Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

CGIAR

Financial Report 1997

The mission of the CGIAR is to contribute
through research to promoting
sustainable agriculture for food security
in developing countries.

This Report

The CGIAR is an informal association of fifty-eight members that supports agricultural research and related activities of an international public goods nature. Sixteen autonomous research centers carry out the CGIAR's activities. Individual members support centers and programs of their choice, and each center directly receives and spends funds, providing accountability through its externally audited financial statements.

The CGIAR Secretariat reports on the financial results of the CGIAR system at the end of each calendar year. These results, given in U.S. dollars, are consolidated from the financial results of the sixteen CGIAR centers. Each center issues its own audited financial statement to its members.

The 1997 CGIAR Financial Report provides a comprehensive systemwide view of the CGIAR's financial flows in 1997. Section 1 summarizes the financial outcome of the CGIAR and describes the aid environment in which it operated in 1997. Section 2 reviews 1997 funding flows. Section 3 documents the allocation of resources by centers in support of the research agenda in 1997. Section 4 describes the CGIAR's 1997 financial position. The CGIAR's annual financial decisionmaking process and schedule are outlined in Box 1 (see page 6). Financial concepts and terminology used by the CGIAR are summarized in Box 2 (see page 8). CGIAR investment trends during the 1972–1997 period are summarized in Box 3 (see page 28).

Detailed financial data are provided in the five annexes to this report. Annex 1 provides historical data on contributions to the CGIAR research agenda by member and by center from 1972 to 1997. It also includes relevant aid statistics. Annex 2 provides funding data. Annex 3 provides expenditure data. Annex 4 elaborates the CGIAR's 1997 financial position and Annex 5 provides details of CGIAR investments during the 1972–1997 period.

Contents

Annex Tables

Annex 1

Annex 2

Annex 3

Annex 4

Annex 5

Acronyms

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
DAC	Development Assistance Committee, OECD
EC	European Commission
GNP	Gross National Product
ICW	International Centers Week, CGIAR
MTM	Mid-Term Meeting, CGIAR
NARS	National Agricultural Research System(s)
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee, CGIAR
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

COMPLIANCE WITH FINANCIAL GUIDELINES

The CGIAR centers are independent institutions governed by their respective boards of trustees. In the interest of transparency and consistency in financial practices and the presentation of financial information, the centers follow financial guidelines issued by the CGIAR Secretariat. These guidelines aim to bring the CGIAR's financial practices into conformity with those generally accepted worldwide. Developed with the input of center financial personnel, external financial experts, and Secretariat staff, the guidelines are amended as required to reflect changing practices. Guidelines covering accounting policies and the preparation of externally audited annual financial statements are particularly relevant in this regard. The most recent revision of these guidelines took effect in 1994 and brought CGIAR practices up to date with the current practices of not-for-profit organizations. Another revision is planned in 1998.

As part of its annual review of substantive financial performance, the Secretariat has reviewed the externally audited 1997 center financial statements, confirmed their compliance with CGIAR policy and reporting guidelines, and confirmed that any departures have resulted in no material misstatements of financial information.

Overview

Financial goals of the $325 million financing plan approved at International Centers Week in October 1996 in accordance with the CGIAR's annual financial calendar (Box 1), largely have been achieved. Stability returned to the CGIAR's finances in 1997 and is expected to continue. During the 1993–1997 period, annual support of the CGIAR research agenda increased by $85 million (from $235 million in 1993 to $320 million in 1997), overall funding grew at an annual rate of nearly 2 percent (from $311 million in 1993 to $333 million in 1997), and integration of agenda and non-agenda funding to facilitate unification of CGIAR programs largely was completed.

In 1997, project-based presentation of unified center agendas was implemented. This presentation is clarifying priority setting and resource allocations and helping to ensure full funding of the agenda.

Aid Environment

The CGIAR is financed by contributions from its members—industrial and developing countries, foundations, and international and regional organizations. Industrial countries, specifically the members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, account for more than two-thirds of CGIAR financing. Because aid budgets finance CGIAR contributions, annual trends in total aid disbursements provide one of the more relevant indices for describing the CGIAR's external financial environment.

In 1997, Official Development Assistance (ODA) fell to $47 billion, some $8 billion less than 1996. The aggregate ratio of ODA to GNP in DAC countries declined from 0.25 percent in 1996 to 0.22 percent in 1997. In a preliminary report on the financial flows to developing countries in 1997, the OECD stated that the 1997 ODA/GNP ratio was the lowest recorded since the United Nations adopted a target of 0.70 percent in 1970. The OECD continues to project a dim outlook for ODA, consistent with the experience of the last several years. In this environment, the stability of support to the CGIAR is noteworthy. In 1997, support by CGIAR members to the CGIAR research agenda represented 0.71 percent of ODA, 29 percent higher than in 1996. Annex Table 1-3 presents trends in ODA and CGIAR contributions from DAC members.

The overall reduction in ODA in 1997 largely was the result of decreases in ODA contributed by the European and North American countries. ODA contributed by

Table 1
CGIAR Financial Highlights, 1993–1997
(in $ million)

A. Resource Summary ($)	1993 Agenda	1993 Total	1994 Agenda	1994 Total	1995 Agenda	1995 Total	1996 Agenda	1996 Total	1997 Agenda	1997 Total
CGIAR Contributions	235	311	268	325	270	329	304	332	320	333
Annual Change (%)	-5%	-2%	14%	4%	1%	1%	13%	1%	5%	0%
Other Revenue	7		12		15		14		13	
Total Revenue		318		337		344		346		346
System Expenditure	254	323	265	322	286	338	325	355	333	346

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	-5	15	6	-10	0
Agenda Funding, % of total	75%	82%	82%	92%	96%
Targeted Funding, % of total	37%	37%	37%	41%	39%
Number Contributing CGIAR Members	38	40	41	44	50
Total CGIAR Contributions as % ODA	0.55%	0.55%	0.56%	0.60%	0.70%
B. Expenditure Share Profile (%)					
CGIAR Undertakings					
Increasing Productivity	48%	46%	47%	40%	40%
Protecting the Environment	14%	15%	16%	16%	17%
Saving Biodiversity	6%	9%	10%	11%	11%
Improving Policies	10%	10%	9%	12%	11%
Strengthening NARS	22%	20%	18%	21%	21%
Region					
Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	37%	39%	39%	38%	40%
Asia	34%	32%	32%	33%	31%
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	15%	18%	17%	17%	17%
West Asia and North Africa (WANA)	13%	11%	12%	12%	12%
Object					
Personnel	59%	56%	55%	53%	51%
Supplies/Services	28%	31%	31%	34%	36%
Travel	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%
Depreciation	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%
C. CGIAR Staff (number)					
International Staff	801	890	881	897	862
Other Staff	9,981	9,776	9,498	9,416	8,295
Total Staff	10,782	10,666	10,379	10,313	9,157
D. CGIAR Financial Indicators					
Net Fixed Assets ($)	221	211	218	231	232
Capital Fund as a % of Fixed Assets	9%	12%	11%	11%	9%
Operating Fund in Days (revenue)	49	52	56	48	45
Current Ratio	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7
Memo notes:					
Centers' Cost Deflator (1997 = 1.00)	0.84	0.89	0.93	0.97	1.00
Estimated Total ODA, in $ billion	56.4	59.2	58.9	55.1	47.6

[1] Total is comprised of Research Agenda and Non-Agenda, definitions for which are provided on page 5 of this Report.

Box 1
Annual Financial Decisionmaking Process and Schedule

Setting of Agenda (May). At the Mid-Term Meeting, the CGIAR Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) proposes the next year's research agenda on the basis of three-year plans presented by the CGIAR centers. These plans reflect the research directions agreed on by the centers during a triennial review of their medium-term plans (effective 1998). The CGIAR debates TAC's recommendations, taking into consideration advice from the Finance Committee on funding prospects, and endorses the proposed research agenda and financial allocations, with or without modification. Following the Mid-Term Meeting, the members indicate general levels of financing so that the centers can prepare their financing plans.

Preparation of Financing Plans (June–September). Centers prepare their individual financing plans for the following year on the basis of financing information solicited through bilateral contacts with members and indicated by past trends. World Bank funding is reflected in the plans on a percentage basis of funding secured by centers from their members—9 percent in 1997 and 11 percent in 1998.

Confirmation of Program Content (mid-September). On the basis of interactions with their members, centers determine if any changes in funding for the research agenda are expected. They communicate these changes and their implications for program content to TAC and the CGIAR Secretariat. TAC reviews this content and highlights the need for any significant Group action at International Centers Week.

Review of Financing Plans (end of September–October). Following the confirmation of program content by TAC, the Finance Committee reviews center financing plans, including the contribution of the World Bank for consistency and feasibility, based on funding information solicited by the CGIAR Secretariat.

Approval of Research Agenda and Financing Plans (October). At International Centers Week, the Group reviews and approves the finalized research agenda and center financing plans for the following year.

Implementation of Agenda and Disbursement of Funds (January–December). Centers commence implementation of the research agenda on January 1, and members disburse funds to the centers. Half of the World Bank funds are distributed in January; the remaining half are disbursed in June, following a review of updated center financing plans by the Finance Committee at the Mid-Term Meeting.

Accountability (year-end). At the end of the calendar year, centers prepare financial statements showing the use of the funds received in support of the research agenda. They also confirm the use of World Bank funds and refund any overcommitted funds to the Bank.

Box 2 Financial Concepts and Terminology

Research Agenda. The research agenda comprises the bulk of CGIAR center activities. One or more centers may execute these activities jointly with national agricultural research systems, advanced research institutions, or nongovernmental organizations. Centers develop the agenda and conduct programs in collaboration with partners. The CGIAR's Technical Advisory Committee reviews the agenda and, if appropriate, recommends it for CGIAR financing. Projects included in the agenda must meet four criteria:

- aim to produce research or research-related international public goods (including training);
- be of high priority with regard to accomplishment of the CGIAR's goals and objectives;
- have acceptable probabilities of success; and
- have no alternative producers or sources of supply with suitable costs or reliability.

Non-agenda activities are activities that do not meet all of the criteria for inclusion in the research agenda.

Agenda Financing. The research agenda, as endorsed by the CGIAR, is eligible for financing by members, including the World Bank. The approved financial requirements are the minimum needed to implement the agenda. All centers and partners are encouraged to maximize financing. Mechanisms to ensure that the agenda is fully funded have evolved from unsuccessful attempts to "guarantee" full financing through the sole use of World Bank funds. Members, instead of the World Bank alone, now act to collectively fill any financial gaps that might arise in the course of the year. Most members channel all of their support to the research agenda.

Financing Modalities. Centers primarily are financed through annual support from CGIAR members. Modest amounts also are available from centers' annual miscellaneous income, including contributions from ad hoc organizations that are not CGIAR members. The nature of financing does not influence or determine whether a project is part of the research agenda. Member financing may be directed to the CGIAR, centers, programs, and projects with different degrees of specificity:

- to the CGIAR with flexibility regarding allocation based on CGIAR priorities;
- to centers or programs without any restrictions (and with or without attribution requirements); or
- *to a specific center project, subproject, or activity as defined in a contractual agreement.*

All members are expected to help pay the full cost of center operations, including administrative costs, of which they must bear a proportionate share. World Bank financing always is made available as general CGIAR support. All members are encouraged to provide their support in a similar manner. Members usually disburse funds directly to centers throughout the year. The CGIAR Secretariat provides disbursement services, through the World Bank, to members who prefer to make a disbursement.

CGIAR Agenda Matrix. The distribution of financial resources is presented as the *CGIAR research agenda matrix, in which the 16 CGIAR centers comprise the rows and the 19 current CGIAR activities comprise the columns.* Activities are divided into five groups representing the principal undertakings of the CGIAR. The matrix reflects the full allocation of center project costs among the CGIAR activities. Projects are the basic units of activity. A CGIAR project portfolio of about 300 projects, with all centers using common definitions and concepts, became effective in 1997. The CGIAR has identified several systemwide programs to respond to specific challenges and strengthen collaboration among centers and with partners.

Implementation. Centers implement the research agenda in partnership with advanced institutions, NGOs, and NARS. These joint ventures might involve shared *tasks at different points on the research continuum, from laboratory-based research to applied field-level experimentation. Funding of such ventures is included in financing for the CGIAR research agenda.*

North American countries dropped by 24 percent in 1997; the United States reduced its aid by 32 percent while ODA contributed by European countries decreased by 15 percent in 1997. Among European Union countries, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium have the most significant decreases in ODA in 1997 while the United Kingdom increased its ODA by 6 percent—the only European Union country that increased ODA. Denmark remained the most generous European contributor, providing almost 1 percent of its GNP as ODA. Among DAC members, the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands continued to lead others in terms of the ODA/GNP ratio.

Our Funding

1997 CGIAR Funding

CGIAR Contributions

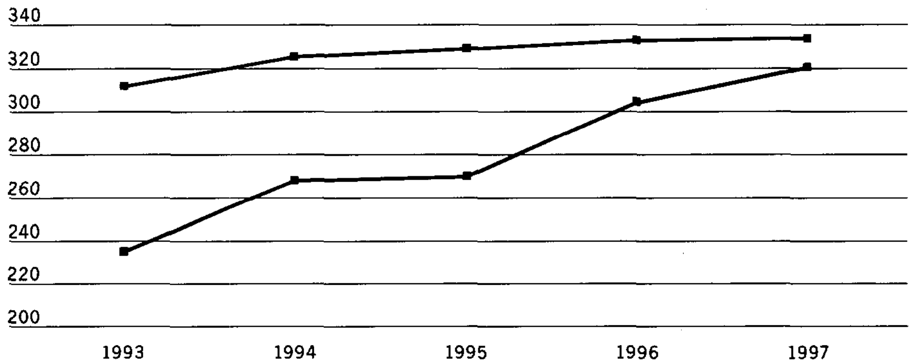
In 1997 contributions from CGIAR members amounted to $333 million: $320 million for research activities and $13 million for non-agenda activities (see Box 2 on page 4). Annex 2 provides historical funding data. Agenda support increased in 1997 by 5 percent, or $16 million, while non-agenda support decreased by 115 percent, or $15 million. Total contributions, however, increased by $1 million during 1997. Figure 1 shows CGIAR funding from 1993 to 1997. Annex Table 2-1 ranks CGIAR contributions by amount to the agreed research agenda from 1993 to 1997. Annex Table 2-2 presents 1997 CGIAR funding by member. Annex Table 2-3 presents the amount of funds provided by each member to each center in support of the agreed research agenda.

Evolution of 1997 Support to the Agreed Research Agenda

At the International Centers Week (ICW) in October 1996, the Group approved a financing plan for the 1997 research agenda at a level of $325 million, as recommended by the Finance Committee. However, the Group emphasized that the $325 million was not a ceiling and encouraged members to allocate additional support if possible. Additional support would be especially welcome for the larger centers and the systemwide programs on livestock and genetic resources. On the other hand, the Group urged centers to exercise caution in spending. The Finance Committee recommended that $5.2 million of the World Bank's 1997 contribution be set aside for any unforeseen needs in the course of 1997.

By the Mid-Term Meeting (MTM) in May 1997, updates from centers indicated that funding for the research agenda, at the aggregate level, might exceed the ICW96 estimate by 1 to 2 percent. However, the financial outlook for many centers remained clouded. Two centers—ICARDA and ILRI—were substantially below their financing plan projections. In the case of ILRI, the bulk of the funding gap was associated with the Systemwide Global Livestock Program (SGLP), which alone accounted for $2.5 million of the center's total shortfall of approximately $3.6 million. Three other centers—CIAT, ICRISAT, and IRRI—were able to narrow but not bridge funding gaps as a result of actions by the EC and the United States. Six centers—CIAT, CIMMYT, ICRAF,

Figure 1
CGIAR Funding,
1993–1997
(in $ million)



IFPRI, IITA, and IPGRI—reported funding levels higher than had been projected in the financing plan. The remaining six centers—CIFOR, CIP, ICLARM, IIMI, ISNAR, and WARDA—reported marginal deviations from their funding targets. Discussions at MTM97 led to several decisions to address the particular circumstances of centers facing funding gaps, which were financed by World Bank funds set aside at ICW96 (see World Bank Support on page 9). The Finance Committee noted that it would closely scrutinize all future requests for special funding.

At ICW97, the centers reconfirmed that aggregate funding would exceed the MTM97 estimate by 1 to 2 percent. Hence the Finance Committee and the Group were required to take no additional action at ICW97 other than to urge the membership to accelerate the disbursements of funds to centers.

The gap between actual ($320 million) and projected ($325 million) funding for the 1997 research agenda is explained by two main factors: (1) the slow pace, particularly at ICLARM, ILRI, IPGRI, and WARDA, at which projects supported by some of the international and regional organizations were implemented, and (2) exchange losses, particularly on Japan's contribution, which was disbursed much later than usual (December) and when the U.S. dollar was strongest against the Japanese Yen. These losses affected all centers but particularly IRRI, CIFOR, and WARDA.

Contribution Profile

In 1997, the number of members contributing to the CGIAR research agenda grew to 50—6 more than in 1996, with the addition of Bangladesh,[1] Pakistan,[1] Portugal, South Africa, Thailand, and Nigeria. However, the average contribution for the CGIAR membership as a whole declined from $6.8 million in 1996 to $6.2 million in 1997. The reason is that the average contribution of new members was only $0.3 million.

The 50 contributing members can be divided into four groups: industrialized countries (20), developing countries (16), foundations (3), and international and regional organizations (11). For analytical purposes, industrialized countries can be further subdivided along geographical lines into three subgroups: Europe, North America, and the Pacific Rim. Trends associated with these groups in this report

[1] Disbursements from Bangladesh and Pakistan are expected in 1998.

should not be interpreted as policy decisions by the groups because contributions to the CGIAR are voluntary and because each CGIAR member chooses the centers to which it will provide support and the level at which it will do so.

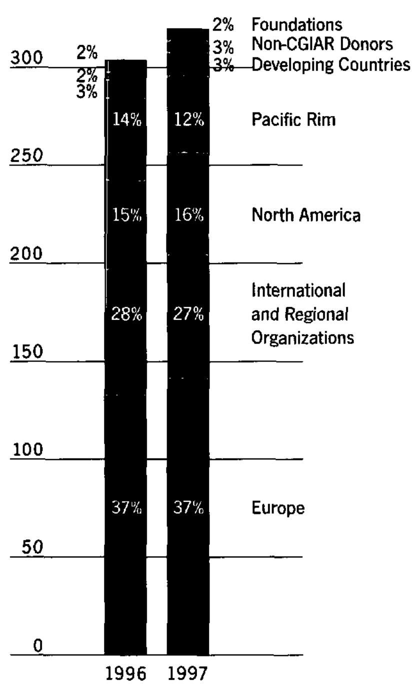
Figure 2 compares the composition of funding for the 1997 research agenda with that for the 1996 research agenda. The earlier trend of decreasing contributions from North America was reversed in 1997, thanks to the efforts of the United States (announced at ICW96) as well as the centers' consolidation of all USAID grants into the agreed research agenda. The increase in the contribution of the United States was more than sufficient to offset the exchange losses incurred on Canada's unrestricted contribution.

The last several years' increase in contributions in dollar terms by Europe and developing countries continued in 1997. Europe's share of contributions increased from 43 percent in 1996 to 44 percent in 1997. Its effort was led by EC, Italy, Switzerland as well as by Denmark and Norway, who in the last several years have increased both the amount of their contributions and the number of centers they support. Finland disbursed additional funds after the MTM to the three centers it supports (CIFOR, ICRAF, and ILRI) to double its contribution in 1997. Portugal made its first contribution.

Following the pattern of the last several years, several developing countries—South Africa, Thailand, Pakistan, and Bangladesh—joined the CGIAR with a first-time contribution. Nigeria rejoined the ranks of contributing members with a modest contribution, and Brazil increased its support to the level of $0.5 million, the expected minimum contribution. Colombia maintained its position as the largest developing country contributor for the second year in a row. Through these efforts, contributions from developing countries increased by 32 percent from 1996. However, the $2.6 million increase was insufficient to change the countries' share of total contributions, which remained at 3 percent.

As in 1996, the top ten contributors to the CGIAR in 1997 funded about three-quarters of the research agenda. Figure 3 illustrates the level of their support. The United States replaced Japan as the largest contributor after the World Bank. Beyond the swapping of second and third place by the United States and Japan, the rankings of the top ten contributors remained unchanged from 1996.

