARDA</td>
<td>Rice testing/training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILRAD*</td>
<td>CIP/ILRAD</td>
<td>Potato improvement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Cooperation in Outreach Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Area</th>
<th>Cooperating Centers</th>
<th>Crop/Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>IITA/CIMMYT</td>
<td>Maize improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>CIMMYT/IITA</td>
<td>Maize improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>IITA/WARDA</td>
<td>Rice improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>ICRISAT/IITA</td>
<td>Sorghum/millet improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>AVRDC/IRRI</td>
<td>Cropping systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Under discussion - not yet finalized.*
(1) CIAT-CIICNT: CIAT has conducted research for several years at Toluca, Mexico, in a station which is the property of CIICNT. CIICNT provides five hectares of land without cost, and labor, machinery, and irrigation services on a reimbursable service. CIAT is responsible for the program decisions and stations one CIAT employee at Toluca to manage the work. CIAT also uses
CIICNT buildings at the Toluca station for training of potato researchers from outside of Mexico. The experimental work will be done in the late blight of the potato, under circumstances more favorable in Mexico than in Peru.

(2) CIICNT-CIAT joint services for maize improvement in Andean countries: The Directors and Trustees of CIICNT and CIAT have agreed to establish joint services for the improvement of maize in the five countries of the Andean region. Two staff members to be jointly selected by CIICNT-CIAT will be stationed at the campus of CIAT, paid by CIICNT, and their work program will be jointly determined by workshops between CIICNT-CIAT staff, at the beginning of each cropping year or season. Their activities will include:

- Circulating experimental nursery trials in the region.
- Consulting with governments in the region.
- Conducting training courses within national programs.
- Organizing an annual workshop for maize scientists within the region.
- Issuing an annual report to governments in the region, summarizing maize improvement progress for the year.

All the work will be joint activities of the two centers, which both have a mandate to work on maize. Activities will begin in late 1975, subject to availability of funds, which CIICNT is seeking from donors.

(3) CIICNT-ICRISAT cooperation on maize improvement for the region of South and Southeast Asia: Directors and Trustees of CIICNT and ICRISAT have agreed to use the campus of ICRISAT, at Hyderabad, India, as the operating base for CIICNT's services to the Asian Regional Corn Program. CIICNT would station two staff members at ICRISAT, and they would conduct the same range of activities as those in the Andean region. CIICNT would be wholly responsible for programming and financing.

This plan will begin in late 1975, subject to (a) approval of the Government of India, and (b) availability of financing, which CIICNT is seeking from donors.

(4) CIAT-ICARDA Relationship:

CIAT's Mid-East regional program for research and training was developed in association with ALAD, with Ford Foundation providing the logistics and CIAT having a normal overhead for the services. We expect this arrangement to continue with ICARDA. ALAD has provided tremendous back-stopping in the development of this regional program. Within 1-1/2 year period from initiation we are involved in training and research transfers to a large number of Arab countries. Egypt is used as a training base and the ALAD representative in Egypt has been a very valuable asset to activities there.

(5) CIAT-AVRDC Association:

CIAT and AVRDC are both concerned with the development of the potato for the lower tropics. CIAT funnels genetic material into AVRDC for testing. We expect this program to expand rapidly over the next year or so. CIAT's regional headquarters for the Far East is presently being located and there will probably be considerable cooperation between CIAT and AVRDC representatives located there.
(6) **CIAT-CIMMYT**: Rice research program for Latin America. The two Centers have agreed to plan and implement a joint rice improvement program for Latin America. A long term plan is being developed by staff of the two Centers.

(7) **IITA-CIMMYT**: Cooperation in Tanzania, supported by USAID, IITA is the primary contractor, subcontracting with CIMMYT for the maize improvement program and handling the grain legume phase directly.

(8) **IITA-CIMMYT-ICRISAT**: Cooperation in Nigeria, with CIMMYT doing the wheat production training and ICRISAT doing the production training in sorghum and millet. The Nigerian Accelerated Food Production Program is supported by loan funds from USAID. NAPRI/IITA personnel work with all crops involved in this extension effort.

(9) **IITA-WARDA**: Cooperative testing programs and training activities supported by IITA core funds and, in the case of the latter, by WARDA funds.

(10) **IITA-CIMMYT-CIAT in Zaire**: IITA functions in an advisory capacity in the CIMMYT-operated maize improvement program. CIAT has served in an advisory capacity in the cassava improvement program supported by the Government of Zaire.

(11) **IITA-WARDA in Sierra Leone**: WARDA is posting personnel at Bokapri to cooperate with the IITA rice improvement program supported by UNDP/FAO.
March 2, 1976

TO: Members of the Consultative Group

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: Final Summary of Proceedings of Consultative Group Meeting, October 30-31, 1975

1. Attached is the final version of the informal Summary of Proceedings of the Consultative Group meeting of October 30-31, 1975.

2. There have been only minor editorial changes from the draft version circulated on November 26, 1975. Annex IV -- CGIAR Allocations in 1976 -- has been updated to January 31, 1976.

Attachment