Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
Mailing Address: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
Office Location: 801 19th Street, N.W.
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TO: Center Board Chairs
Center Directors
FAO Regional representatives
TAC Chair
TAC Executive Secretary
TAC Members

February 15, 1989

FROM: The CGIAR Secretariat

Letter from the Chairman

In his most recent letter to donors and co-sponsors, Mr. Hopper set down his personal impressions of the consultation on forestry research at Bellagio II, while also dealing with a number of other issues. The formal statement recording the main decisions taken at Bellagio II is reproduced as an annex to Mr. Hopper's letter.

A copy of Mr. Hopper's letter, with annexes, is attached.

Attachments

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February 13, 1989

## Letter from the Chairman of the CGIAR to the heads of CGIAR Delegations

Greetings and good wishes as we move down a new year which holds out the promise of both challenges and opportunities. As before, I am writing to share with you some details about activities of direct concern or interest to the Group. Potentially, the most significant of these was Bellagio II, a consultation on forestry research.

### Bellagio II -- a view from the chair

Bellagio II (Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1988) was hosted by the Government of the United Kingdom at Wiston House, a beautiful country mansion in Wilton Park, West Sussex. Delegates considered a report from the Task Force convened at the request of Bellagio I and, at the end of their deliberations, issued a statement setting out their main decisions. The "Statement of the Second Bellagio Meeting on Tropical Forestry" along with the list of those attending the conference appears at Annex I of this letter. The statement is self-explanatory and little needs to be added to it. I do wish, however, to share with you my impressions of the meeting, and my assessment of what it means to us.

As I write, several weeks after Bellagio II, the strongest impression that remains is of a sense of urgency among all participants to find and implement a mechanism that will secure the collaborative and coordinated pursuit of research on the priority issues confronting the sustained use and exploitation of the world's tropical forests. Another strong impression is of concurrence among all delegates on the importance of three specific activities: continuing to monitor how the Tropical Forestry Action Plan being undertaken by many countries under the coordination of FAO unfolds; building and strengthening national institutions in the developing nations that are focused on research and training in forestry; and maintaining an integration of the full range of forestry research activities. In this brief note I will focus on a few of the implications of the last of these propositions.

In its report to Bellagio II, the forestry Task Force outlined five priority areas for research: agro-forestry, watershed and arid zone land use research; tree breeding and improvement; natural forest conservation and management; utilization and forest products research; and policy and socio-economic research. Bellagio II endorsed these. Of significant note was the importance given by the delegates to ensuring that the relevant agricultural research of the CGIAR and the research on agro-forestry supported under the tropical forestry investigations be carefully integrated through complementary design and execution. Delegates unanimously stressed the need to bring agriculturists and foresters together in a joint quest to combine agriculture and forestry in a way that would effectively manage tropical forest soils so as to provide farmer families with an acceptable and sustained return. They agreed, as well, that agro-forestry research should be managed as part of both agriculture and forestry; a research enterprise founded in both the agricultural and forestry sciences.

The conference gave particular attention to the institutional arrangements needed to coordinate international support for strengthening global tropical forestry research. Several options were reviewed and the most appropriate seemed to center on finding a suitable method of incorporating international assistance for tropical forestry research into the activities of the CGIAR. I am now working with John Spears (currently, head of the Policy and Research Division of the World Bank's Environment Department, and for several years the Bank's senior forestry advisor, who was chairman of the steering committee for Bellagio II) and the CGIAR Secretariat to assess the alternatives and the costs of different options for melding forestry with the CG's agricultural mandate.

While agro-forestry has been on the CG agenda of interests for some time (as is evident from the work at IITA and CIAT, and from the Group's interest in ICRAF and the special activities of IUFRO), the broader aspects of forestry have not been a CG concern. The Bellagio II delegates were reluctant to establish a new CG mechanism dedicated exclusively to forestry and were equally reluctant merely to expand the present CG to embrace a forestry research component. The final suggestion was to initiate an exploration into enlarging the CGIAR mandate to include forestry research, with an appropriate arrangement for a forestry technical advisory input to an altered CG. I have suggested to Alex McCalla that he might consider how alternate TAC mechanisms would work.