Figure 2
Agenda Contributions, 1996–1997
(by member group in $ million and percentages)



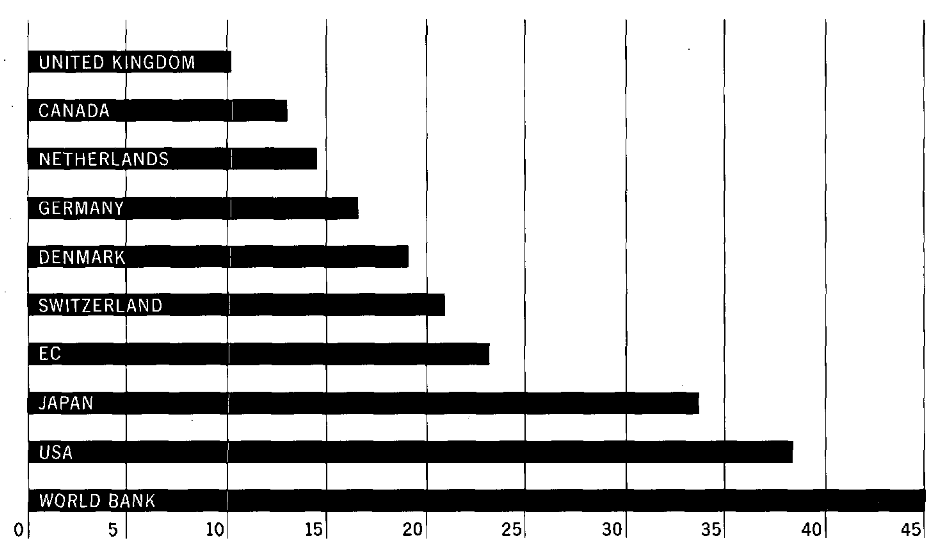
Disbursements

The progress made in 1996 toward meeting the disbursement targets set under the stabilization program—50 percent of funds disbursed in January and the balance by mid-year—slipped in 1997. By the end of 1997, 89 percent of funds had been disbursed, compared with 93 percent in 1996. Dollar receipts, however, were constant in both years—$284 in 1996 and $285 million in 1997.

Viewed from a quarterly perspective, the pace of disbursement presented a greater challenge to centers' cash flow in 1997 than in 1996. Earlier-than-usual disbursements by South Africa, Austria, and the Ford Foundation (made in the first quarter instead of the second and fourth quarters) were insufficient to offset delays in the disbursements of some important contributions. Thus only 19 percent of resources were made available in the first quarter of 1997, compared with 27 percent in the first quarter of 1996. Although some progress was recorded in the second quarter, especially in the disbursement of unrestricted funds, which reduced the wide gap between the first-quarter disbursements of 1996 and 1997, it was checked in the third quarter by delays in disbursements of two major contributions—from Canada and Japan—as well as by the slippage of some restricted fund disbursements from the third to the fourth quarter. Thus cumulative disbursements through the third quarter of 1997 were only 45 percent of the projected total, compared with 65 percent in 1996. When these disbursements were made in the fourth quarter, cumulative dollar disbursements, but not cumulative percentage disbursements, in 1997 caught up with disbursements in 1996. Figure 4 illustrates disbursements in 1997, and Annex Table 2-4 provides details.

CGIAR members have the option to disburse their contributions either directly to the centers or through the Secretariat using the World Bank's payment system. In the last few years, the number of members using this system has more than

Figure 3
1997 Top
Ten Agenda
Contributors
(in $ million)



doubled from 6 to 14, with a corresponding increase in the amount disbursed, from $24 million in 1994 to $45 million in 1996 and $44 million in 1997. The bulk of the contributions disbursed through the Bank are unrestricted. The main advantage to members of using the Bank's payment system is a reduction in the number of financial transactions: members make only 1 transfer to the World Bank account instead of as many as 16 to various centers' bank accounts. Annex Table 2-4a illustrates member disbursements through the World Bank in 1996 and 1997.

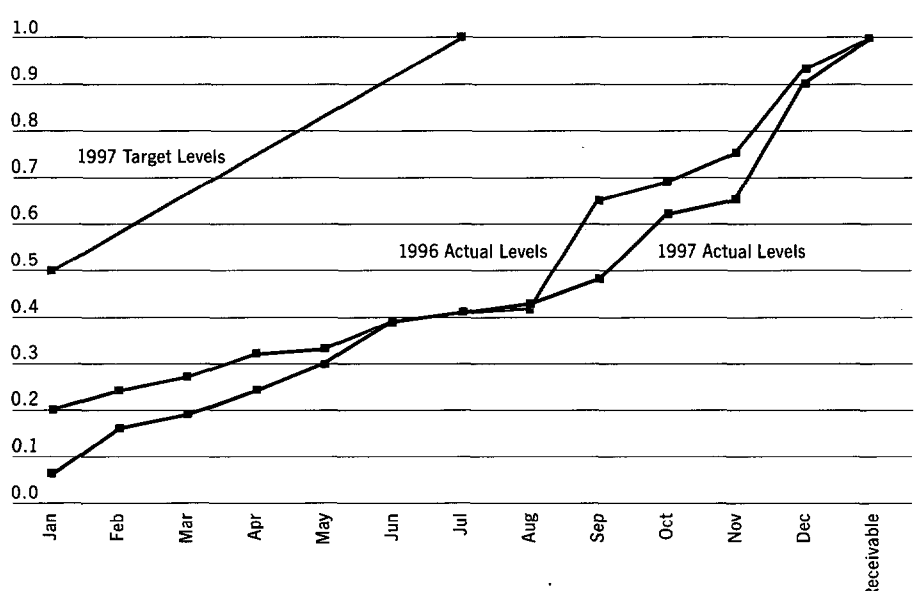
In addition to member contributions, the Secretariat also manages the disbursement of the World Bank's contributions. In 1997, approximately $90 million in research agenda contributions (almost one-third) were disbursed through the Secretariat.

Center Perspective

The funding goal for 1997 was to attain the level of agenda funding—about $325 million—approved at ICW96. In the aggregate, this goal virtually was achieved: 99 percent of the financing plan target was met by the end of 1997.

Funding for seven centers was at or above levels approved at ICW96. Two of these centers—CIAT and ICRISAT—were among those identified with funding gaps at ICW96 and, therefore, received assistance at the MTM from the reserve fund. The other five centers with funding at or above the financing plan targets were CIMMYT, CIP, ICRAF, IFPRI, and IITA. Of the remaining centers, six—CIFOR, ICARDA, IIMI, IPGRI, IRRI, and ISNAR—were within 10 percent of, and thus broadly in line with, their financing plan targets. The only centers whose funding fell significantly below targets were ICLARM, ILRI, and WARDA. In the case of ILRI, the shortfall was caused by lower-than-budgeted support for the systemwide livestock initiative. For ICLARM and WARDA, the budgetary shortfall was 20 percent or more and was the result of a combination of slower-than-planned

Figure 4
1997 Disbursement of Funds
(cumulative percentages)



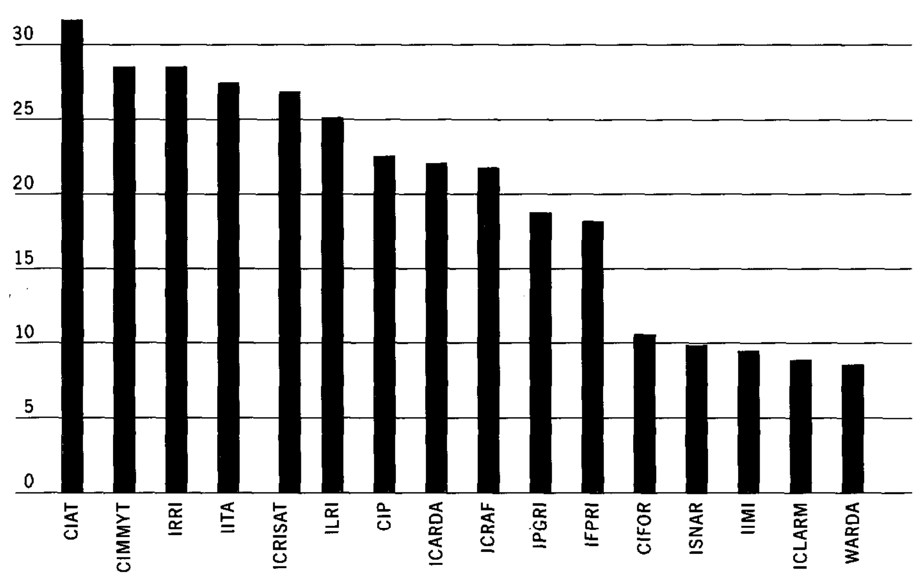
project implementation and a shortfall in unrestricted funding that stemmed from exchange losses.

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of research agenda funding by center. In 1997, CIAT maintained its ranking as the recipient of the largest amount of agenda funding while CIMMYT moved up to tie IRRI as the second largest recipient. WARDA continued to be the smallest recipient of agenda funding.

The 1997 agreed agenda included systemwide initiatives and programs requiring $13 million in financing. The 12 centers convening these programs reported that targeted financing only amounted to about $8 million. Actual availability of funds is likely to have been higher because centers could have used unrestricted funds to support systemwide activities. As was the case in 1996, the systemwide livestock initiative, convened by ILRI, received insufficient support to fully meet financing requirements in 1997. This shortfall in support explains most of the 17 percent variation of ILRI's actual funding from its financing plan target. ICRISAT received additional World Bank support ($0.5 million) to fund the rice-wheat and desert margin initiatives that it convened. Targeted financing was provided in 1997 to IIMI to cover the 1996 –1997 funding requirements of the global water program. In most other instances, financing was adequate to support the actual level of activity in 1997.

When comparing 1997 agenda funding with actual 1996 agenda funding, the outcome was positive for the majority (10) of centers, and even for those 6 centers—CIP, ICLARM, ICRISAT, IRRI, ISNAR, and WARDA—that received funding at less than 1996 levels. The decreases were relatively small, ranging from less than 1 percent at CIP and IRRI to 7 percent at ICLARM and ISNAR. Of the 10 centers for whom funding expanded or remained at 1996 levels, the increase ranged from $0.4 million (2 percent) at ILRI to $5.1 million (29 percent) at ICRAF.

Figure 5
1997 Research Agenda Funding
(by center in $ million)



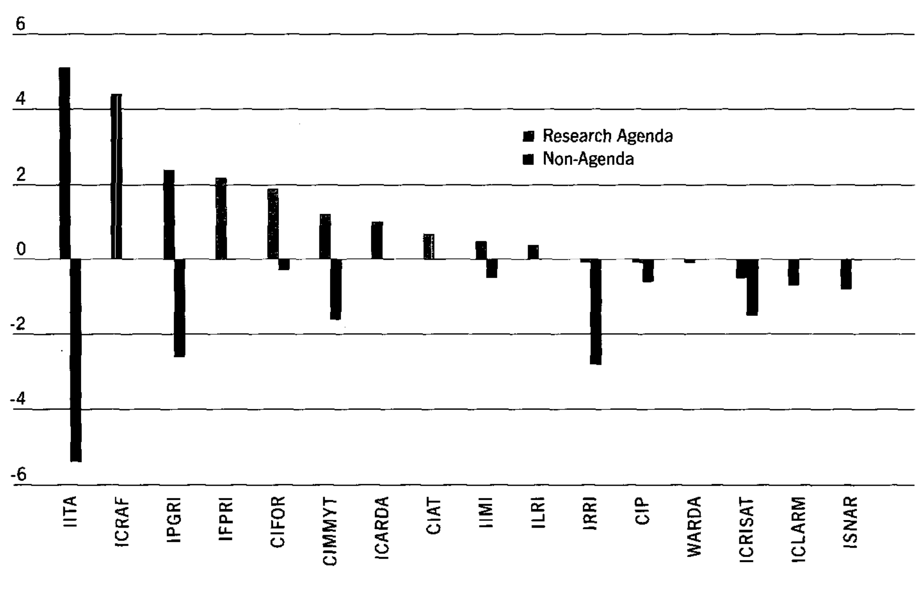
For the third consecutive year, non-agenda funding declined for all centers, once again reflecting most centers' decision, endorsed by TAC, to integrate agenda and non-agenda activities. The two centers with the smallest decline in non-agenda funding in 1996—IITA and IRRI—traditionally are the largest recipients of such funding. IITA's funding decrease in 1997 was $5.5 million or 63 percent; IRRI's was $2.8 million or 29 percent. Figure 6 illustrates the changes in center funding from 1996 to 1997 for agenda as well as non-agenda programs. When the values of the two bars representing changes in each center's agenda and non-agenda funding are added together, it is obvious that the centers with 1997 agenda funding increases also have increased total funding, even though non-agenda funding decreased. Annex Table 2-5 details 1997 funding by center. Annex Table 2-6 provides 1997 funding outcomes by center. Annex Table 2-7 shows CGIAR system grants by center from 1992 to 1997.

Funding Modalities

Analysis of the categories and types of funding received in support of the research agenda provides another perspective on the challenges faced by centers in implementing the agreed agenda (see Financing Modalities in Box 2 on page 4).

Traditionally in the CGIAR, funding has been divided into two broad categories, depending on the degree of flexibility in its use. The first category is unrestricted support within which there are two types. The first type is unrestricted funds designated for support of the institution as a whole; World Bank contributions are the best example of this type of funds. Centers can allocate unrestricted funds to any program or cost center within the research agenda on the basis of institutional needs and priorities. Other than an annual audited financial statement, no specific accountability is required of them. In the second type, centers are required to document their allocation—to a program or region, for example—of funds. However,

Figure 6
Changes in Center Funding, 1996–1997
(in $ million)



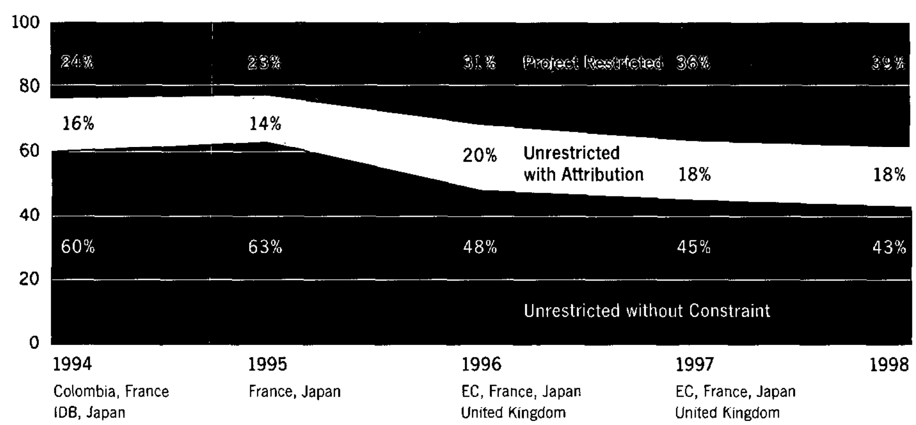
use of these funds—unrestricted support with attribution—within a program or region is unconstrained. Japan, France, the United Kingdom, and EC have given such support.

The second category of funding is highly restricted support, which is targeted to a specific project, subproject, or activity. Use of highly restricted funds must be in strict accordance with a detailed contract between a member and the center implementing a project, subproject, or activity. Funds for each line item in the budget are specified. Any reallocation of funds within the budget generally requires the prior consent of the member. Accountability is detailed in the contract, which often requires financial audits on a periodic (annual) or end-of-project basis. Several of the international and regional organization members' support is highly restricted support. Figure 7 shows the evolution of the composition of funding for the 1994–1997 period by funding type.

In 1997, unrestricted support (with and without attribution requirements) was 64 percent ($204 million) and restricted support was 36 percent ($116 million) of total agenda support. Of the unrestricted support, 71 percent ($144 million) was unconstrained and 29 percent ($60 million) had attribution requirements. Changes in these levels of support between 1996 and 1997 were insignificant. The total unrestricted support in 1997 was only $4 million less than such support in 1996 ($208 million). The decrease resulted mainly from exchange losses on Japan's contribution. Of the $208 million of unrestricted funds in 1996, $147 million were unconstrained and $61 million had attribution requirements, figures that remained virtually unchanged in 1997. Figure 8 illustrates the composition of funding at the center level.

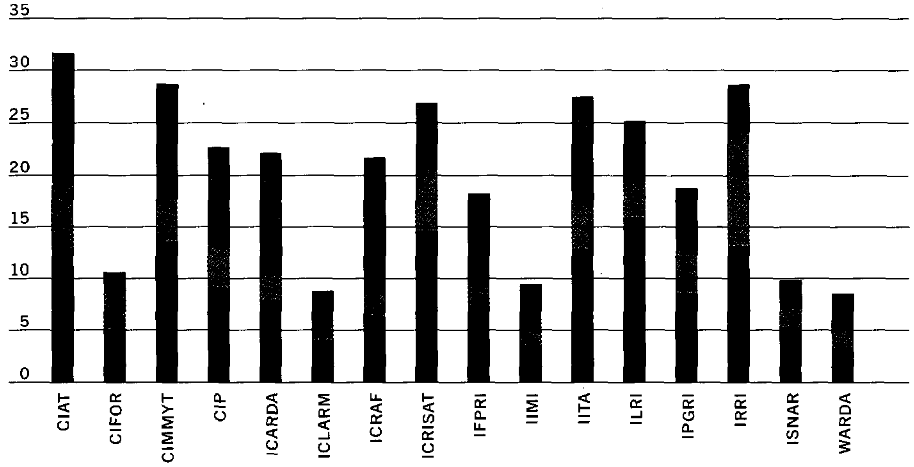
Figure 7
Evolution of Unrestricted Funding, 1994–1997

(in $ million and percent of Agenda Funding)



	Unrestricted	Percent	Attribution	Percent	Restricted	Percent	Total
1994	161	60%	44	16%	63	24%	268
1995	170	63%	38	14%	61	23%	270
1996	148	48%	61	20%	96	31%	304
1997	145	45%	58	18%	116	36%	319
1998	142	43%	59	18%	131	39%	332

Figure 8
1997 Agreed Agenda by Funding Type
(in $ million)



	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	ILRI	IPGRI	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	TOTAL
Unrestricted	12.9	5.1	13.6	9.1	7.9	4.0	6.4	14.6	7.3	3.5	12.9	15.9	8.6	13.2	5.3	3.3	143.5
Attribution	6.1	3.4	4.1	3.9	2.6	1.4	2.2	6.0	2.1	1.7	4.2	3.5	4.1	10.9	1.8	1.6	59.4
Proj Restr	12.7	2.1	11.0	9.6	11.6	3.4	13.1	6.3	8.8	4.3	10.4	5.8	6.1	4.6	2.8	3.7	116.5
Total	31.7	10.6	28.6	22.6	22.1	8.9	21.8	26.9	18.2	9.5	27.5	25.2	18.8	28.6	9.9	8.6	319.4

World Bank Support

The World Bank contributed $45 million to the CGIAR in 1997, the same amount as in 1996. Bank support amounted to 14 percent of total CGIAR research agenda support in 1997, compared with 15 percent in 1996.

Following the procedure, endorsed at ICW94, the Finance Committee at ICW96 meeting allocated the Bank's 1997 contribution in two tranches. The first tranche was on a matching basis—equal to 9 percent of agenda funding from sources other than the World Bank. On the basis of the funding identified at the time, a total of $26.6 million was allocated for matching purposes. Of this amount, $25.8 million was allocated to centers in the financing plan to match funding that had been identified and allocated to centers. The remaining $0.8 million was set aside to match additional funding pledged by members but not yet allocated to centers. The second tranche of the Bank's contribution of $12 million was allocated to centers on a one-time basis to cushion them from any shocks that would have resulted from sole use of a matching allocation formula. The two tranches thus amounted to $38.6 million, of which $37.8 million was allocated to centers at ICW97 and $0.8 million was held for future matching.

Of the balance of the Bank's contribution ($6.4 million), $5.2 million was set aside to help fill gaps between the financing targets of and identified funding for CIAT, CIMMYT, ICRISAT, and IRRI. The remaining $1.2 million was allocated for systemwide activities—those conducted by partnership committees, awarded small grants, and marking the CGIAR's 25th anniversary. One-time payments and 50 percent of the matching funds were disbursed to centers in February 1997.

At MTM97, the $5.2 million set aside to help cover expected shortfalls was allocated to CIAT, ICARDA, ICRISAT, ILRI, and IRRI. Other centers—including CIMMYT, whose identified funding had increased since ICW97—were allocated $0.8 million in additional matching funds. In addition, the Finance Committee confirmed allocation of the second half of matching funds on the basis of the centers' mid-year funding estimates. Thus at the MTM all substantive decisions regarding allocation of the World Bank's contribution were made, and funds were disbursed in June.

Had the decisions been made at the end of 1997, when the Finance Committee would have known that actual funding had fallen below the MTM97 estimate (see Evolution of 1997 Support to the Agreed Research Agenda on page 11), some centers would have received lower matching amounts. Simulation of matching entitlements on the basis of 1997 actual funding shows that as a result of lower-than-estimated actual funding a total of $1.4 million would be refunded. This amount comprises $0.3 million each from ICLARM and IPGRI and $0.2 million each from CIMMYT, ICRISAT, IITA, and WARDA. At MTM98, the Finance Committee determined that these adjustments would begin to be made in the 1998 financial year.

Of the $1.2 million allocation for systemwide activities, $0.3 million was used for partnership activities and $0.2 million each was disbursed to ICLARM and to ICARDA as small grants to support specific activities. Thus at the end of 1997 approximately $0.5 million allocated to systemwide activities remained unspent. This amount has been directed to CGIAR reserves. Because the balance in the reserve fund at the end of 1996 was $4.5 million, the addition brings the reserves to $5 million at the end of 1997.

Figure 9 illustrates the actual amount of total 1997 World Bank support and the percentage of total agenda center funding it represented in 1997. In 1996, all 16 centers received Bank support, ranging from 8 to 25 percent of total agenda contributions. Annex Table 2-8 presents data on Bank support for the 1993–1997 period.

Figure 9
Distribution of 1997 World Bank Support
(by center)

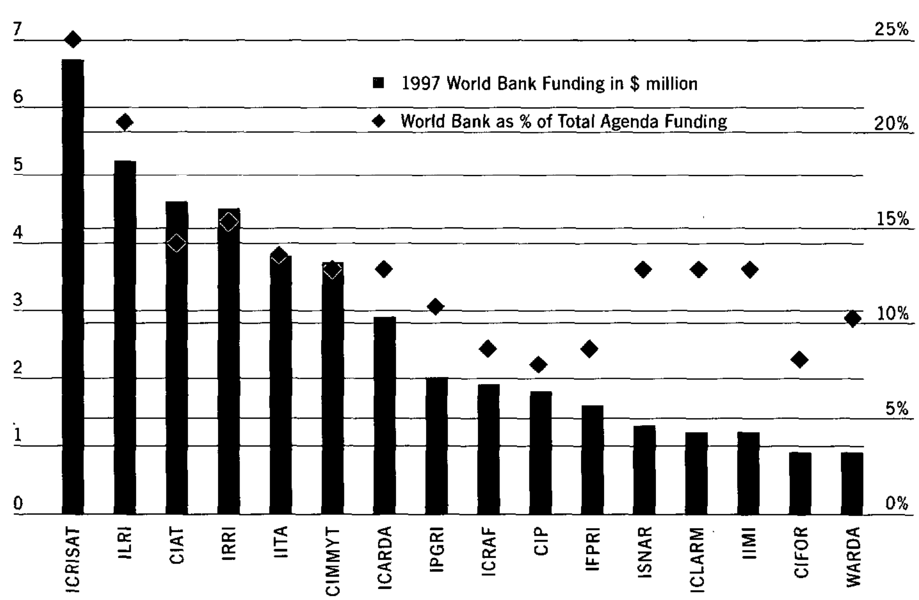
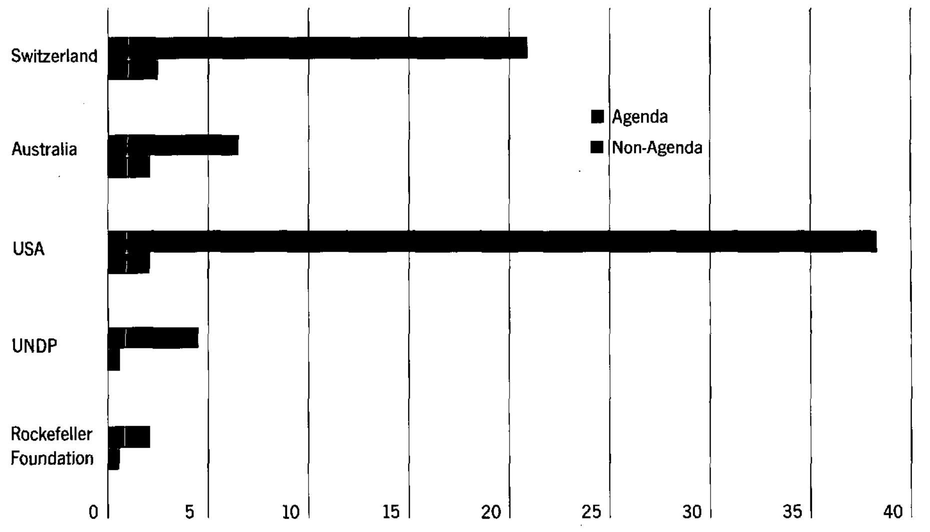


Figure 10
1997 Largest Contributors to Non-Agenda Funding
(in $ million)

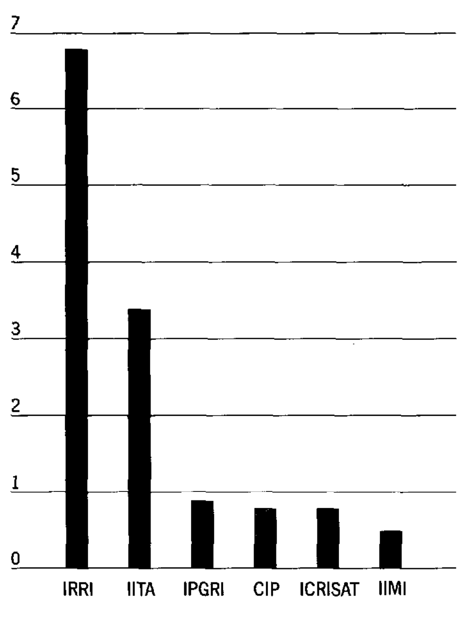


1997 Non-agenda Contributions

Funding of non-agenda activities in 1997 amounted to $13 million, less than half of the 1996 level of $28 million. The reduction indicates that centers and members are giving priority to agenda activities. Figure 10 shows the contributions made to both agenda funding and non-agenda funding by the largest contributors of non-agenda support in 1997. The five largest non-agenda contributors provided 59 percent of the support for non-agenda activities in 1997, compared with 54 percent in 1996. Figure 11 presents 1997 non-agenda funding by center. Annex Table 2-9 provides details on members' 1996 non-agenda funding by center.

In 1997, only six centers maintained non-agenda programs. The majority of centers (10) integrated their programs into agenda programs; 8 centers had done so in 1996. Only three centers are maintaining non-agenda programs in 1998.

Figure 11
1997 Non-Agenda Funding
(by center in $ million)



Resources

Agenda Resources Used by the Centers in 1997

Spending on agenda programs in 1997 amounted to $333 million, an increase of 2 percent over the 1996 level of $325 million. The agenda expenditures of 9 of the 16 centers were higher in 1997 than in 1996. The centers with the largest increases in expenditures were ICRAF ($4.8 million), ICARDA ($4.4 million), and IPGRI ($2.1 million). The centers with the most significant decreases in agenda expenditures were CIAT ($3.5 million), IRRI ($2.2 million), and ICRISAT ($2.1 million). The allocation of resources is reviewed below from the perspective of undertaking, region, and object of expenditure. Annex 3 presents expenditure data. Annex Table 3-1 provides data on investments by center from 1993 to 1997.

By Undertaking

Figure 12 illustrates 1997 investments in the CGIAR's five principal undertakings: increasing productivity, protecting the environment, saving biodiversity, improving policies, and strengthening national agricultural research systems. Annex Table 3-2 provides details for the 1993–1997 period. Levels of actual investment in all but one undertaking were higher in 1997 than in 1996. A center-level perspective on investments in the five CGIAR undertakings is provided in Figures 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, and 12e. Annex Table 3-3 provides details. Investments in "increasing productivity" continued to be the major thrust of CGIAR activities (see Figure 12a). Within this undertaking, crops accounted for 68 percent of investments; livestock, 18 percent; forestry, 12 percent; and fish, 2 percent. Investment in increasing productivity modestly increased by $4 million but remained the same in percentage share (40 percent in both years). However, the percentage share of investment in one activity of this undertaking, germplasm enhancement and breeding, climbed from 18 percent in 1996 to 19 percent in 1997, still well below the share in 1994 (23 percent).

The commodity centers accounted for the bulk of investments in protecting the environment (see Figure 12b). These investments increased by more than $4 million in 1997.

Investments in saving biodiversity (see Figure 12c) essentially remained constant in 1997, after several years of significant growth in dollar terms and percentage share.

Investments in improving policies (see Figure 12d) decreased in dollar terms (by $1.6 million) and percentage share (from 12 percent to 11 percent) in 1997. The main

Figure 12
1997 Investments in CGIAR Undertakings
(in $ million)

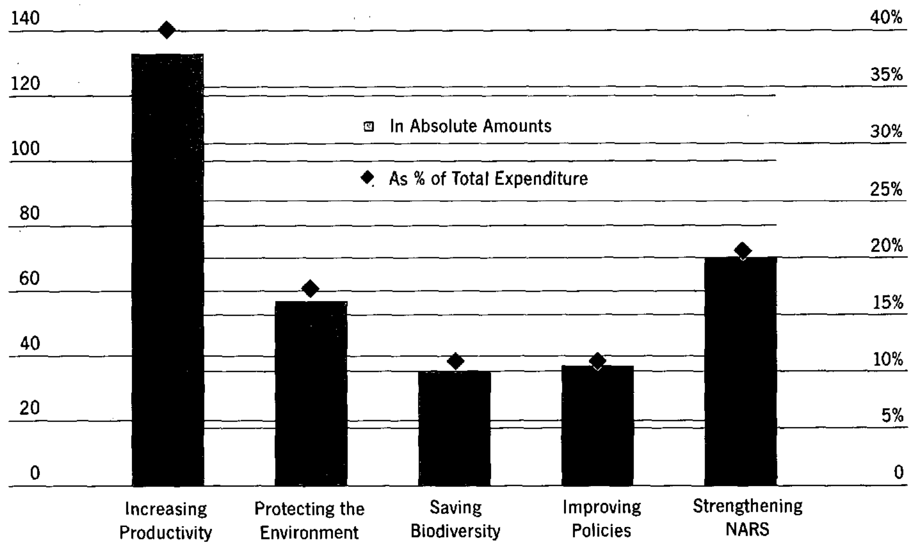


Figure 12a
Center Investments in Increasing Productivity
(in $ million)

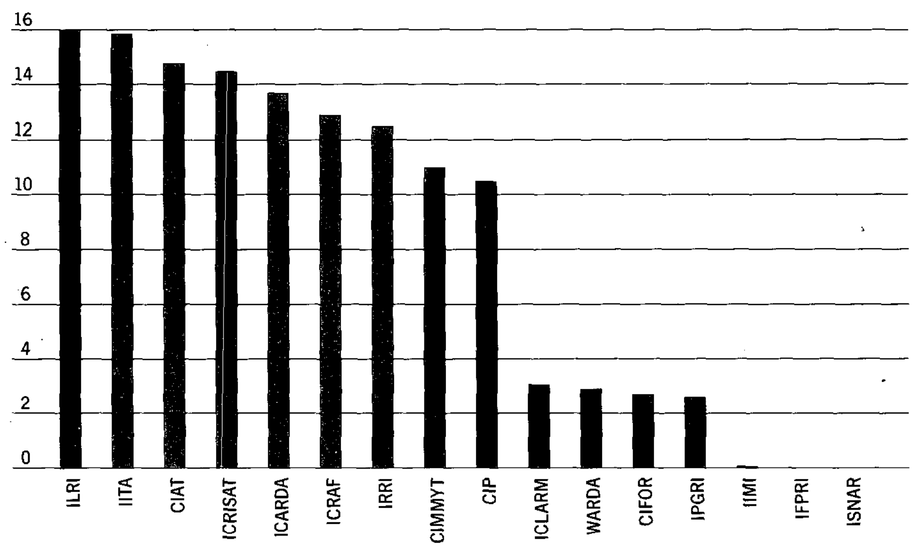


Figure 12b
Center Investments in Protecting the Environment
(in $ million)

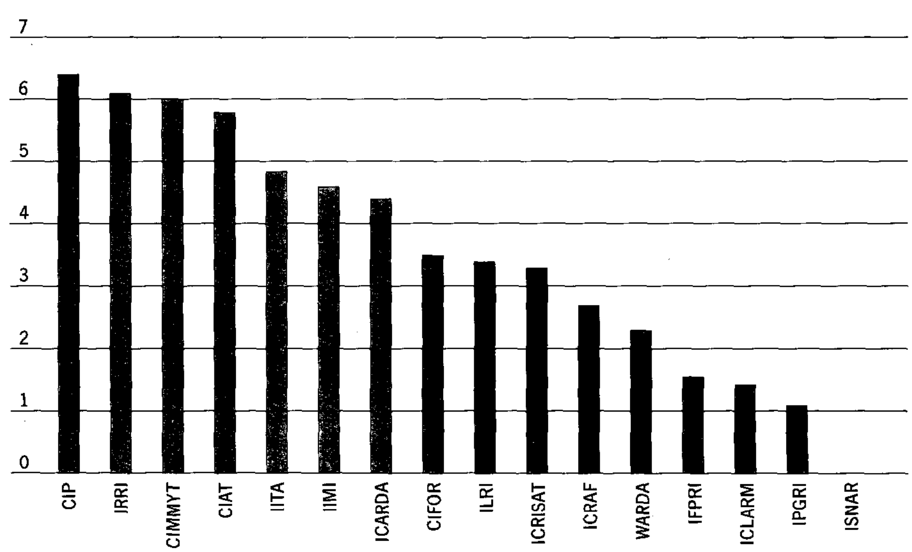


Figure 12c
1997 Center
Investments
in Saving
Biodiversity
(in $ million)

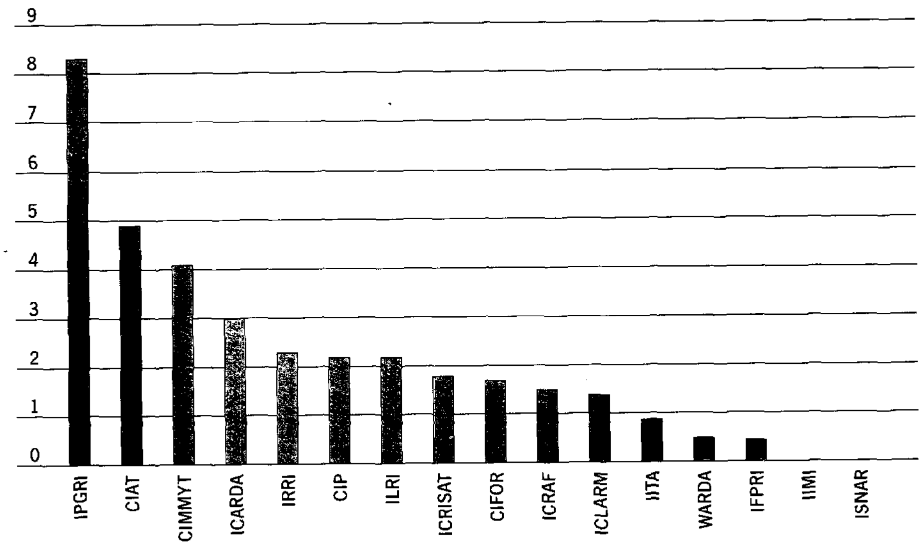


Figure 12d
Center Investments in
Improving
Policies
(in $ million)

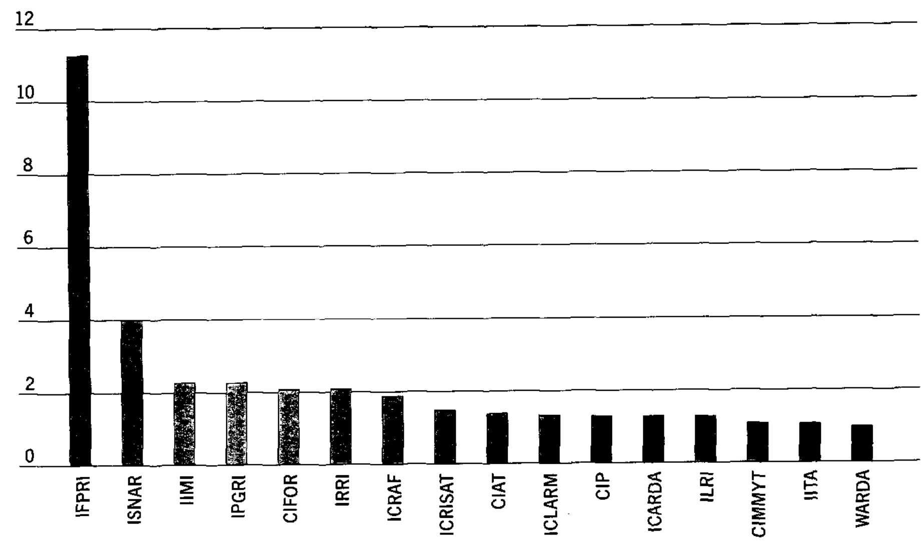
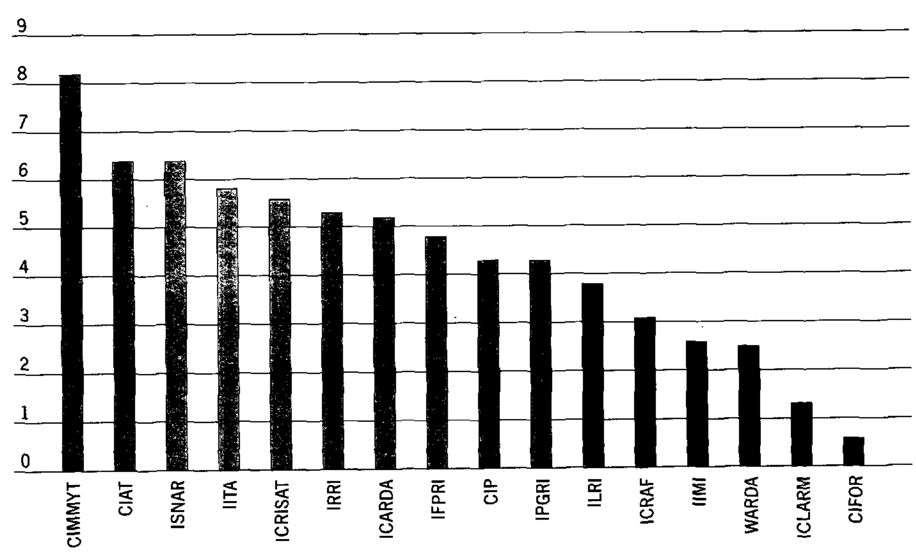


Figure 12e
Center Investments in
Strengthening
NARS
(in $ million)



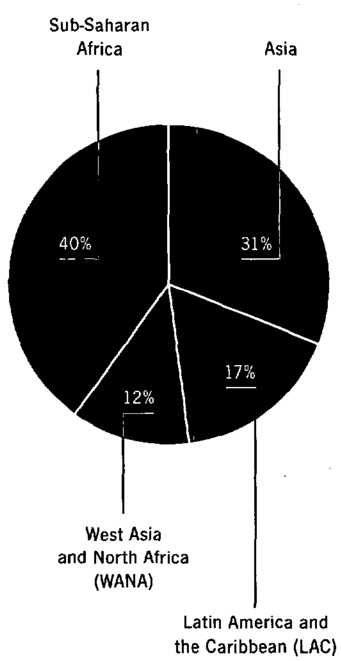
reason was that IFPRI, which accounts for the largest share of these activities, shifted some 20 to 25 percent of its investments in improving policies to protecting the environment and strengthening NARS. This reclassification does not represent a strategic change of direction.

Investments in strengthening NARS (see Figure 12e) remained at their historical level of 21 percent in 1997. (A drop to 18 percent in 1995 appears to have been a one-time event.) Distribution of these investments among training, organization and management counseling, and other programs changed little from previous years.

By Region

Figure 13 presents the 1997 allocation of CGIAR resources to developing regions. Expenditure in all regions was increased in dollar terms over 1996. A 2 percent decrease for Asia is more modest than the numbers indicate; part of the decrease reflects the one-time cost of IRRI and ICRISAT staff separations in 1996 that mainly affected CGIAR activities in Asia. Resources for research that were allocated to Latin America and the Caribbean and to West Asia and North Africa remained constant in percentage terms. CIAT allocated about half of the resources to the former region; ICARDA allocated more than two-thirds of the resources to the latter region. Sub-Saharan Africa, where almost all centers had activities in 1997, continued to receive the largest share of resources (40 percent). Four centers—IITA, ILRI, ICRAF, and ICRISAT—accounted for more than two-thirds of these resources. The pattern was similar in Asia. A majority of the centers carried out activities in Asia in 1997, and four centers—IRRI, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, and CIP—accounted for the bulk of resources. Annex Table 3-4 presents regional allocations.

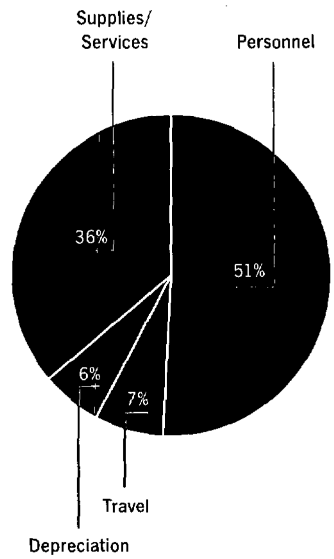
Figure 13
1997 CGIAR Allocations by Developing Region



By Object of Expenditure

In 1997, personnel expenditures fell, supply and service expenditures rose, and travel and depreciation expenditures remained constant. Spending on personnel continued to decrease in dollar terms and percentage share. As shown in Figure 14, personnel costs accounted for 51 percent of total spending in 1997, a 2 percent decrease from 1996 and a five percent decrease from the 1993–1995 average of 56 percent (see Table 1 on page 6). The decrease in personnel spending

Figure 14
1997 CGIAR
Expenditure
by Object



indicates efforts to increase financial flexibility through staff separations leading to, as well, reduced need for support staff. In 1997 ICRISAT and IRRI implemented major staff restructuring programs. In absolute terms, supply and service expenditures increased by $10 million (2 percent) from the previous year. In percentage terms, travel and depreciation expenditures remained constant in 1997. Annex Table 3-5 provides detailed center-level information on object expenditures. Annex Table 3-6 provides data on CGIAR staffing from 1993 to 1997.