If the intertwining of agricultural and forestry research is to be overseen by the CG Secretariat, new arrangements for coping with an enlarged mandate will have to be set in place. At Wiston House, John Spears and I suggested the appointment of a Forestry Science Adviser to work with the CG Executive Secretary on forest research issues. The present CG secretariat staff, slightly augmented, would manage the overhead activities of the forestry initiative. Our meeting agendas could be suitably modified to include forest research matters, and it might become necessary to consider some restructuring of other Group activities.

In effect the delegates at Bellagio II have asked the CGIAR to expand its mandate to include a broad range of research activities in tropical forestry. The Group will need to respond to this request at its late May meeting in Canberra. I will review with the **ad hoc** committee I have invited to meet with me in mid-March (see below) the arrangements for and documentation needed to permit an adequate debate of these matters at our mid-year meeting in Canberra.

**Budget Report**

As you will recall, we ended centers week facing a funding gap of some $10 million for 1989. The Group approved center budgets for core and essential programs that would need expenditures of slightly over $238 million but pledges and indications by donors came out at approximately $228 million, or 95 per cent of the total. Several options were discussed for dealing with what was clearly a disturbing situation that could harm continuing research as well as new programs. Eventually, we left it to the secretariat and the centers to work out creative ways of bridging the gap. I am pleased to inform you that those efforts have yielded positive results.

The starting point of this exercise was an effort to reduce the funding requirements of the 13 centers without damaging their programs. Center managements were generally forthcoming in working out minimum requirements lower than those approved. Among the eight centers that did not have unfunded real increases in 1989, the typical adjustment was to accept 98 per cent funding as adequate for the year. Among the five with such increases, the pattern was to accept some reduction in the funding of continuing programs, and some reduction in unfunded increases. IITA, which contributed more than a quarter of the total reduced across the system, deserves a particular word of praise for making important economies in its continuing operations and also making a realistic appraisal of the rate at which new activities could be implemented.

The Bank, meanwhile, agreed to a proposal from the CGIAR secretariat that the exchange rates of December 1 should be used as the basis for stabilization mechanism guarantees, thus providing about $3 million more than would have been available at the November 1 exchange rates or, for that matter, at current exchange rates. As a result of these adjustments the total amount required came out at $231.5 million and the total funding available was $231.7 million. The statistics at Annex II explain how the funds will be distributed.

As a result of these adjustments, we are now able to proceed on the basis of adequate funding despite the shortfall, with a balanced provision for both continuing and new programs. I should point out to you, however, that the stabilization mechanism which began 1989 with a balance of about \$13.7 million now drops three million behind, giving us a notional balance of \$10.7 million. Given likely interest income of \$0.9 million, this is within the range of \$10 to \$15 million set some time ago as being "safe." We could, however, be badly hurt if the dollar strengthens substantially on the average over the year. Thus, this successful short term adjustment to adversity does not eliminate the need to ensure long term stability of the system's financial resources.

World Bank transfers

The World Bank's contribution to CGIAR centers for 1989 is \$33.34 million. The Bank disbursed about 60 per cent of its contribution in January. As relatively few donors disburse in the first quarter of the year, the World Bank's early disbursement eases the centers' cash flow situation. The Bank's second disbursement is scheduled for the latter half of 1989 by which time most of the other donors' allocations to individual centers will be known. Bank funding as a percentage of approved funding requirements in 1989 is estimated to range between 10-19 per cent for seven centers, between 20 - 25 per cent for three centers, and from 6 - 9 per cent for another three centers. Details of transfers from the Bank to the centers in January 1989 are listed in "Financial Update," at Annex II. I expect to repeat this feature regularly, with current figures, thus keeping you continuously informed about how our finances are moving.