Cost Changes

The costs at CGIAR centers are affected by both inflation and fluctuations in currency values—the relationship between the exchange rates of expenditure currencies and the U.S. dollar, the CGIAR's unit of account. An aggregate CGIAR cost increase index in dollar terms can be established with data on the proportion of expenditures in various currencies and on the annual exchange rates of currencies reported by the International Monetary Fund. In 1997, the loss of centers' purchasing power due to cost increases was 2.6 percent, lower than the 1997 cost increase of 4.5 percent because of the mitigating effect of local currency devaluation on local inflation. Annex Table 3-7 presents data on centers' inflation rates from 1993 to 1997.

CGIAR Investments Over Twenty-Six Years

To analyze CGIAR activity from the perspective of the record of expenditure (investment), the CGIAR Secretariat has organized all available center data on resource use from 1972 to 1997, the 26–year period that CGIAR has existed. Annex Table 5-1 summarizes CGIAR investments. The table shows investments in five-year periods and for 1997 by center, undertaking, commodity group and production sector, region, and object of expenditure. Box 3 highlights some key trends indicated in the table.

Box 3
Twenty-Six Years of CGIAR Investment (1972–1997)

The 26–year time series analysis of CGIAR investments confirms expected trends and reveals some less obvious results as well.

The oldest centers account for the largest share of the total $5.26 billion invested. On the high end, IRRI and IITA each account for 13 percent of the total. CIAT, CIMMYT, and ICRISAT each account for 11 percent of the total. ILRI, the Livestock enterprise, and its predecessors ILCA and ILRAD account for 10 percent of the total, and ICARDA and CIP, 8 and 7 percent, respectively. The remaining eight centers together account for 17 percent of the system investment. At the center level, the stable pattern of growth and contraction, has begun to change in recent years.

Increasing productivity has been the largest component of expenditure, totaling 57 percent overall. Since the early 1990s, however, this undertaking has been receiving a smaller proportion of funds, such that by 1997 it accounted for only 40 percent *of all investments. An increasing share of funding has been directed to environment,* biodiversity, and policy undertakings. Of interest, and perhaps of some surprise, is the steady investment, totaling 21 percent overall, in strengthening of NARS.

Trends in production sector and commodity investments confirm that by far the largest level of investment has been in cereals, which account for 46 percent of the total. *Of that group, rice has accounted for nearly half—$1 billion or 21 percent overall.* Wheat and maize each have accounted for about $450 million or 10 percent. In 1997, however, cereal expenditures decreased to 37 percent. Legumes and roots/tubers each account for about 15 percent of commodity sector investments; these shares have varied little. In terms of production sectors, the share of investments in crops and livestock has been falling, while that in forestry and fisheries has been climbing.

Sub-Saharan Africa has received the largest regional share of investments, accounting for $2.2 billion or 42 percent of the total expenditure. That share has been fairly constant over time. If the majority of system livestock investments are subtracted from the total investments in Africa, crop investments in Africa approximately equal those in Asia, about $1.6 billion, during the 26–year period.

Object-of-expenditure data reveal two interesting trends. First, investments in CGIAR capital assets were relatively much higher in the early years, when the centers' physical plants were established, but as a share of total investment have decreased from 24 percent in the first five-year period to 6 percent (represented by depreciation) in 1997. Second, personnel costs have decreased from 55 percent of the total expenditure in the mid-1980s to 51 percent in 1997.

Our Position

1997 Financial Position

The aggregation of 1993–1997 center data, shown in Table 2 and elaborated below, reflects the financial position of the CGIAR system.

The 1997 financial data confirm that the CGIAR as a whole is in good financial condition, despite a slight deterioration in 1997. Total assets decreased by approximately $8 million in 1997. Cash balances fell by 16 percent as the net amount owed by members to centers (the difference between accounts receivable from and payable to members) rose as a result of significant disbursement delays. Annex Table 4-1 provides details by center.

Net Assets

Net assets in not-for-profit organizations are equivalent to equity capital and reserves in for-profit organizations. CGIAR net assets include fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation) and operating and capital funds. In 1992, following the introduction of depreciation accounting, the CGIAR net assets grew substantially as centers began setting aside cash to ensure an orderly asset acquisition and renewal program. Total net assets contracted, by approximately $6 million, for the first time in 1997. Total net fixed assets remained unchanged from 1996, but capital and operating funds declined.

Operating Fund. The operating fund—accumulated operating surplus/deficit—is equivalent to "retained earnings" in a business enterprise. In a not-for-profit context, the operating fund indicates the financial capacity of an organization to adjust to unplanned changes in revenue.

Beginning in 1996, the CGIAR operating fund was expressed in number of revenue days. At the system level, the operating fund contracted to 45 revenue days in 1997, compared with 51 days in 1996. The reduction mostly reflects deficit spending at ICARDA and WARDA. As shown in Figure 15, operating fund levels at the majority of centers in 1997 continued to be above the CGIAR average of 45 days.

Fixed Assets. The CGIAR asset base indicates a stable pattern of capital acquisition, an expected outcome of depreciation accounting and financing policies adopted by the CGIAR in 1992. As shown in Annex Table 4-2, capital investments averaged about $24 million between 1993 and 1997. Figure 16 illustrates the 1997 year-end levels of net fixed assets for all centers.

Capital Fund. The capital fund is established primarily by the setting aside of

Table 2 CGIAR System Financial Position, 1993–1997

(in $ thousand))

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	142,305	175,481	170,756	174,391	146,767
Accounts Receivable:					
Donors	34,776	42,294	42,940	46,060	72,261
Employees	2,513	2,313	2,153	2,339	2,662
Others	13,551	13,179	16,021	16,293	13,506
Inventories	9,425	10,062	10,137	9,224	8,811
Prepaid Expenses	4,034	4,486	4,170	4,180	3,811
Other Current Assets	8,397	11,796	9,276	5,342	2,988
Total Current Assets	215,001	259,611	255,454	257,829	250,806
Fixed Assets					
Property, Plant, and Equipment	407,982	413,571	431,721	448,840	467,865
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	187,165	202,511	214,113	217,119	237,148
Total Fixed Assets (Net)	220,817	211,060	217,608	231,721	230,717
Total Assets	**435,818**	**470,671**	**473,061**	**489,550**	**481,523**
Liabilities and Net Assets					
Current Liabilities					
Bank Indebtedness	10,362	1,365	2,368	1,280	928
Accounts Payable:					
Donors	40,109	64,010	60,255	66,376	72,194
Employees	2,060	9,789	16,071	21,547	4,673
Others	29,636	31,385	27,901	28,441	25,553
In-trust Accounts	2,438	3,422	1,218	5,448	1,107
Accruals and Provisions	44,256	41,406	34,530	42,689	43,863
Total Current Liabilities	128,861	151,377	142,343	166,249	146,973
Long-Term Liabilities					
Long-term loan	1,174	1,098	1,128	811	1,617
Other	6,502	7,738	8,464	554	17,064
Total Long-Term Liabilities	7,676	8,836	9,592	1,365	18,681
Total Liabilities	**136,537**	**160,213**	**151,935**	**167,614**	**165,654**
Net Assets					
Capital Invested in Fixed Assets:					
Center-owned	218,108	201,962	211,383	221,415	218,549
In Custody	1,642	10,240	10,468	9,900	12,168
Capital Fund	37,072	50,422	46,160	45,638	42,082
Operating Fund and Other Funds	42,459	47,834	53,115	44,972	43,070
Total Net Assets	299,281	310,458	321,127	321,925	315,869
Total Liabilities/Net Assets	**435,818**	**470,671**	**473,061**	**489,539**	**481,523**

funds equal to the value of the depreciation charge (so-called funding depreciation). Figure 17 shows the capital fund levels by center. All centers except CIMMYT had a positive capital fund balance at the end of 1997.

After a period of rapid growth (from 1992 to 1994), the capital fund began to decrease, beginning in 1995, with the resumption of capital renewal programs. Nevertheless, the fund represented 18 percent of the net asset value of CGIAR capital stock at the end of 1997. At this level of value, the fund is adequate to meet short-term asset requirements.

The CGIAR Secretariat and center financial staff continue to monitor the acquisition rate of assets, including any long-term major infrastructure investments, and the availability of resources. If it becomes apparent that the useful life of fixed assets is longer than previously thought, assumed asset lives conceivably could be increased sufficiently to reduce depreciation costs, with no ill effects, on center operations.

Figure 15
1997 Operating Fund
(by center in revenue days)

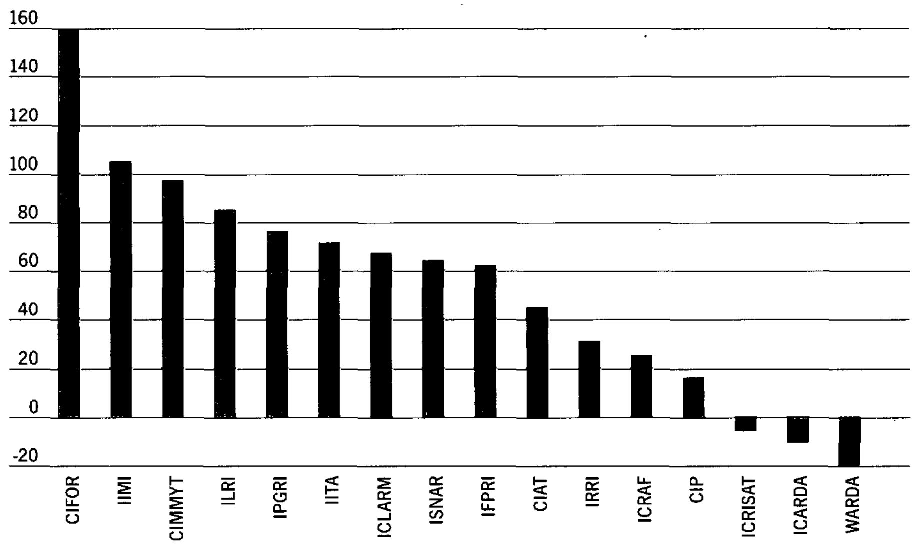


Figure 16
1997 Net Fixed Assets
(by center in $ million)

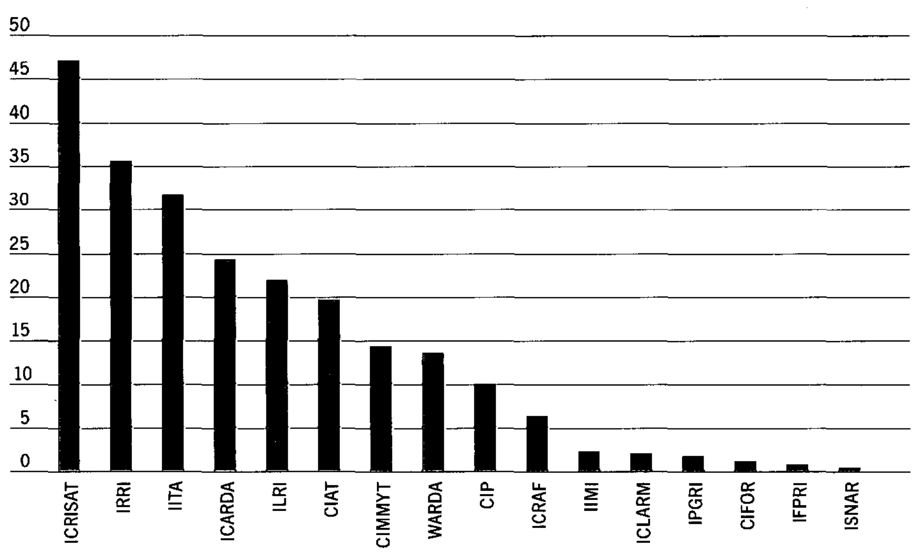
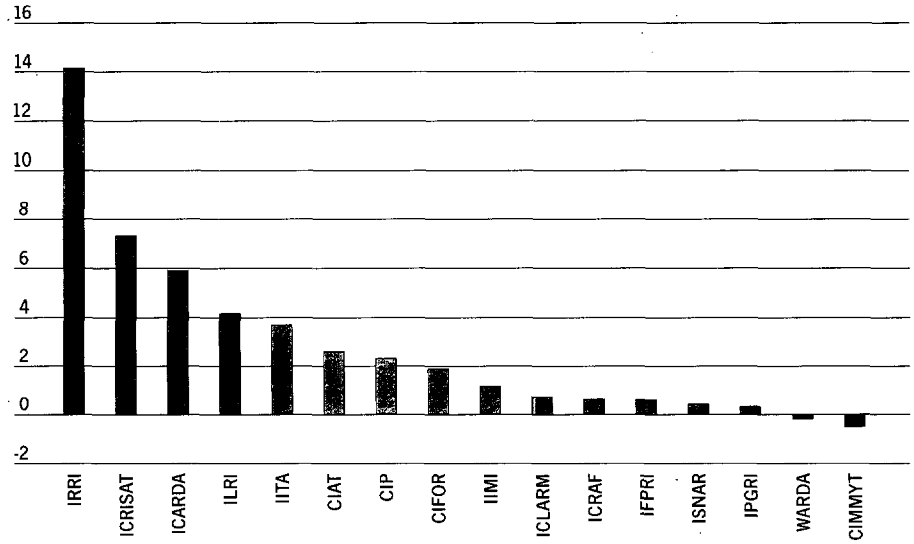


Figure 17
1997 Capital Fund
(by center in $ million)

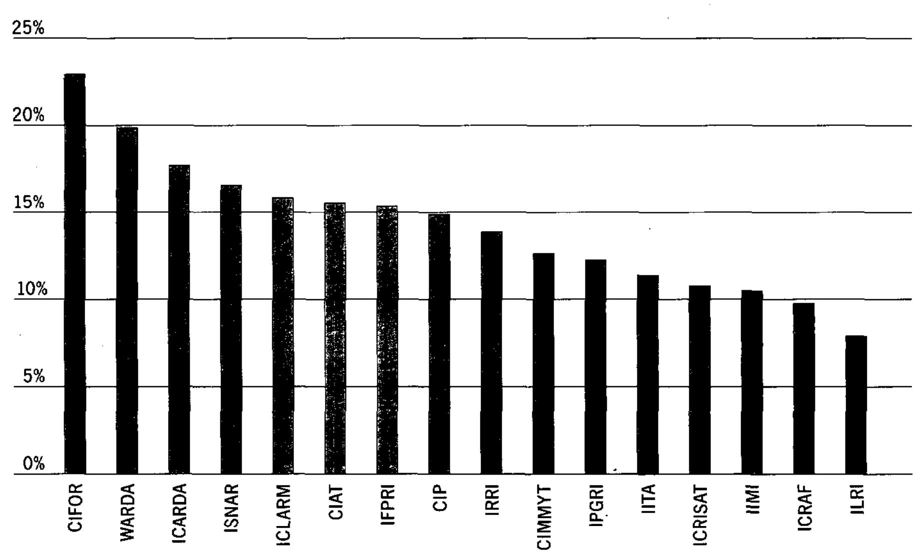


Liquidity

Liquidity represents an organization's ability to meet its short-term spending requirements. Two primary indicators of liquidity are current ratio and working capital. Current ratio is current assets divided by current liabilities, represented as a fraction. This liquidity measure is comparable across organizations, regardless of size, because it is a relative figure. Working capital is the amount by which current assets exceed current liabilities. Because of the different sizes of the centers, absolute numbers are not helpful for comparative purposes, but when working capital is expressed in terms of future spending requirements, it provides a ready measure across centers.

In the CGIAR context, the need for liquidity arises from members' disbursement modalities, which span the entire calendar year. With few exceptions, members' progress in making disbursements in the earlier months of the year has not been

Figure 18
1997 Donor Receivables
(by center as a percentage of grants)



encouraging. At the end of 1997, 11 percent of the1997 agenda contributions were outstanding. Figure 18 presents accounts receivable from members as a percentage of grants.

Current Ratio. The systemwide current ratio in the CGIAR rose from 1.53 in 1996 to 1.71 in 1997. The increase primarily resulted from decreases in the liabilities of CIAT, ICARDA, ICRISAT, and IRRI. At $251 million, current assets in 1997 remained at about the same level as in 1996. The CGIAR's average current ratio is within the normative range of 1.6 to 2.0 for most enterprises. Figure 19 shows the evolution of the current ratio since 1992.

Working Capital. Figure 20 compares 1996 with 1997 working capital expressed as center spending requirements in days. The 1997 system average of 110 days expenditure compares favorably with the 1996 average, although, as noted above, the proportion of the cash component of working capital was lower in 1997. The balance declined in half of the centers and increased in the other half. Centers with a low level of working capital and thus in need of continued careful cash management include CIP, CIAT, ICRAF, and WARDA.

Figure 19
CGIAR System
Current Ratio,
1993–1997

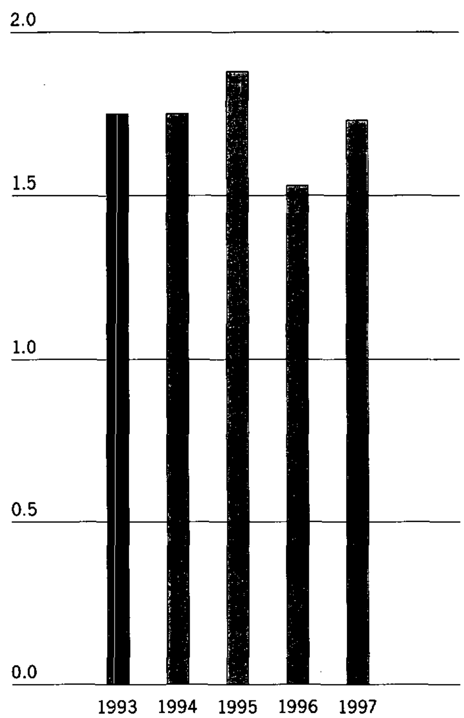
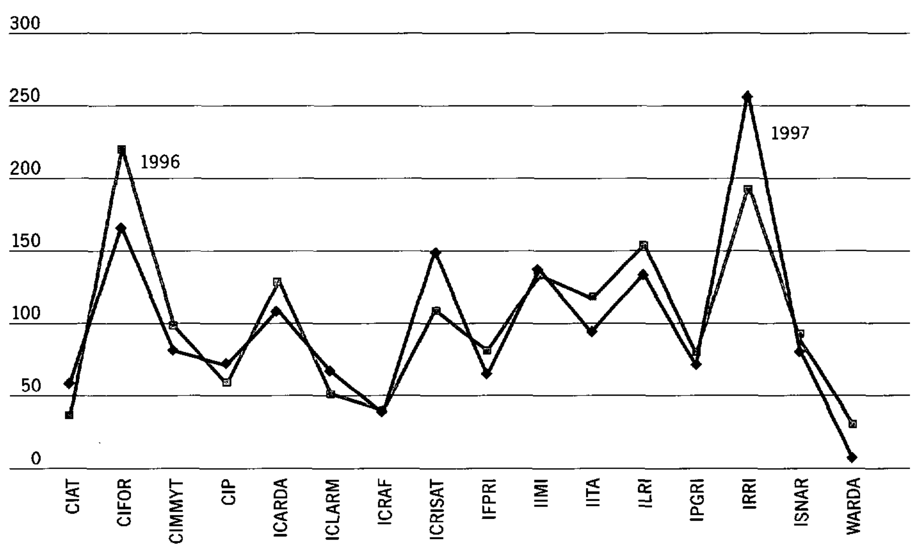


Figure 20
Working
Capital,
1996–1997
(by center in days)



Annex 1

Table 1-1. CGIAR Contributions to the Agreed Research Agenda, 1972–1997 (in $ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES												
Australia		0.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1
Austria												
Belgium	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.9
Canada	1.2	1.8	4.7	4.3	5.4	6.8	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.5	8.3	9.9
Denmark	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
EU						2.5	2.2	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.2
Finland												
France			0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Germany		1.8	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.4	6.8	8.5	10.1	8.4	7.8	7.9
Ireland									0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Italy					0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	6.1
Japan	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.5	3.5	4.8	7.0	8.1	8.9	9.1
Luxembourg												
Netherlands	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.6
New Zealand					0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2
Portugal												
Romania												
Russian Federation												
Saudi Arabia					1.0	1.0						1.5
Spain										0.5	0.5	0.5
Sweden	1.0	0.2	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
Switzerland		0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	4.9
United Kingdom	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.8	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.3	5.9
USA	3.8	5.4	6.8	10.8	14.9	18.1	21.1	24.8	29.0	35.0	40.8	44.6
Subtotal	8.2	12.3	21.2	29.6	40.2	51.6	60.0	72.8	84.0	89.4	97.6	112.7
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Bangladesh												
Brazil												
China												
Colombia												
Côte d'Ivoire												
Egypt												
India										0.5	0.5	0.5
Indonesia												
Iran					2.0	2.0	1.0					
Kenya												
Korea												
Mexico									0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2
Nigeria				0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Pakistan												
Philippines									0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
South Africa												
Thailand												
Subtotal				0.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.0
FOUNDATIONS												
Ford Foundation	5.3	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.3
Kellogg Foundation	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3					0.6
Kresge Foundation[1]	0.8											
Leverhulme Trust[1]									0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Rockefeller Foundation	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sasakawa Foundation[1]												
Subtotal	10.2	8.5	6.8	6.0	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.2
INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS												
ADB				0.3		0.5		0.7				
AFDB							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Arab Fund						0.3	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
FAO												
IDB			2.0	4.1	5.0	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.2
IDRC	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.8
IFAD								1.6	3.6	5.9	5.9	8.4
OPEC Fund									0.9	1.1	3.6	2.3
UNDP	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.9	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.6	5.2	6.2	6.9
UNEP				0.6	0.3	0.3		0.2			0.2	0.1
World Bank	1.3	2.8	2.4	3.2	6.5	7.9	8.7	10.2	12.0	14.6	16.3	19.0
Subtotal	2.3	4.1	6.5	11.4	15.6	19.5	20.6	23.6	29.6	35.5	41.8	46.8
Non-CGIAR Donors	0.8								0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Total	20.7	25.0	34.5	47.5	62.9	77.2	85.0	99.5	119.6	130.9	143.8	164.7

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
4.0	4.2	4.5	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.4	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.5	6.6	86.6
		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	14.8
1.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.5	3.6	4.9	5.6	5.7	66.3
10.0	9.7	10.7	11.8	13.8	14.4	15.4	15.7	17.6	15.8	15.3	12.7	13.9	12.9	261.2
1.2	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.8	7.3	10.0	18.0	19.1	90.8
4.7	6.6	7.1	9.1	9.2	11.8	15.4	13.5	13.3	12.1	14.7	16.7	19.7	23.1	204.4
0.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	2.7	5.2	5.3	5.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.1	29.5
0.9	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.9	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	54.9
6.7	6.2	8.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.0	13.7	13.3	16.6	15.8	16.8	16.9	236.6
0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	7.9
6.6	6.5	8.3	10.1	8.1	9.5	6.1	6.1	5.8	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	4.0	92.5
9.7	11.1	15.9	18.0	20.2	19.9	23.2	23.7	26.9	32.6	36.4	33.9	36.4	33.6	387.8
							0.3		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.0
3.3	3.8	6.7	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.9	6.5	7.6	8.3	11.5	12.8	15.6	14.5	137.3
0.0	0.0	0.0												0.3
1.9	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.8	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.3	7.2	80.1
													0.3	0.3
										0.2				0.2
1.5														5.0
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.8	11.2
3.1	3.0	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.2	6.1	8.6	6.2	8.4	7.3	8.4	7.1	112.6
6.7	5.2	7.1	7.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	10.2	10.6	9.2	12.9	11.9	19.0	20.8	168.7
5.7	6.3	8.4	10.3	11.5	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.7	10.0	185.8
45.3	45.2	46.3	40.2	42.2	44.1	45.1	45.6	48.1	40.5	32.3	32.1	30.5	37.8	830.3
114.4	115.8	138.9	146.9	156.8	165.7	176.8	176.5	189.7	173.8	189.5	191.5	219.6	231.7	3067.2
													0.1	0.1
1.0				0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1					0.0	0.5	1.7
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.0
										1.2	1.1	2.1	2.6	7.1
												0.3	0.2	0.5
											0.5	0.5	1.1	2.1
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	10.3
									0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.7
											0.5	1.4	1.5	8.4
							0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.7
1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1				0.1	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.2	0.5	4.8
1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				0.1	11.4
													0.5	0.5
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	5.5
													0.5	0.5
													0.5	0.5
4.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	5.0	8.2	10.8	64.6
1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.2	48.6
0.3												0.4	0.3	3.6
														0.8
0.8	0.6	0.6										0.1	0.0	4.6
0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.2	43.5
										0.3			0.1	0.4
2.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.1	3.2	3.1	4.6	4.2	6.1	5.9	101.5
					0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	8.3
	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	12.7
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5		0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	10.5
													0.3	0.3
8.7	8.2	9.4	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.5	6.3	5.1	5.1	6.2	3.8	5.7	4.6	165.1
1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.6	26.5
7.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.9	3.1	45.2
2.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.7
8.1	7.5	8.4	8.7	9.0	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.3	9.5	8.4	6.5	4.5	147.3
0.0				0.1	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.3
24.3	28.1	28.4	30.0	30.0	33.3	34.3	35.1	37.6	40.0	50.0	50.0	44.9	45.0	615.8
51.6	49.6	49.2	51.6	51.8	55.1	54.3	51.6	52.6	55.6	70.9	68.2	65.0	64.3	1048.7
0.8	0.6	0.6								0.3	0.7	5.3	8.2	19.7
173.2	170.1	192.2	201.6	211.5	224.5	234.9	232.0	247.3	234.7	268.1	269.6	304.1	319.6	4294.9

Table 1-2. CGIAR Contributions to the Agreed Research Agenda by Center, 1972–1997[1] (in $ million)

	1972	**1973**	**1974**	**1975**	**1976**	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**
CIAT	4.3	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.3	9.5	11.7	13.4	15.0	16.2	18.6	21.7
CIFOR												
CIMMYT	5.0	6.3	6.1	7.6	8.7	10.1	12.7	14.9	16.6	18.4	18.3	17.5
CIP	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.7	4.1	5.6	5.4	7.1	7.7	9.0	9.6	10.1
ICARDA					1.5	4.6	7.5	10.1	11.8	13.1	15.0	19.7
ICLARM												
ICRAF												
ICRISAT	0.3	2.7	3.8	6.1	6.8	9.8	12.6	11.8	12.3	13.0	15.9	21.0
IFPRI				0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.8
IIMI												
IITA	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.5	9.4	10.7	14.9	15.7	15.5	15.5	18.8	19.9
ILRI[2]			1.0	3.7	8.9	11.9	15.2	16.2	18.9	18.5	16.9	19.8
IPGRI[3]				0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.6
IRRI	3.0	3.1	6.0	8.5	9.7	12.0	12.4	13.8	15.9	17.2	19.5	20.2
ISNAR									1.1	2.2	2.3	3.0
WARDA			0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.8
Subtotal	19.5	25.7	31.7	44.4	58.0	77.9	97.6	109.1	122.8	130.9	143.9	163.0
Reserves/CGIAR Committees												1.7
Total	**19.5**	**25.7**	**31.7**	**44.4**	**58.0**	**77.9**	**97.6**	**109.1**	**122.8**	**130.9**	**143.9**	**164.7**

[1]Figures shown for 1972–1980 are total expenditures (operations/capital) and may be higher or lower than the contributions for that year (because of the accounting convention followed in the 1970s).

[2]Formerly ILCA and ILRAD.

[3]Formerly IBPGR and INIBAP.

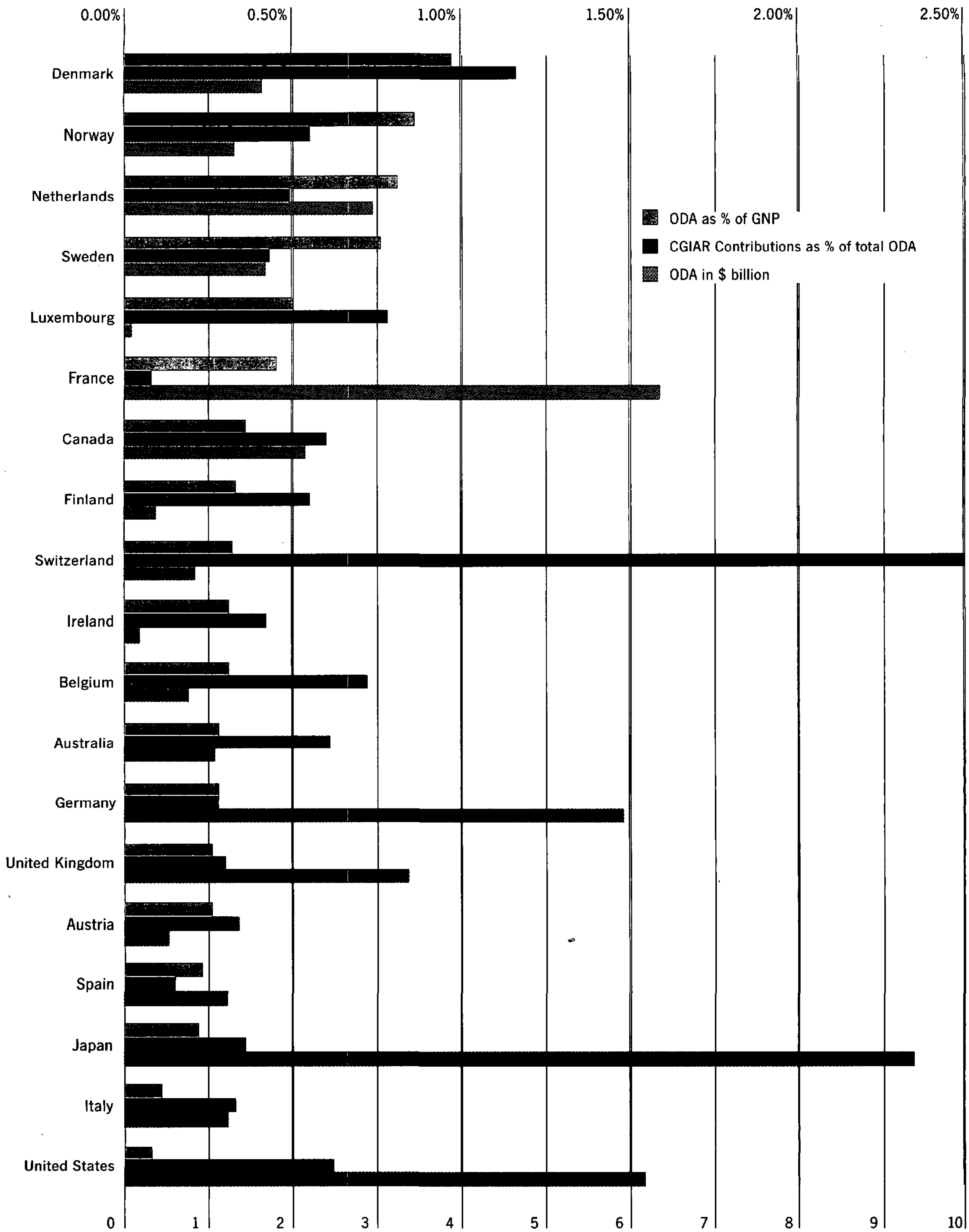
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
23.5	21.2	22.0	24.1	24.4	28.4	27.7	27.9	26.9	25.3	28.9	26.8	31.0	31.7	**504.0**
								3.2	5.1	5.8	7.7	8.7	10.6	**41.1**
20.7	19.4	21.3	23.3	25.9	27.9	27.1	26.6	26.1	23.1	27.2	26.4	27.4	28.6	**493.2**
9.7	10.2	13.3	12.8	17.8	18.6	16.9	17.1	15.3	14.7	18.8	19.9	22.7	22.6	**295.8**
21.0	17.8	18.0	18.3	17.3	18.4	18.7	19.5	17.9	16.2	18.3	18.7	21.1	22.0	**346.8**
								4.5	3.8	4.8	7.6	9.6	9.0	**39.3**
								11.1	11.2	15.5	16.2	17.4	21.8	**93.1**
21.0	20.3	25.0	26.2	26.0	30.1	31.5	29.4	27.3	26.0	27.6	26.0	27.4	26.9	**486.9**
4.3	4.4	4.9	6.0	8.7	8.8	9.1	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.3	9.7	16.0	18.2	**142.4**
								6.4	6.1	7.3	7.2	9.0	9.5	**45.5**
20.9	20.4	21.1	19.9	21.1	22.0	22.5	22.4	21.7	20.8	24.1	22.2	22.4	27.5	**457.3**
21.9	22.5	25.8	25.7	29.1	33.7	33.8	32.9	28.4	22.2	25.0	24.3	24.8	25.2	**506.4**
4.0	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	8.1	10.8	10.4	14.0	12.6	16.4	18.8	**149.9**
19.7	21.0	24.2	24.9	26.5	26.6	29.8	29.8	28.6	26.3	28.2	27.2	28.7	28.6	**511.3**
3.3	3.7	4.5	5.5	6.8	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.4	10.7	9.9	**101.0**
2.0	2.5	3.1	4.2	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.4	6.7	8.1	8.7	8.6	**95.6**
172.0	167.6	188.4	196.3	214.9	235.2	237.4	236.7	249.2	230.6	268.1	267.1	301.9	319.6	**4309.6**
1.0	2.6	3.8	5.3	-3.4	-10.7	-2.5	-4.7	-1.9	4.1		2.5	2.3	0.8	-14.2
173.0	**170.2**	**192.2**	**201.6**	**211.5**	**224.5**	**234.9**	**232.0**	**247.3**	**234.7**	**268.1**	**269.6**	**304.1**	**319.6**	**4295.4**

Table 1-3. ODA and CGIAR Contributions by DAC Countries, 1993–1997 (with illustration)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
EUROPE						
Austria	Total ODA (in $ millions)	544	655	747	640	531
	ODA as % of GNP	0.30%	0.33%	0.32%	0.28%	0.26%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.28%	0.23%	0.20%	0.20%	0.34%
Belgium	Total ODA (in $ millions)	808	726	1,033	937	764
	ODA as % of GNP	0.39%	0.32%	0.38%	0.35%	0.31%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.31%	0.50%	0.47%	0.60%	0.72%
Denmark	Total ODA (in $ millions)	1,340	1,446	1,628	1,773	1,635
	ODA as % of GNP	1.03%	1.03%	0.97%	1.04%	0.97%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.36%	0.51%	0.62%	1.02%	1.16%
Finland	Total ODA (in $ millions)	355	290	387	409	379
	ODA as % of GNP	0.45%	0.31%	0.32%	0.34%	0.33%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.07%	0.18%	0.26%	0.24%	0.55%
France	Total ODA (in $ millions)	7,915	8,466	8,439	7,430	6,348
	ODA as % of GNP	0.63%	0.64%	0.55%	0.48%	0.45%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%	0.08%
Germany	Total ODA (in $ millions)	6,954	6,818	7,481	7,515	5,913
	ODA as % of GNP	0.36%	0.34%	0.31%	0.32%	0.28%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.19%	0.24%	0.21%	0.22%	0.28%
Ireland	Total ODA (in $ millions)	81	109	143	177	187
	ODA as % of GNP	0.20%	0.25%	0.27%	0.30%	0.31%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.81%	0.59%	0.47%	0.40%	0.42%
Italy	Total ODA (in $ millions)	3,043	2,705	1,521	2,397	1,231
	ODA as % of GNP	0.31%	0.27%	0.14%	0.20%	0.11%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.13%	0.10%	0.18%	0.10%	0.33%
Luxembourg	Total ODA (in $ millions)	50	59	68	77	87
	ODA as % of GNP	0.35%	0.40%	0.38%	0.41%	0.50%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.25%	0.25%	0.44%	0.26%	0.78%
Netherlands	Total ODA (in $ millions)	2,525	2,517	3,321	3,303	2,946
	ODA as % of GNP	0.82%	0.76%	0.80%	0.83%	0.81%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.33%	0.46%	0.39%	0.48%	0.49%
Norway	Total ODA (in $ millions)	1,014	1,137	1,244	1,311	1,306
	ODA as % of GNP	1.01%	1.05%	0.87%	0.85%	0.86%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.46%	0.47%	0.49%	0.48%	0.55%
Spain	Total ODA (in $ millions)	1,213	1,305	1,309	1,258	1,227
	ODA as % of GNP	0.25%	0.28%	0.23%	0.22%	0.23%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%	0.15%
Sweden	Total ODA (in $ millions)	1,769	1,819	1,704	1,968	1,672
	ODA as % of GNP	0.99%	0.96%	0.77%	0.82%	0.76%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.35%	0.46%	0.37%	0.43%	0.43%
Switzerland	Total ODA (in $ millions)	793	982	1,084	1,021	839
	ODA as % of GNP	0.33%	0.36%	0.34%	0.34%	0.32%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	1.16%	1.32%	1.10%	1.86%	2.49%
United Kingdom	Total ODA (in $ millions)	2,908	3,197	3,185	3,185	3,371
	ODA as % of GNP	0.31%	0.31%	0.29%	0.27%	0.26%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.32%	0.31%	0.31%	0.34%	0.30%
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	Total ODA (in $ millions)	2,373	2,250	2,113	1,782	2,146
	ODA as % of GNP	0.45%	0.43%	0.39%	0.31%	0.36%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.66%	0.68%	0.60%	0.78%	0.60%
United States	Total ODA (in $ millions)	10,149	9,927	7,303	9,058	6,168
	ODA as % of GNP	0.16%	0.14%	0.10%	0.12%	0.08%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.40%	0.33%	0.44%	0.34%	0.62%
PACIFIC RIM						
Australia	Total ODA (in $ millions)	953	1,091	1,136	1,093	1,076
	ODA as % of GNP	0.35%	0.34%	0.34%	0.29%	0.28%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.44%	0.44%	0.50%	0.60%	0.61%
Japan	Total ODA (in $ millions)	11,259	13,239	14,484	9,437	9,358
	ODA as % of GNP	0.27%	0.29%	0.28%	0.20%	0.22%
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.29%	0.27%	0.23%	0.39%	0.36%
ODA as % of GNP—DAC Average		0.31%	0.30%	0.27%	0.25%	0.22%
CGIAR Contributions from DAC Countries as % of Total ODA — Average		0.29%	0.30%	0.30%	0.36%	0.44%
CGIAR Grants as a % of ODA		0.42%	0.45%	0.46%	0.55%	0.67%

1997 ODA and CGIAR Contributions by DAC Countries (by ODA/GNP ratios)

NB. An Illustration of Annex Table 1-3



Annex 2

Table 2-1. Ranking of Contributions to the CGIAR Agreed Research Agenda, 1993–1997 (in $ million)

1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
Member	**Amount**	**Member**	**Amount**	**Member**	**Amount**	**Member**	**Amount**	**Member**	**Amount**
United States	40.5	World Bank	50.0	World Bank	50.0	World Bank	44.9	World Bank	45.0
World Bank	40	Japan	36.4	Japan	33.9	Japan	36.4	United States	38.3
Japan	32.6	United States	32.3	United States	32.1	United States	30.5	Japan	33.5
Canada	15.8	Germany	16.6	European Commission	16.7	European Commission	19.7	European Commission	23.1
Germany	13.3	Canada	15.3	Germany	15.8	Switzerland	19	Switzerland	20.9
European Commission	12.1	European Commission	14.7	Netherlands	12.8	Denmark	18	Denmark	19.1
United Kingdom	9.4	Switzerland	12.9	Canada	12.7	Germany	16.8	Germany	16.6
Switzerland	9.2	Netherlands	11.5	Switzerland	11.9	Netherlands	15.9	Netherlands	14.5
Netherlands	8.3	United Kingdom	9.8	Denmark	10	Canada	13.9	Canada	12.9
UNDP	7.3	UNDP	9.5	United Kingdom	9.9	United Kingdom	10.7	United Kingdom	10.2
Sweden	6.2	Sweden	8.4	UNDP	8.4	Sweden	8.4	Norway	7.2
IDB	5.1	Denmark	7.3	Sweden	7.3	Australia	6.6	Sweden	7.1
Denmark	4.8	IDB	6.2	Norway	6.1	UNDP	6.5	Australia	6.5
Norway	4.7	Norway	5.4	Australia	5.6	Norway	6.3	Belgium	5.5
Australia	4.2	Australia	4.8	Belgium	4.9	IDB	5.7	France	4.9
Italy	3.9	France	3.9	France	4.7	Belgium	5.6	IDB	4.5
France	3.2	Belgium	3.6	IDB	3.8	France	4.7	UNDP	4.5
Belgium	2.5	Ford Foundation	3.1	Italy	2.7	Ford Foundation	3.3	Italy	4
Ford Foundation	2.3	Italy	2.8	Ford Foundation	2.5	Rockefeller Foundation	2.4	Ford Foundation	3.2
Austria	1.5	Austria	1.5	Rockefeller Foundation	1.7	Italy	2.3	IFAD	3.1
AFDB	1.1	AFDB	1.5	Austria	1.5	Colombia	2.1	Colombia	2.6
Rockefeller Foundation	0.9	Rockefeller Foundation	1.3	India	1.3	IFAD	1.9	IDRC	2.3
Arab Fund	0.7	Arab Fund	1.3	Arab Fund	1.2	AFDB	1.7	Finland	2.1
Ireland	0.7	Colombia	1.2	AFDB	1.1	Austria	1.5	Rockefeller Foundation	2.1
Spain	0.6	IDRC	1.1	Colombia	1.1	ADB	1.4	ADB	1.8
IFAD	0.6	Spain	0.7	Finland	1.0	Iran	1.4	Spain	1.8
China	0.5	Ireland	0.6	IFAD	1.0	India	1.4	Austria	1.8
India	0.5	ADB	0.6	ADB	1.0	Arab Fund	1.3	Iran	1.5
Indonesia	0.5	Finland	0.5	Spain	0.8	Spain	1.2	Egypt	1.1
Korea	0.5	Korea	0.5	IDRC	0.8	IDRC	1.2	AFDB	1.0
IDRC	0.5	India	0.5	UNEP	0.7	Finland	1.1	Arab Fund	1.0
Philippines	0.3	China	0.5	Others	0.7	Ireland	0.7	Ireland	0.8
Finland	0.2	IFAD	0.4	Ireland	0.7	Philippines	0.7	India	0.8
ADB	0.2	Sasakawa	0.3	China	0.5	Korea	0.6	Luxembourg	0.7
Luxembourg	0.1	Philippines	0.3	Iran	0.5	Indonesia	0.5	Korea	0.6
OPEC Fund	0.1	Russia Federation	0.2	Korea	0.5	Brazil	0.5	Brazil	0.5
UNEP	0	OPEC Fund	0.2	Egypt	0.5	China	0.5	Indonesia	0.5
Nigeria	0	UNEP	0.2	Mexico	0.3	Egypt	0.5	Mexico	0.5
Mexico	0	Luxembourg	0.2	Luxembourg	0.3	Kellogg Foundation	0.4	China	0.5
		Indonesia	0.1	Philippines	0.3	Luxembourg	0.4	Pakistan	0.5
				OPEC Fund	0.2	Côte d'Ivoire	0.3	South Africa	0.5
				Indonesia	0.1	UNEP	0.3	Thailand	0.5
						Mexico	0.2	Philippines	0.4
						OPEC Fund	0.2	Kellogg Foundation	0.3
						Non-CGIAR Donors	4.8	FAO	0.3
								Portugal	0.3
								OPEC Fund	0.2
								UNEP	0.2
								Côte d'Ivoire	0.2
								Bangladesh	0.1
								Non-CGIAR Donors	8.2
	234.7		268.1		269.6		304.1		320.4

Table 2-2. 1997 CGIAR Funding by Member (in $ million)

Members	Institutional	Targeted	Subtotal	Non-Agenda	Total
EUROPE					
Austria	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.1	1.9
Belgium	1.3	4.3	5.5	0.1	5.7
Denmark	12.5	6.6	19.1	0.1	19.1
Finland	2.0	0.2	2.1		2.1
France	2.4	2.5	4.9		4.9
Germany	7.1	9.5	16.6	0.4	17.0
Ireland	0.4	0.5	0.8		0.8
Italy	2.4	1.6	4.0	0.2	4.1
Luxembourg	0.3	0.5	0.7		0.7
Netherlands	7.5	7.0	14.5		14.5
Norway	5.8	1.5	7.2		7.2
Portugal	0.3		0.3		0.3
Spain	1.6	0.2	1.8		1.8
Sweden	5.4	1.7	7.1		7.1
Switzerland	7.7	13.3	20.9	2.5	23.4
United Kingdom	7.8	2.4	10.2	0.2	10.4
Subtotal	81.1	59.6	140.7	3.5	144.2
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	8.7	4.2	12.9		12.9
United States	25.6	12.7	38.3	2.1	40.4
Subtotal	34.3	16.9	51.2	2.1	53.4
PACIFIC RIM					
Australia	4.4	2.2	6.6	2.1	8.7
Japan	31.5	2.0	33.5	0.2	33.7
Subtotal	35.9	4.1	40.0	2.3	42.3
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES					
Bangladesh		0.1	0.1		0.1
Brazil	0.4	0.1	0.5		0.5
China	0.5		0.5		0.5
Colombia		2.6	2.6		2.6
Côte d'Ivoire	0.2		0.2		0.2
Egypt	0.5	0.6	1.1		1.1
India	0.8		0.8		0.8
Indonesia	0.5		0.5		0.5
Iran	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.6
Kenya					
Korea	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7
Mexico	0.3	0.2	0.5		0.5
Nigeria	0.1		0.1		0.1
Pakistan	0.5		0.5		0.5
Philippines	0.4	0.0	0.4		0.4
South Africa	0.5		0.5		0.5
Thailand	0.5		0.5		0.5
Subtotal	5.8	5.0	10.8	0.2	11.0
Total Member Countries	157.1	85.5	242.7	8.2	250.9
FOUNDATIONS					
Ford Foundation.	1.8	1.4	3.2	0.1	3.3
Kellogg Foundation.		0.3	0.3		0.3
Rockefeller Foundation.		2.1	2.1	0.6	2.7
Foundation Total	1.8	3.8	5.6	0.7	6.3
INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
ADB		1.8	1.8	0.3	2.1
AFDB		1.0	1.0		1.0
Arab Fund		1.0	1.0		1.0
European Commission	15.5	7.5	23.1		23.1
FAO		0.3	0.3		0.3
IDB		4.5	4.5		4.5
IDRC		2.4	2.4	0.3	2.7
IFAD		3.1	3.1	0.4	3.5
OPEC Fund		0.2	0.2		0.2
UNDP		4.5	4.5	0.6	5.1
UNEP		0.2	0.2		0.2
World Bank	45.0		45.0		45.0
Organizations Total	45.0	18.9	63.9	1.5	65.4
Non-CGIAR Donors		8.1	8.1	2.8	10.9
Grand Total	203.9	116.4	320.4	13.1	333.5

Table 2-3. 1997 Support to the Agreed Research Agenda by Member by Center (in $ million)

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Members	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	ILRI	IPGRI	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	Total
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2		4.4
Austria		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1		0.2	0.2			0.2	0.2	0.1				1.4
Belgium	0.1			0.2				0.1	0.1		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1		1.3
Brazil	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.1			0.0					0.0		0.4
Canada	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	8.7
China			0.1	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.1	0.0		0.5
Côte d'Ivoire																0.2	0.2
Denmark	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	12.5
EC	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.6		0.3	1.4	1.6	0.9		15.5
Egypt					0.2	0.4											0.5
Finland		0.7					0.6					0.7					2.0
Ford Foundation	0.4		0.4				0.3		0.4	0.4							1.8
France	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.4
Germany	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	7.1
India			0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0		0.8
Indonesia		0.5												0.0			0.5
Iran					0.1										0.1		0.2
Ireland							0.1		0.2								0.4
Italy	0.2			0.1	0.7			0.1	0.2		0.1	0.3	0.6		0.2		2.4
Japan	3.2	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.7	1.1	1.0	3.4	1.5	1.5	7.9	0.7	1.3	31.5
Korea			0.1	0.1				0.1			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.6
Luxembourg				0.3													0.3
Mexico	0.0		0.1	0.1			0.0			0.0			0.0				0.3
Netherlands	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6		0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	7.5
Nigeria											0.0						0.0
Norway	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3		1.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.8
Pakistan			0.1							0.3			0.1				0.5
Philippines		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0					0.2	0.0		0.4
Portugal			0.3														0.3
South Africa	0.1		0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1			0.1	0.0		0.0		0.5
Spain	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0		0.4	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6
Sweden	0.3	0.2		0.9	0.5		0.3	0.6	0.1		0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	5.4
Switzerland	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.3			0.5	1.2	0.3			1.5	0.6		0.5		7.6
Thailand	0.1		0.1					0.1			0.1		0.1	0.2			0.5
United Kingdom	0.6	0.4		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2		0.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	7.8
United States	2.4	0.5	4.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.4	3.3	3.0	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.2	25.6
World Bank[1]	4.6	0.9	3.7	1.8	2.9	1.3	1.9	6.7	1.6	1.2	3.8	5.2	2.0	4.5	1.3	0.9	44.2
Total Inst'l	**18.9**	**8.5**	**17.6**	**13.0**	**10.7**	**5.5**	**8.6**	**20.6**	**9.4**	**5.1**	**17.0**	**19.4**	**12.7**	**24.0**	**7.1**	**4.9**	**203.2**

[1] Total World Bank contribution was $45 million, of which $44.2 million was allocated to centers, $0.3 million to committees and $0.5 million for the CGIAR reserve.

Table 2-3. 1997 Member Support to the Agreed Research Agenda by Center, Continued

TARGETED CONTRIBUTIONS

Members	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	ILRI	IPGRI	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	Total
ADB			0.1	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.7			1.8
AFDB								0.7		0.1						0.3	1.0
Arab Fund					1.0				0.1								1.0
Australia	0.5	0.1	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0		2.2
Austria			0.0	0.1							0.3						0.4
Bangladesh			0.1														0.1
Belgium	0.2		0.3				0.0	0.1			1.0	1.0	1.7				4.3
Brazil									0.1								0.1
Canada	0.9		0.8	0.0		0.0	2.0		0.1		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.3	4.2
Colombia	2.3		0.3														2.6
Denmark	0.6		0.1	0.5		0.4	1.9		1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	6.6
EC		0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.7	0.9		0.1		0.8	1.1	0.1		0.0	0.3	7.5
Egypt					0.6												0.6
FAO		0.0			0.1	0.0			0.0				0.1		0.0	0.0	0.3
Finland							0.1						0.1				0.2
Ford Foundation		0.1			0.1	0.2	0.6		0.2	0.3							1.4
France	0.6		0.1	0.1		0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1		0.3			0.2	2.5
Germany	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	9.5
IDB	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.8		0.0	0.2		0.6	0.1			0.4		0.4		4.5
IDRC	0.1		0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.2				2.4
IFAD	0.0		0.2		1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4		0.3	0.2	0.1			0.2	3.1
Iran	0.0		0.3		0.9			0.1		0.0					0.0		1.4
Ireland												0.5					0.5
Italy			0.1	0.1	0.5				0.0		0.3	0.3	0.4				1.6
Japan	0.2		0.1			0.1		0.3	0.4				0.2	0.4		0.2	2.0
Kellogg Fdn	0.3																0.3
Korea			0.0	0.0										0.0			0.1
Luxembourg				0.2	0.2							0.0	0.1				0.5
Mexico			0.2														0.2
Netherlands	0.4		0.3	0.8	1.1		0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	7.0
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.0			0.0	0.5		0.1	0.0	0.2		0.1			0.3	1.5
Opec Fund			0.0	0.1				0.0				0.0					0.2
Others	1.1		0.6		1.4	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.4		0.2		8.2
Philippines						0.0							0.0				0.0
Rockefeller Fdn	0.4	0.0	0.4				0.2	0.0	0.2		0.3	0.0		0.5	0.1	0.1	2.1
Spain					0.0								0.1		0.1		0.2
Sweden		0.1	0.1			0.3	1.0		0.1	0.0			0.1		0.1		1.7
Switzerland	2.4	0.1	1.1	4.0	0.6		0.5	0.2	0.0		0.9	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.6		13.3
UNDP	0.6		1.0			0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0		0.8		0.4		0.0	0.0	4.5
UNEP	0.1				0.1								0.1				0.2
United Kingdom	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.2		0.1	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2			0.1	2.4
United States	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.1	3.0	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.0			0.5	12.7
Total Targeted	12.7	2.1	11.0	9.6	11.6	3.4	13.1	6.8	8.8	4.3	10.4	5.8	6.1	4.6	2.8	3.7	116.4
Grand Total	31.7	10.6	28.6	22.6	22.3	9.0	21.8	27.4	18.2	9.5	27.4	25.2	18.8	28.6	9.9	8.6	319.6

Table 2-4. Estimated Disbursement of 1997 Funding to the Agreed Research Agenda by Member (by month in $ million)

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Member	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Receivable	Total
Australia		3.9	0.4											4.4
Austria		1.4												1.4
Belgium									1.3					1.3
Brazil					0.4									0.4
Canada												8.7		8.7
China										0.5				0.5
Côte d'Ivoire							0.2							0.2
Denmark	1.6			3.7	7.3									12.5
EC													15.5	15.5
Egypt													0.5	0.5
Finland	0.4						0.8					0.7		2.0
Ford Foundation	1.8													1.8
France									2.4					2.4
Germany			1.3	0.2	0.3	1.8			1.7	0.1	1.7	0.1		7.1
India						0.5				0.2	0.1			0.8
Indonesia												0.5		0.5
Iran												0.2		0.2
Ireland			0.1				0.2							0.4
Italy								2.4						2.4
Japan										17.6	2.4	11.4		31.5
Korea						0.1		0.5						0.6
Luxembourg											0.3			0.3
Mexico			0.0					0.3						0.3
Netherlands			3.6	1.7		1.1	0.7		0.3		0.2			7.5
Nigeria				0.0										0.0
Norway	0.9				4.8									5.8
Pakistan													0.5	0.5
Philippines							0.1		0.0			0.2		0.4
Portugal												0.3		0.3
South Africa		0.5												0.5
Spain				1.0				0.1	0.6					1.6
Sweden			0.6		1.1	1.4	0.6		1.6					5.4
Switzerland	7.5											0.1		7.6
Thailand								0.5						0.5
United Kingdom			0.9	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.1		1.5	1.1	0.3	0.5		7.7
United States						0.2				24.3		1.1		25.6
World Bank		25.2	0.2			18.6	0.1						0.9	45.0
Subtotal	12.2	31.0	7.2	9.5	14.3	23.8	2.9	3.8	9.3	43.8	4.9	23.8	17.4	203.9

Table 2-4. Estimated Disbursement of 1997 Funding to the Agreed Research Agenda by Member, Continued

TARGETED SUPPORT

Member	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Receivable	Total
ADB						0.1			0.2				1.6	1.8
AFDB													1.0	1.0
Arab Fund											0.1		1.0	1.0
Australia	0.1	0.5	0.4		0.1	0.7			0.2			0.2		2.1
Austria		0.1				0.0						0.3		0.4
Bangladesh													0.1	0.1
Belgium									3.7			0.6		4.3
Brazil												0.1		0.1
Canada	0.1		0.5		0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.1			1.7		4.2
Colombia	0.8		0.1					0.9				0.9		2.6
Denmark	0.2	0.1		0.6	1.5	0.0	0.2				0.1	3.9		6.6
European Commission						0.2							7.3	7.5
Egypt													0.6	0.6
FAO												0.3		0.3
Finland						0.1				0.1				0.2
Ford Foundation	0.7		0.0			0.3		0.1		0.2		0.1		1.4
France	0.0					0.0				0.1	0.0	2.4		2.5
Germany	0.1	0.1		0.4		0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.9		9.5
IDB	0.1			0.1	0.5				0.0				3.7	4.5
IDRC	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1		0.2		0.0		1.3		2.3
IFAD							0.0					3.1		3.1
Iran	0.0				0.0							1.3		1.4
Ireland												0.5		0.5
Italy								1.5			0.1			1.6
Japan	0.6					0.3				0.3	0.4	0.4		2.0
Kellogg Foundation	0.3													0.3
Korea								0.1				0.0		0.1
Luxembourg	0.2										0.1	0.2		0.5
Mexico												0.2		0.2
Netherlands	0.3		0.1	0.3		2.3	0.3	0.2			0.2	3.3		7.0
Norway	0.3			0.1	0.5		0.1					0.5		1.5
Opec Fund										0.0	0.0	0.1		0.2
Others	0.1			0.0		0.1		0.1				5.0	2.9	8.2
Philippines												0.0		0.0
Rockefeller Foundation	0.2			0.0	0.3		0.5					1.0		2.1
Spain				0.2										0.2
Sweden					0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.5		1.7
Switzerland	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.1		0.9			6.1		13.3
UNDP	0.0				1.0	0.1					0.0	3.3		4.5
UNEP			0.1			0.0						0.1		0.2
United Kingdom	0.1		0.1	0.7	0.0		0.1		0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7		2.4
United States	0.5		0.3	0.7			0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	9.4		12.7
Subtotal	7.1	1.7	2.5	4.4	5.4	6.0	2.4	4.0	6.3	2.4	1.8	54.2	18.1	116.4
Total Monthly Amt.	19.4	32.7	9.7	14.0	19.7	29.9	5.3	7.8	15.6	46.3	6.7	77.9	35.5	320.4
Total Monthly %	6%	10%	3%	4%	6%	9%	2%	2%	5%	14%	2%	24%	11%	100%
Cumulative Amt.	19.4	52.1	61.8	75.7	95.4	125.3	130.6	138.4	154.1	200.3	207.0	284.9	320.4	320.4
Cumulative %	6%	16%	19%	24%	30%	39%	41%	43%	48%	63%	65%	89%	100%	100%

Table 2-4a. Member Contributions Disbursed through the World Bank (in $ million)

Members	1996 National Currency		1996 $	1997 Disbursement National Currency		1997 $	Month
Australia	A$	7.29	5.4	A$	6.34	4.9	February
Austria			1.5			1.5	February
Belgium	BFR	211.29	6.8	BFR	206.22	5.6	September
Canada[1]	CAD	13.64	9.9	CAD	12.77	9.0	December
China			0.5			0.5	October
Finland	FIM	4.50	1.0	FIM	10.00	1.9	Jan/Jul/Dec
France[2]	FF	24.00	4.4	FF	17.30	2.9	September
Italy			2.3			3.8	August
Mexico						0.3	August
Norway	NOK	36.00	5.6	NOK	38.00	5.5	May
South Africa						0.5	February
Spain[3]			0.7			0.7	February
Thailand						0.5	August
United States[4]			6.8			5.5	October
Total in US$			**45.0**			**43.1**	

[1] Includes allocation to a non-CGIAR center (IBSRAM).
[2] Includes allocations to three non-CGIAR centers (AVRDC, IBSRAM, and ICRA)
[3] AECI contribution for CIFOR, CIP, and ICRAF.
[4] Grants for strengthening African Networks, and for Integrating Agricultural and Environmental Research.

Table 2-5. 1997 CGIAR Funding by Center (in $ million)

	Institutional Support	Targeted Support	Member Total	% of Targeted Support	Targeted Non-Agenda	Total Funding	% of Total Targeted
CIAT	19.0	12.7	31.7	40%		31.7	40%
CIFOR	8.5	2.1	10.6	20%		10.6	20%
CIMMYT	17.6	11.0	28.6	38%		28.6	38%
CIP	13.0	9.6	22.6	43%	0.8	23.5	45%
ICARDA	10.7	11.6	22.3	52%		22.3	52%
ICLARM	5.5	3.4	9.0	38%		9.0	38%
ICRAF	8.6	13.1	21.8	60%		21.8	60%
ICRISAT	20.6	6.3	26.9	24%	0.8	27.7	26%
IFPRI	9.4	8.8	18.2	48%		18.2	48%
IIMI	5.2	4.3	9.5	46%	0.5	10.0	48%
IITA	17.0	10.4	27.5	38%	3.4	30.8	45%
ILRI	19.4	5.8	25.2	23%		25.2	23%
IPGRI	12.7	6.1	18.8	33%	0.9	19.7	36%
IRRI	24.0	4.6	28.6	16%	6.8	35.4	32%
ISNAR	7.1	2.8	9.9	28%		9.9	28%
WARDA	4.9	3.7	8.6	43%		8.6	43%
Center Total	**203.2**	**116.4**	**319.6**	**36%**	**13.1**	**332.8**	**39%**
Reserves/CGIAR Committees	0.8		0.8			0.8	
Total Grants[1]	**203.9**	**116.4**	**320.4**	**36%**	**13.1**	**333.5**	**39%**

[1] May not sum up because of rounding

Table 2-6. 1997 Funding Outcomes by Center (in $ million)

	1997 Requirements	1997 Financing: Institutional Support[1]	Targeted Support[2]	World Bank Contributions	Total Funding	Funding in Relation to Requirements	1997 Funding in Relation to 1996 Funding
CIAT	30.0	14.4	12.7	4.6	31.7	106%	102%
CIFOR	11.1	7.6	2.1	0.9	10.6	95%	122%
CIMMYT	28.6	13.9	11.0	3.7	28.6	100%	104%
CIP	22.1	11.2	9.6	1.8	22.6	102%	100%
ICARDA	22.6	7.8	11.6	2.9	22.3	99%	106%
ICLARM	11.4	4.3	3.4	1.3	9.0	79%	94%
ICRAF	17.0	6.7	13.1	1.9	21.8	128%	125%
ICRISAT	25.5	13.9	6.3	6.7	26.9	105%	98%
IFPRI	17.1	7.8	8.8	1.6	18.2	106%	114%
IIMI	9.7	4.0	4.3	1.2	9.5	98%	105%
IITA	27.3	13.2	10.4	3.8	27.5	101%	123%
ILRI	30.3	14.2	5.8	5.2	25.2	83%	102%
IPGRI	20.4	10.7	6.1	2.0	18.8	92%	115%
IRRI	29.4	19.5	4.6	4.5	28.6	98%	100%
SNAR	10.6	5.8	2.8	1.3	9.9	93%	92%
WARDA	10.8	4.0	3.7	0.9	8.6	80%	99%
Subtotal	323.8	158.9	116.5	44.2	319.7	99%	105%
Reserves/CGIAR Committees	1.2			0.8	0.8	0%	
Total	325.0	158.9	116.5	45.0	320.4	99%	105%

[1] Institutional support in the form of unrestricted contributions.

[2] Support targeted at programs or specific projects.

Table 2-7. CGIAR System Grants by Center, 1993–1997 (in $ million)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Grants Supporting the Agreed Research Agenda				
CIAT	25.3	28.9	26.8	31.0	31.7
CIFOR	5.1	5.8	7.7	8.7	10.6
CIMMYT	23.1	27.2	26.4	27.4	28.6
CIP	14.7	18.8	19.9	22.7	22.6
ICARDA	16.2	18.3	18.7	21.1	22.3
ICLARM	3.8	4.8	7.6	9.6	9.0
ICRAF	11.2	15.5	16.2	17.4	21.8
ICRISAT	26.0	27.6	26.0	27.4	26.9
IFPRI	8.1	9.3	9.7	16.0	18.2
IIMI	6.1	7.3	7.2	9.0	9.5
IITA	20.8	24.1	22.2	22.4	27.5
ILRI	22.2	25.0	24.3	24.8	25.2
IPGRI	10.4	14.0	12.6	16.4	18.8
IRRI	26.3	28.2	27.2	28.7	28.6
ISNAR	6.1	6.4	6.4	10.7	9.9
WARDA	5.4	6.7	8.1	8.7	8.6
Total Grants	230.7	268.1	267.1	301.9	319.6
Other Net Flows					
Reserves/CGIAR Committees	4.1		2.5	2.3	0.8
Total Support to the Agreed Research Agenda	234.8	268.1	269.6	304.1	320.4
	Non-Agenda Funding				
Total Support to Non-Agenda Activities	76.6	57.1	59.0	28.4	13.1
	Total Funding				
Total Funding[1]	311.3	325.2	328.6	332.5	333.5

[1] May not sum up because of rounding.

Table 2-8. World Bank Funding by Center, 1993–1997 (in $ million and percentage terms)

	Amount in $ Million					Percent of Total Agenda Funding				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CIAT	5.8	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	23%	21%	18%	16%	15%
CIFOR		1.1	2.1	0.6	0.9		19%	27%	7%	9%
CIMMYT	3.7	6.2	5.7	4.4	3.7	16%	23%	22%	16%	13%
CIP	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	7%	14%	8%	7%	8%
ICARDA	3.2	5.1	4.4	3.3	2.9	20%	28%	24%	16%	13%
ICLARM	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	13%	8%	15%	16%	14%
ICRAF	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	6%	7%	8%	9%	9%
ICRISAT	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.2	6.7	20%	21%	22%	19%	25%
IFPRI	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	15%	12%	9%	8%	9%
IIMI	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	17%	23%	21%	17%	13%
IITA	4.2	5.8	5.2	3.8	3.8	20%	24%	24%	17%	14%
ILRI	4.8	7.0	6.2	6.3	5.2	22%	28%	26%	25%	21%
IPGRI	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.0	8%	7%	8%	10%	11%
IRRI	1.0	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.5	4%	12%	12%	17%	16%
ISNAR	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	25%	30%	25%	14%	13%
WARDA	1.4		0.8	0.6	0.9	26%		10%	7%	10%
Center Total	**35.9**	**50.0**	**47.5**	**44.4**	**44.2**	**16%**	**19%**	**18%**	**15%**	**14%**
CGIAR Committees					0.3[1]					
Advance	1.9[2]					1%				
Other Allocations	2.2[3]									
Reserve			2.5[4]	0.5[4]	0.5[4]			1%		
Total	**40.0**	**50.0**	**50.0**	**44.9**	**45.0**	**17%**	**19%**	**19%**	**15%**	**14%**

[1] Actual amount spent in 1997

[2] An advance of $1.9 million from 1993 World Bank funding was made to centers in 1992. This is included in center totals for 1992.

[3] Undisbursed residual of Bank funds allocated to CGIAR special activities.

[4] Since 1995 residual Bank funds have been applied to CGIAR reserves.

Table 2-9. 1997 Non-Agenda Funding by Member by Center (in $ million)

Members	CIP	ICRISAT	IIMI	IITA	IPGRI	IRRI	Total
ADB			0.05			0.20	**0.25**
Australia						2.13	**2.13**
Austria				0.08			**0.08**
Belgium						0.13	**0.13**
Denmark				0.06			**0.06**
Ford Foundation			0.07				**0.07**
Gatsby Foundation				0.20			**0.20**
Germany		0.08		0.09		0.22	**0.39**
IDRC				0.21		0.10	**0.31**
FAD		0.17	0.02	0.19			**0.37**
Iran						0.08	**0.08**
Italy					0.16		**0.16**
Japan		0.03				0.17	**0.20**
Korea						0.11	**0.11**
Nigeria				0.01			**0.01**
Others	0.10	0.49		0.94	0.67	0.36	**2.56**
Rockefeller Foundation				0.13		0.46	**0.59**
Switzerland	0.64	0.05		0.55		1.27	**2.50**
UNDP				0.05		0.55	**0.59**
United Kingdom					0.04	0.18	**0.22**
United States	0.10	0.01	0.35	0.86	0.01	0.82	**2.14**
Total	0.83	0.82	0.48	3.36	0.88	6.77	13.13

Annex 3

Table 3-1. CGIAR Investments by Center, 1993–1997 (in $ million)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CIAT	29.0	30.4	30.2	36.8	33.3
CIFOR	2.4	4.5	7.6	9.4	10.6
CIMMYT	27.2	25.0	22.3	28.7	30.4
CIP	15.6	18.4	21.1	24.6	24.7
ICARDA	21.1	22.0	23.4	23.2	27.6
ICLARM	4.2	4.7	6.9	8.6	8.6
ICRAF	11.7	15.2	16.8	17.4	22.2
ICRISAT	26.9	26.4	27.5	28.8	26.7
IFPRI	8.8	8.6	9.7	16.2	18.1
IIMI	6.3	7.2	7.8	9.2	9.6
IITA	22.1	24.5	25.1	28.4	28.5
ILRI	26.0	23.4	25.7	25.9	26.7
IPGRI	11.0	12.2	14.5	16.5	18.6
IRRI	29.9	28.4	31.7	30.4	28.2
ISNAR	6.2	6.5	6.6	11.2	10.4
WARDA	5.7	7.3	9.2	9.8	9.2
Agreed Agenda	254.1	264.7	286.0	325.0	333.3

Table 3-2. CGIAR Research Agenda Investments by Activity, 1993–1997 (in $ million and percentages)

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Increasing Productivity	123.4	49%	124.3	47%	134.4	47%	129.1	40%	133.1	40%
Germplasm Enhancement & Breeding	59.8	24%	61.9	23%	64.0	22%	58.8	18%	63.7	19%
Production Systems Development & Mgt	63.7	25%	62.4	24%	70.5	25%	70.2	22%	69.4	21%
Cropping Systems	37.5	15%	41.6	16%	38.5	13%	40.5	12%	35.1	11%
Livestock Systems	20.3	8%	15.7	6%	21.1	7%	18.4	6%	18.7	6%
Tree Systems	4.9	2%	3.9	1%	8.9	3%	9.2	3%	14.2	4%
Fish Systems	1.0	0.4%	1.2	0.5%	1.9	1%	2.2	1%	1.4	0.4%
Protecting the Environment	35.8	14%	40.1	15%	45.3	16%	53.7	17%	57.4	17%
Saving Biodiversity	14.7	6%	22.6	9%	28.5	10%	34.6	11%	35.3	11%
Improving Policies	24.8	10%	26.0	10%	25.2	9%	38.9	12%	37.3	11%
Strengthening NARS	55.4	22%	51.7	20%	52.6	18%	68.7	21%	70.2	21%
Training	19.5	8%	17.5	7%	21.3	7%	24.6	8%	25.1	8%
Documentation/Publication/Information	22.3	9%	19.2	7%	16.2	6%	18.3	6%	19.9	6%
Institution Building/Advice to NARS	7.5	3%	6.9	3%	6.0	2%	12.2	4%	11.5	3%
Institution Building Networks	6.0	2%	8.1	3%	9.1	3%	13.7	4%	13.7	4%
Total	254.1		264.7		286.0		325.0		333.3	

Table 3-3. 1997 Research Agenda Investments by Center by Activity (in $ million)

	Increasing Productivity					Protecting Environ.	Biodiversity	Policy	Strengthening NARS				Total	Financed by		
	Enhance & Breed	Production Systems Dev & Mgmt: Crops	Livestock	Trees	Fish				Training	Info	Org/Mgmt	Networks		Member Funding	Center Income	Reserves & Other
CIAT	9.9	3.7	1.2			5.8	4.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	0.4	2.0	33.3	31.7	1.6	0.0
CIFOR				2.7		3.5	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.2		10.6	10.6	0.0	
CIMMYT	8.8	2.2				6.0	4.1	1.1	4.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	30.4	28.6	1.8	0.0
CIP	6.1	4.4				6.4	2.2	1.3	1.5	0.5		2.3	24.7	22.6	1.3	0.8
ICARDA	6.6	5.0	2.1			4.4	3.0	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.3	27.6	22.3	0.4	4.9
ICLARM	1.7				1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.9		0.3	8.6	8.9	-0.3	
ICRAF	1.5			11.5		2.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.0			22.2	21.8	0.4	
ICRISAT	8.8	5.3	0.2	0.2		3.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.8		1.7	26.7	26.9	-0.2	
IFPRI						1.6	0.5	11.3	2.5	2.1		0.2	18.1	18.2	-0.1	
IIMI	0.1					4.6		2.3		1.1		1.6	9.6	9.5	0.2	
IITA	7.4	8.4				4.9	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.4	0.6	28.5	27.5	1.1	
ILRI	0.5		15.5			3.4	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.6		0.9	26.7	25.2	1.0	0.5
IPGRI	2.3	0.3				1.1	8.3	2.3	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.7	18.6	18.8	-0.2	
IRRI	8.2	4.3				6.1	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	28.2	28.6	-0.4	
ISNAR								4.0	1.9	0.7	3.6	0.3	10.4	9.9	0.3	0.2
WARDA	1.8	1.1				2.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	9.2	8.6	0.3	0.3
Total	63.7	34.8	18.9	14.3	1.4	57.5	35.3	37.3	25.1	19.9	11.5	13.7	333.4	319.6	7.0	10.9

[1] Operating expenditure was below the level of member funding at ICLARM, ICRISAT, IFPRI, IPGRI, and IRRI.

	Increasing Productivity	Protecting Environ.	Biodiversity	Policy	Strengthening NARS	Total
Undertaking Investments:	133.1	57.5	35.3	37.3	70.2	333.4

Sector Investments:	Crops:	90.5	=	68%	The values for sectoral aggregates were calculated by adding each Center's expenditure
	Livestock:	23.7	=	18%	on "enhancement and breeding" (column 1) to the relevant cell in columns 2–5.
	Trees:	15.8	=	12%	For CIAT and ICARDA the values in column 1 were divided proportionate to the existing
	Fish:	3.1	=	2%	amounts in production systems (crops and livestock).

Table 3-4. 1997 Regional Allocations (in $ million)

	Expenditure	SSA		Asia		LAC		WANA	
		%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$
CIAT	33.3	23%	7.8	8%	2.8	67%	22.3	1%	0.3
CIFOR	10.6	26%	2.8	42%	4.4	32%	3.4		
CIMMYT	30.4	32%	9.7	32%	9.7	26%	7.9	10%	3.0
CIP	24.7	18%	4.5	51%	12.5	26%	6.4	5%	1.3
ICARDA	27.6			1%	0.3	1%	0.3	98%	27.1
ICLARM	8.6	30%	2.6	62%	5.3	3%	0.3	5%	0.4
ICRAF	22.2	76%	16.8	17%	3.9	7%	1.6		
ICRISAT	26.7	49%	13.0	50%	13.4	0%	0.1	0%	0.1
IFPRI	18.1	45%	8.2	26%	4.7	19%	3.4	10%	1.8
IIMI	9.6	5%	0.5	76%	7.3	14%	1.4	5%	0.5
IITA	28.5	100%	28.5						
ILRI	26.7	80%	21.3	17%	4.6	3%	0.7	0%	0.1
IPGRI	18.6	27%	5.0	27%	5.0	23%	4.3	23%	4.2
IRRI	28.2	4%	1.0	92%	25.9	3%	0.8	1%	0.4
ISNAR	10.4	48%	5.0	17%	1.8	25%	2.6	10%	1.0
WARDA	9.2	100%	9.2						
Total	**333.0**	**40%**	**136.0**	**31%**	**102.0**	**17%**	**56.0**	**12%**	**40.0**

Table 3-5. 1997 CGIAR Object Expenditures (in $ million and percentages)

	Personnel		Supplies/ Services		Travel		Depreciation		Total	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
CIAT	19.9	60%	9.5	28%	2.1	6%	1.8	5%	33.3	100%
CIFOR	4.4	42%	5.1	48%	0.6	6%	0.5	5%	10.6	100%
CIMMYT	16.4	54%	10.6	35%	2.0	7%	1.4	5%	30.4	100%
CIP	11.4	46%	10.3	42%	2.3	9%	0.7	3%	24.7	100%
ICARDA	10.5	38%	11.9	43%	2.8	10%	2.4	9%	27.6	100%
ICLARM	4.9	58%	2.5	29%	0.8	9%	0.3	4%	8.5	100%
ICRAF	11.1	50%	8.6	39%	1.2	5%	1.3	6%	22.2	100%
ICRISAT	14.9	56%	7.9	30%	1.1	4%	2.8	10%	26.7	100%
IFPRI	8.7	48%	7.7	43%	1.4	8%	0.3	1%	18.1	100%
IIMI	6.1	63%	2.4	25%	0.8	8%	0.4	4%	9.6	100%
IITA	14.3	50%	8.9	31%	1.8	6%	3.4	12%	28.5	100%
ILRI	14.3	54%	9.0	34%	1.2	4%	2.2	8%	26.7	100%
IPGRI	8.8	47%	8.5	45%	1.3	7%	0.3	1%	18.7	100%
IRRI	13.4	48%	10.8	38%	1.6	6%	2.3	8%	28.2	100%
ISNAR	5.9	57%	3.4	33%	0.9	9%	0.1	1%	10.4	100%
WARDA	4.6	50%	3.1	34%	0.8	9%	0.7	8%	9.2	100%
Total	**170**	**51%**	**120**	**36%**	**23**	**7%**	**21**	**6%**	**333**	**100%**

Table 3-6. CGIAR Staffing, 1993–1997

	1993		1994[1]		1995		1996		1997	
	International Research Agenda	Other Staff	International Research Agenda	Other Staff	International Research Agenda	Other Staff	International Research Agenda	Other Staff	International Research Agenda	Other Staff
CIAT	75	1,241	76	1,099	76	1,067	76	650	60	678
CIFOR	5	16	12	51	23	63	32	78	31	86
CIMMYT	74	699	72	693	65	653	73	669	81	775
CIP	59	488	51	528	52	607	63	576	64	527
ICARDA	60	393	60	393	76	379	85	395	76	405
ICLARM	17	169	17	169	18	172	20	207	27	183
ICRAF	63	209	62	266	50	271	53	355	50	286
ICRISAT	82	2,414	80	2,261	83	1,744	84	1,787	62	1,289
IFPRI	23	103	32	77	33	83	41	82	45	94
IIMI	20	358	19	334	18	315	22	305	22	356
IITA	88	1,337	85	1,260	78	1,443	86	1,659	86	1,499
ILRI	102	877	94	860	83	734	79	800	61	806
IPGRI	33	57	33	70	33	83	41	86	41	121
IRRI	60	1,348	61	1,410	63	1,473	64	1,374	82	836
ISNAR	29	49	31	47	32	51	38	53	53	35
WARDA	11	223	17	258	18	360	21	340	21	319
Total	**801**	**9,981**	**801**	**9,775**	**800**	**9,498**	**877**	**9,416**	**862**	**8,295**

[1]Estimates only.

Table 3-7. CGIAR Center Inflation Rates, 1993–1997 (Calculated by Uniform Measurement)

	CIAT	CIMMYT	CIP	IBPGR	ICARDA	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IITA	ILCA	ILRAD	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	CIFOR	ICLARM	ICRAF	IIMI	IPGRI	ILRI	System Total
1993	3.6	6.0	-3.8	-6.3	1.7	-3.5	-3.5	-7.7	-15.2	-6.7	2.2	-0.8	-2.1		2.4	-9.6	1.7			-1.8
1994	16.4	0.8	7.4	2.5	4.3	-2.8	3.8	11.6	2.3	16.5	6.5	4.0	-18.3	3.4	6.3	12.9	3.9			5.9[1]
1995	8.4	-12.2	6.5		5.6	7.1	5.3	8.1			6.4	10.4	19.2	3.8	6.3	8.5	3.9	4.8	7.4	5.2
1996	4.7	8.6	3.9		4.6	2.4	5.3	8.6			4.2	-0.5	1.1	2.8	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.3	2.3	4.5
1997	4.4	9.3	3.5		2.6	-0.4	3.1	5.5			-1.5	-5.7	-1.7	-1.2	0.2	4.1	2.0	0.9	2.9	2.6
Ave. (93–97)[2]	7.4	2.2	3.4	-2.0	3.7	0.5	2.7	5.0	6.9	4.2	3.5	1.3	-1.1	2.2	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.2
Cum. (93–97)[2]	42.9	11.5	18.4	-3.9	20.1	2.6	14.4	27.4	-13.3	8.7	18.9	6.8	-5.2	9.0	20.6	21.2	17.7	10.3	13.1	17.2

[1] CGIAR system inflation for 1994 has been revised on the basis of a correction in the adjusted inflation on the Kenya Shilling for ICRAF and ILRI.

[2] Average and cumulative inflation for IBPGR, ILCA, and ILRAD were calculated only for the 1993-1994 period.

Notes: The inflation rates are dollar-based annual rates for each center. They are derived from: (1) the currency basket of a center's expenditures (Source: Centers); (2) annual inflation rates (as measured by the consumer price index) on the currencies in the basket (Source: IMF International Financial Statistics); and (3) annual changes in exchange rates of these currencies against the US dollar. (Source: IMF International Financial Statistics.)

Inflation Rates for Selected Currencies and Regions

	Currencies							Regions			
Year	US$	CFA	Colombia Peso	Mexico Peso	Philipp. Peso	Italy Lira	Neth Guilder	Africa	Asia	Western[3] Hemisph.	Middle East
1993	3.0	3.0	21.6	9.8	7.6	4.2	2.1	33.9	6.6	240.3	12.9
1994	2.6	35.0	22.6	7.0	9.3	4.1	2.8	57.6	12.2	301.4	12.5
1995	2.8	16.2	21.0	35.0	7.1	5.4	1.8	43.4	11.6	51.2	19.0
1996	2.9	2.7	20.2	34.4	8.4	4.0	2.1	22.8	7.7	23.8	11.6
1997	2.3	5.7	18.5	20.6	5.1	2.0	2.6	15.4	5.0	13.7	6.6

[3] Excludes the United States and Canada.

Movements of Selected Currencies against the U.S. Dollar[4]

CFA	Colombia Peso	Mexico Peso	Nigeria Naira	Philipp. Peso	Italy Lira	Neth Guilder	Japan Yen
7.0	16.7	0.7	27.6	6.3	27.7	5.6	-12.2
96.1	-2.1	8.3	-0.3	-1.8	2.5	-2.0	-8.1
-10.1	8.0	90.2	-0.5	-3.4	1.1	-11.8	-8.0
2.5	13.6	18.4	0.0	2.0	-5.3	5.0	15.7
14.1	10.1	4.1	0.0	12.4	10.4	15.7	11.2

[4] Positive percentages reflect devaluations; while negative percentages reflect revaluations.

Annex 4

Table 4-1. CGIAR Centers' 1997 Financial Position (in $ thousand)

	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,801	4,640	4,600	7,056	12,553	4,390	6,055
Accounts Receivable:							
Donors	8,995	3,553	5,635	5,605	1,858	3,410	4,250
Employees	194	176	299	607	287	180	0
Others	1,234	389	1,572	235	748	720	833
Inventories	954	0	178	837	768	20	178
Prepaid Expenses	0	522	0	636	182	140	0
Other Current Assets	803	0	7	0	339	690	0
Total Current Assets	**19,981**	**9,280**	**12,291**	**14,976**	**16,735**	**9,550**	**11,316**
Fixed Assets							
Property, Plant, and Equipment	38,712	3,170	32,154	21,752	53,707	4,530	16,148
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	20,444	1,322	18,186	12,050	29,511	1,110	8,601
Total Fixed Assets (net)	**18,268**	**1,848**	**13,968**	**9,702**	**24,196**	**3,420**	**7,547**
Total Assets	**38,249**	**11,128**	**26,259**	**24,678**	**40,931**	**12,970**	**18,863**
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS							
Current Liabilities							
Bank Indebtedness	307	0	0	369	0	0	0
Accounts Payable:							
Donors	9,872	1,440	2,284	7,097	4,721	6,150	5,279
Employees	634	0	85	0	1,033	480	131
Others	2,297	61	553	2,973	1,582	300	990
In-trust Accounts	39	9	118	0	0	30	0
Accruals and Provisions	2,057	1,988	1,024	659	1,329	130	2,542
Total Current Liabilities	**15,206**	**3,498**	**4,064**	**11,098**	**8,665**	**7,090**	**8,942**
Long-Term Liabilities							
Long-term Loan	0	0	229	271	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	2,714	0	0
Total Long-Term Liabilities	**0**	**0**	**229**	**271**	**2,714**	**0**	**0**
Total Liabilities	**15,206**	**3,498**	**4,293**	**11,369**	**11,379**	**7,090**	**8,942**
NET ASSETS							
Capital Invested in Fixed Assets:							
Center-owned	18,268	1,848	13,968	9,702	24,196	730	7,547
In Custody	0	0	0	0	0	2,690	0
Capital Fund	2,351	1,155	-121	2,529	6,164	900	877
Operating Fund and Other Funds	2,424	4,627	8,119	1,078	-808	1,560	1,497
Total Net Assets	**23,043**	**7,630**	**21,966**	**13,309**	**29,552**	**5,880**	**9,921**
Total Liabilities/Net Assets	**38,249**	**11,128**	**26,259**	**24,678**	**40,931**	**12,970**	**18,863**
RATIOS/INDICATORS							
Current Ratio	1.31	2.65	3.02	1.35	1.93	1.35	1.27
Working Capital (in $)	4,775	5,782	8,227	3,878	8,070	2,460	2,374
Working Capital (in days)	52	199	99	57	107	104	39
Operating Fund (in days)	27	159	97	16	-11	66	25

ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	ILRI	IPGRI	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	TOTAL
10,342	4,563	3,380	20,090	11,506	8,764	38,326	1,100	1,601	146,767
6,874	3,307	2,690	3,287	5,475	3,985	8,227	3,324	1,786	72,261
295	0	50	0	35	0	110	41	388	2,662
1,935	600	90	861	951	317	1,028	272	1,721	13,506
1,283	0	50	1,249	1,205	0	1,213	0	876	8,811
231	0	330	490	426	158	513	35	148	3,811
662	84	0	189	0	214	0	0	0	2,988
21,622	8,554	6,590	26,166	19,598	13,438	49,417	4,772	6,520	250,806
75,364	2,370	4,950	74,037	52,913	3,242	64,057	2,734	18,025	467,865
31,130	1,738	2,860	41,290	31,637	1,278	29,315	2,360	4,316	237,148
44,234	632	2,090	32,747	21,276	1,964	34,742	374	13,709	230,717
65,856	9,186	8,680	58,913	40,874	15,402	84,159	5,146	20,229	481,523
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	928
6,003	3,367	1,120	8,272	2,191	4,835	5,333	1,646	2,584	72,194
837	597	0	0	242	0	10	418	206	4,673
1,759	1,124	0	4,656	1,755	2,161	1,728	25	2,244	24,208
125	0	0	0	190	0	596	0	0	1,107
1,377	0	820	4,959	4,166	2,127	19,009	430	1,246	43,863
10,179	5,088	1,940	17,887	8,544	9,123	26,676	2,519	6,454	146,973
0	397	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617
7,500	0	0	0	0	371	6,479	0	0	17,064
7,500	397	720	0	0	371	6,479	0	0	18,681
17,679	5,485	2,660	17,887	8,544	9,494	33,155	2,519	6,454	165,654
38,168	632	2,000	32,747	21,276	1,964	31,420	374	13,709	218,549
6,066	0	90	0	0	0	3,322	0	0	12,168
4,381	0	1,160	2,758	4,808	66	13,837	433	784	42,082
-438	3,069	2,770	5,521	6,246	3,878	2,425	1,820	-718	43,070
48,177	3,701	6,020	41,026	32,330	5,908	51,004	2,627	13,775	315,869
65,856	9,186	8,680	58,913	40,874	15,402	84,159	5,146	20,229	481,523
2.12	1.68	3.40	1.46	2.29	1.47	1.85	1.89	1.01	1.71
11,443	3,466	4,650	8,279	11,054	4,315	22,741	2,253	66	103,833
152	70	168	95	151	81	237	79	3	110
-6	62	100	63	85	73	25	64	-28	45

Table 4-2. Capital Investments by Centers, 1993–1997 (in $ million)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CIAT	3.6	4.7	3.7	1.0	2.4
CIFOR	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.2
CIMMYT	1.8	1.6	2.7	3.0	1.1
CIP	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
ICARDA	1.7	0.7	1.4	2.8	2.6
ICLARM	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.5
ICRAF	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.0
ICRISAT	3.4	1.3	2.7	4.4	1.4
IFPRI	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
IIMI	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
IITA	2.1	2.9	6.0	2.9	3.6
ILRI	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.2	1.4
IPGRI	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.6
IRRI	9.4	2.3	3.9	1.6	1.8
ISNAR	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
WARDA	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.1
Total	**27.0**	**19.8**	**28.8**	**24.4**	**20.3**
Memo Items					
Fixed Assets (FA)—at cost[1]	408.0	413.4	431.7	428.8	468.8
Capital Fund Balance	37.1	50.4	46.2	46.3	37.9
Depreciation Expense	17.7	21.0	19.9	19.9	20.8
Asset Expenditure as Percent of FA	7%	5%	7%	6%	4%
Capital Fund as Percent of FA	9%	12%	11%	11%	8%
Depreciation as Percent of FA	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%
Asset Expenditure as Percent of Depreciation	152%	94%	144%	122%	98%

[1]Net of disposals, as of December 31.

Annex 5

Table 5-1. CGIAR Total Investments, 1972–1997 (in $ million and percent)

	1972–1976		1977–1981		1982–1986		1987–1991		1992–1996		1997		TOTAL	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Center														
CIAT	31	15%	75	12%	116	11%	158	11%	172	10%	33.3	10%	585	11%
CIFOR									26	2%	10.6	3%	37	1%
CIMMYT	42	21%	81	13%	118	12%	163	11%	153	9%	30.4	9%	587	11%
CIP	12	6%	37	6%	60	6%	100	7%	116	7%	25.5	7%	351	7%
ICARDA	1	0.5%	52	8%	101	10%	117	8%	111	7%	27.6	8%	409	8%
ICLARM									35	2%	8.6	2%	44	1%
ICRAF									78	5%	22.2	6%	100	2%
ICRISAT	20	10%	69	11%	117	11%	191	13%	159	10%	27.5	8%	584	11%
IFPRI			8	1%	28	3%	51	4%	69	4%	18.1	5%	174	3%
IIMI									46	3%	10.1	3%	56	1%
IITA	41	20%	92	15%	151	15%	178	12%	174	10%	31.9	9%	667	13%
ILRI	14	7%	84	14%	119	12%	167	12%	134	8%	26.7	8%	544	10%
IPGRI	1	0.5%	12	2%	21	2%	34	2%	82	5%	19.5	6%	170	3%
IRRI	40	20%	94	15%	138	14%	181	13%	207	12%	35.0	10%	694	13%
ISNAR			3	0.5%	22	2%	43	3%	54	3%	10.4	3%	132	3%
WARDA	2	1%	13	2%	29	3%	40	3%	47	3%	9.2	3%	140	3%
Total	**204**	**100%**	**617**	**100%**	**1,021**	**100%**	**1,422**	**100%**	**1,663**	**100%**	**347**	**100%**	**5,273**	**100%**
Undertaking[1]														
Productivity	151	74%	433	70%	648	63%	893	63%	757	46%	139	40%	3,020	57%
Environment	13	6%	56	9%	93	9%	98	7%	245	15%	60	17%	564	11%
Biodiversity	1	0.5%	15	2%	33	3%	55	4%	140	8%	37	11%	281	5%
Policy			7	1%	27	3%	38	3%	172	10%	39	11%	283	5%
NARS	40	19%	106	17%	220	22%	340	24%	348	21%	73	21%	1,126	21%
Total	**204**	**100%**	**616**	**100%**	**1,021**	**100%**	**1,424**	**100%**	**1,662**	**100%**	**347**	**100%**	**5,273**	**100%**
Commodity Sectors[2]														
Cereals	114	56%	274	46%	465	49%	626	48%	601	42%	111	39%	2,191	46%
Rice	51	25%	126	21%	210	22%	269	21%	283	20%	50	18%	989	21%
Wheat	22	11%	65	11%	105	11%	127	10%	120	8%	22	8%	461	10%
Maize	28	14%	51	9%	82	9%	123	9%	114	8%	22	8%	420	9%
Legumes	31	15%	111	19%	170	18%	221	17%	191	13%	41	14%	765	16%
Roots & Tubers	29	14%	82	14%	128	13%	198	15%	229	16%	41	14%	707	15%
Bananas/Plantains									61	4%	10	4%	71	1%
Total Crops	174	86%	467	79%	763	80%	1,045	81%	1,082	75%	203	72%	3,734	78%
Livestock	29	14%	126	21%	187	20%	250	19%	222	15%	39	14%	853	18%
Trees									101	7%	33	12%	134	3%
Fish									35	2%	9	3%	44	1%
Total	**204**	**100%**	**594**	**100%**	**949**	**100%**	**1,295**	**100%**	**1,440**	**100%**	**283**	**100%**	**4,765**	**100%**
Region														
Sub-Saharan Africa	86	42%	272	44%	449	44%	603	42%	656	39%	140	40%	2,205	42%
Asia	70	34%	178	29%	285	28%	417	29%	537	32%	110	31%	1,596	30%
Latin America & Caribbean	39	19%	96	16%	155	15%	221	16%	277	17%	57	16%	844	16%
West Asia/North Africa	9	4%	71	12%	134	13%	182	13%	192	12%	41	12%	628	12%
Total	**204**	**100%**	**617**	**100%**	**1,021**	**100%**	**1,423**	**100%**	**1,662**	**100%**	**347**	**100%**	**5,273**	**100%**
Object														
Personnel	87	43%	312	51%	564	55%	778	55%	900	54%	176	51%	2,817	53%
Supplies/Services	58	28%	183	30%	302	30%	423	30%	540	32%	125	36%	1,631	31%
Travel	11	5%	35	6%	70	7%	106	7%	110	7%	24	7%	356	7%
Capital/Depreciation	48	24%	87	14%	85	8%	116	8%	112	7%	22	6%	470	9%
Total	**204**	**100%**	**617**	**100%**	**1,021**	**100%**	**1,423**	**100%**	**1,662**	**100%**	**347**	**100%**	**5,274**	**100%**

Note: Non-agenda investments are assumed to be in the same proportions as agenda investments. Values include all overhead costs.

[1] Certain assumptions were made to calculate values in environment and biodiversity undertakings from 1972 to 1991.

[2] The total for commodities is lower than in the other categories since not all centers have commodity activity.

Table 5-2. CGIAR Total Expenditure and Sources of Revenue, 1988–1997 (in $ million)

	1988			1989			1990			1991			1992		
	Total	**U**	**R**	**1989**	**U**	**R**	**1990**	**U**	**R**	**1991**	**U**	**R**	**1992**	**U**	**R**
CIAT	29.3	22.1	7.2	31.3	22.8	8.5	32.7	23.8	8.9	34.1	25.2	8.9	32.2	23.8	8.4
CIFOR															
CIMMYT	33.2	22.3	10.9	33.7	23.2	10.5	33.0	24.9	8.1	34.4	23.5	10.9	33.7	24.9	8.8
CIP	17.8	13.7	4.1	22.0	17.0	5.0	21.9	16.8	5.1	23.6	17.7	5.9	21.7	14.7	7.0
ICARDA	23.3	16.9	6.4	24.4	17.1	7.3	23.2	19.0	4.2	22.0	18.1	3.9	20.6	16.3	4.3
ICLARM													6.1	1.3	4.8
ICRAF													13.1	5.5	7.6
ICRISAT	35.4	20.1	15.3	38.8	24.8	14.0	39.1	23.8	15.3	36.5	23.0	13.5	32.9	18.9	14.0
IFPRI	8.4	5.5	2.9	11.1	6.5	4.6	12.5	7.0	5.5	13.5	6.7	6.8	13.4	7.1	6.3
IIMI													9.1	3.0	6.1
IITA	37.8	24.8	13.0	33.5	22.3	11.2	36.2	21.0	15.2	34.3	20.0	14.3	35.7	19.4	16.3
ILRI	32.3	24.9	7.4	33.9	25.3	8.6	37.2	28.3	8.9	35.0	28.9	6.1	32.9	28.4	4.5
IPGRI	6.3	5.7	0.6	7.5	6.9	0.6	7.5	6.8	0.7	8.1	7.2	0.9	12.3	10.8	1.5
IRRI	31.0	19.9	11.1	36.5	26.1	10.4	41.7	27.2	14.5	38.7	25.9	12.8	41.7	24.7	17.0
ISNAR	6.3	3.9	2.4	9.3	6.3	3.0	11.3	7.8	3.5	10.8	7.8	3.0	10.7	6.6	4.1
WARDA	5.5	3.7	1.8	6.8	4.9	1.9	8.3	6.5	1.8	13.7	12.1	1.6	10.1	5.2	4.9
Total	**266**	**183**	**83**	**289**	**203**	**86**	**305**	**213**	**92**	**305**	**216**	**89**	**326**	**211**	**116**

Notes

1. Expenditures financed from unrestricted sources, as a percentage of the total

1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
69%	70%	70%	71%	65%

2. Expenditures financed by restricted sources ('R') is the sum of restricted agenda and all non-agenda funding.
3. Expenditures financed by unrestricted sources ('U') is the difference between total expenditures and the 'R' column. These expenditures include earned income and, on occasion, funds from the center reserves.

1993			1994			1995			1996			1997		
1993	**U**	**R**	**1994**	**U**	**R**	**1995**	**U**	**R**	**1996**	**U**	**R**	**1997**	**U**	**R**
33.3	25.5	7.8	35.1	25.4	9.7	34.6	23.0	11.6	36.8	24.5	12.3	33.3	20.6	12.7
2.4	2.4		4.8	4.5	0.3	8.9	7.2	1.7	9.7	7.1	2.6	10.6	8.5	2.1
32.8	23.8	9.0	29.0	20.7	8.3	27.1	16.9	10.2	30.2	18.2	12.0	30.4	19.4	11.0
21.5	13.1	8.4	22.4	13.5	8.9	24.0	13.4	10.6	26.1	12.9	13.2	25.5	15.1	10.4
21.2	17.2	4.0	22.7	16.0	6.7	23.4	16.1	7.3	23.2	12.1	11.1	27.6	16.0	11.6
7.2	3.1	4.1	6.5	2.7	3.8	7.1	3.6	3.5	8.6	4.0	4.6	8.5	5.1	3.4
13.8	6.0	7.8	16.7	5.2	11.5	16.8	7.3	9.5	17.4	7.4	10.0	22.2	9.1	13.1
31.8	20.9	10.9	29.6	20.3	9.3	33.4	26.1	7.3	31.1	22.1	9.0	27.5	20.4	7.1
12.5	6.9	5.6	13.1	6.7	6.4	13.8	8.5	5.3	16.2	8.5	7.7	18.1	9.3	8.8
8.9	3.1	5.8	8.8	4.4	4.4	9.4	3.6	5.8	10.2	4.9	5.3	10.1	5.3	4.8
34.3	19.0	15.3	33.8	20.1	13.7	33.2	21.2	12.0	37.2	24.2	13.0	31.9	18.1	13.8
26.0	22.4	3.6	23.9	18.9	5.0	25.7	21.7	4.0	25.9	21.0	4.9	26.7	20.9	5.8
13.6	10.3	3.3	16.3	8.5	7.8	19.6	12.9	6.7	20.0	12.1	7.9	19.6	12.6	7.0
44.8	23.2	21.6	40.0	24.3	15.7	40.3	25.5	14.8	40.0	25.1	14.9	35.0	23.6	11.4
10.4	6.1	4.3	10.5	6.3	4.2	11.5	6.3	5.2	11.2	5.7	5.5	10.4	7.6	2.8
9.1	4.7	4.4	8.7	4.1	4.6	9.2	4.0	5.2	9.8	6.2	3.6	9.2	5.5	3.7
323	208	116	322	202	120	338	217	121	354	216	138	347	217	130

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
64%	63%	64%	61%	63%

Directory of CGIAR Research Centers

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
Apartado Aéreo 6713, Cali, Colombia
Phone: (57-2) 4450000, Fax: (57-2) 4450073
E-mail: ciat@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.ciat.cgiar.org
Director General: Grant Scobie
Board Chair: Robert Havener

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
P.O. Box 6596 JKPWB
Jakarta 10065, Indonesia
Phone (62-251) 622 622 (operator)
Fax (62-251) 622100
E-mail: cifor@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/cifor
Director General: Jeffrey Sayer
Board Chair: Gill Sheperd

International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT)
Lisboa 27
Apartado Postal 6-641
06600 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Phone (52-5) 726 90 91, Fax (52-595) 54425
E-mail: cimmyt@cimmyt.mx
E-mail: cimmyt@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/cimmyt
Director General: Timothy Reeves
Board Chair: Wally Falcon

International Potato Center (CIP)
Apartado 1558, Lima 12, Peru
Phone: (51-1) 349-6017, Fax: (51-1) 349-5638
E-mail: cip@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/cip
Director General: Hubert Zandstra
Board Chair: David R. MacKenzie

International Center for Agricultural Research In the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic
Phone: (963-21) 213433, Fax: (963-21) 213490
E-mail: icarda@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/icarda
Director General: Adel El-Beltagy
Board Chair: Alfred Bronnimann

International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM)
MC P.O. Box 2631 Makati Central Post Office
0718 Makati City, The Philippines
Phone: (63-2) 812-8641 TO 47
Fax: (63-2) 816-3183
E-mail: iclarm@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/iclarm
Director General: Meryl Williams
Board Chair: Kurt Peters

International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
United Nations Avenue
P.O. Box 30677, Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: (254-2) 521450, Fax: (254-2) 521001
E-mail: icraf@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/icraf
Director General: Pedro Sanchez
Board Chair: Yemi Katerere

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
Patancheru 502 324, Andhra Pradesh, India
Phone: (91-40) 596161, Fax: (91-40) 241239
E-mail: icrisat@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/icrisat
Director General: Shawki Barghouti
Board Chair: Ragnhild Sohlberg

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
1200 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036, USA
Phone: (1-202) 862-5600, Fax: (1-202) 467-4439
E-mail: ifpri@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/ifpri
Director General: Per Pinstrup-Andersen
Board Chair: Martin Piñeiro

International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI)
P.O. Box 2075, Colombo, Sri Lanka
Phone: (94-1) 867404, Fax: (94-1) 866854
E-mail: iimi@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/iimi
Director General: David Seckler
Board Chair: Zafar Altaf

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria
Phone: (234-2) 2412626, Fax: (234-2) 2412221
E-mail: iita@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/iita
Director General: Lukas Brader
Board Chair: Enrico Porceddu

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
P.O. Box 30709, Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: (254-2) 630743, Fax: (254-2) 631499
E-mail: ilri@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/ilri
Director General: Hank Fitzhugh
Board Chair: Neville Clark

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
Via delle Sette Chiese 142, 00145 Rome, Italy
Phone: (39-6) 518921, Fax: (39-6) 5750309
E-mail: ipgri@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/ipgri
Director General: Geoffrey Hawtin
Board Chair: Marcio de Miranda Santos

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
P.O. Box 933, 1099 Los Baños, The Philippines
Phone: (63-2) 8450563, Fax: (63-2) 8911292
E-mail: irri@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/irri
Director General: Ronald P. Cantrell
Board Chair: Roelof Rabbinge

International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)
Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië 133
2593 BM The Hague, The Netherlands
Phone: (31-70) 3496100, Fax: (31-70) 3819677
E-mail: isnar@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/isnar
Director General: Stein Bie
Board Chair: Amir Muhammed

West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)
01 B.P. 2551, Bouaké 01, Côte d'Ivoire
Phone: (225) 634514, Fax: (225) 634714
E-mail: warda@cgnet.com
Web: http://www.cgiar.org/warda
Director General: Kanayo Nwanze
Board Chair: Just Faaland

CGIAR Members and Cooperating Institutions

Members	Cooperating Institutions
Industrial Countries (23)	
Australia	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Austria	Ministry of Finance
Belgium	Belgian Administration for Development Cooperation
Canada	Canadian International Development Agency
Denmark	Danish International Development Authority
Finland	Finnish International Development Agency
France	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Germany	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs
Italy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Luxembourg	Ministry of the Treasury
Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
New Zealand	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Norway	Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Portugal	Ministry of Finance
Romania	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Russian Federation	Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Spain	Ministry of Agriculture (INIA)
Sweden	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
Switzerland	Swiss Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid
United Kingdom	Overseas Development Administration
United States	United States Agency for International Development
Developing Countries (20)	
Bangladesh	Ministry of Agriculture
Brazil	Ministry of Agriculture
China	Ministry of Agriculture
Colombia	Ministry of Agriculture
Côte d'Ivoire	Ministry of Agriculture
Egypt	Ministry of Agriculture
India	Ministry of Agriculture
Indonesia	Ministry of Agriculture
Iran	Ministry of Agriculture
Kenya	Ministry of Agriculture
Korea	Ministry of Agriculture
Mexico	Ministry of Agriculture
Nigeria	Ministry of Agriculture
Pakistan	Ministry of Agriculture
Peru	Ministry of Agriculture
Philippines	Ministry of Agriculture
South Africa	Ministry of Agriculture
Syria	Ministry of Agriculture
Thailand	Department of Agriculture
Uganda	Ministry of Agriculture

Foundations (3)
Ford Foundation
Kellogg Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation

International and Regional Organizations (12)
Asian Development Bank
African Development Bank
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
Commission of the European Community
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Inter-American Development Bank
International Development Research Centre
International Fund for Agricultural Development
OPEC Fund for International Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
World Bank

Total CGIAR Members: 58

Printed on recycled paper

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

CGIAR Secretariat, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

Telephone: 1-202-473-8951 Fax: 1-202-473-8110

E-Mail: cgiar@cgnet.com or cgiar@worldbank.org Internet: http://www.cgiar.org