Preservation and Dissemination project

The CGIAR Preservation and Dissemination project will preserve a major part of the intellectual heritage of the 20 agricultural research centers participating in the exercise. In addition, through participation in this project, international centers and national systems are learning about very powerful information management and technology transfer opportunities provided by personal computers and optical storage technologies.

Contributions so far received for Phase II of the Preservation and Dissemination project will cover production of a prototype CD-ROM disc this spring and conversion of a portion of the literature published through 1986, but funds are inadequate for all of the literature collected and catalogued in Phase I to be put onto CD-ROM. The information technology session at ICW88 interested many of you. The Preservation and Dissemination project provides us with a concrete opportunity to use some of those technologies to transfer valuable -- indeed, crucial -- information from the centers to developing countries. You may want to support particular national systems by purchasing sets for them, or you may prefer to contribute unrestricted funds. Either way, I urge that the momentum of this project should not be lost.

## Meeting of WARDA's Council of Ministers

An "extraordinary" session of WARDA's council of ministers was held at Bouake, Cote d'Ivoire on January 11-13. National experts representing member countries and, thereafter, the council itself were fully briefed on WARDA's strategy and medium term program. They offered constructive comments and general approval. The medium term program which received formal WARDA board approval in February is on the agenda for Canberra.

At Eugene Terry's request, the CGIAR secretariat prepared a briefing paper for council members, describing the linkages among international, regional and national research programs, and outlining CGIAR-supported research activities in Africa, with the emphasis on West Africa. I expect that this will be the beginning of a process by which the secretariat can explore with Eugene Terry and Heinrich Weltzien opportunities for the secretariat to collaborate with WARDA in linking the council more effectively to the CGIAR system.

Acting on a recommendation from WARDA management, the ministers wrote off arrears of contributions amounting to over $11 million due from member states. Starting over with a clean slate, the West African governments will hereafter contribute 5 per cent of WARDA's operating budget (or about $425,000) in advance, beginning with 1990. Payments made in 1989 will be allocated to the following year, and so on annually. This means that member state contributions will be included as income in the WARDA budget only after they have been paid. The amount due from member states is apportioned by a formula under which Nigeria pays 43 per cent, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana 9 per cent, and each of the others 3 per cent.

Major General Nasko, chairman of the council and Nigeria's minister of agriculture and rural development raised the subject of relations between the council and the board. General Nasko has some misgivings on this point, and these were aired at the discussion. Eventually, the council reaffirmed the constitution as amended, acknowledging the separate role of the two bodies, and asserted the supremacy of the council within the WARDA structure. This position is correct, because member states, acting through the ministers, can in fact change the basic policies and structure of WARDA. In reaffirming the constitution, however, members have tacitly agreed not to make any changes.

The council will hold a regularly scheduled meeting at the end of November 1989 in Nigeria, and thereafter presumably only once in two years.

## Other Developments

*Ad hoc committee*

In my closing remarks at centers week, I said that I would be forming an **ad hoc** group to discuss some of the issues that came up at our meeting, and which would need to be pursued further at Canberra. I have since invited some of you as well as the cosponsors to meet with me on March 13 and 14 at the World Bank's Paris office and to advise me on three matters:

(i) the question raised at ICW88 by Andrew Bennett of how to provide for the continued growth of programs at CGIAR centers during a period of contracting financial resources;

(ii) the long term relationship among CGIAR-supported centers, national research systems, regional systems, and other research institutions in both developing and developed countries; and,

(iii) the proposals from Bellagio II that forestry should be added to the CGIAR mandate.

Expected to participate in the March meeting are Andrew Bennett, Bo Bengtsson, Nyle Brady, Paul Egger, Abbas Kesseba, Stephen McGaughey, Therese Pujolle, Thomas Schurig, Nicole Senecal, Takashi Koezuka, C.H. Bonte-Friedheim, Michael Petit, Timothy Rothermel, Larry Stifel and Alexander von der Osten.

*CGIAR committee on sustainability*

Following up on suggestions made at Berlin last May, Les Swindale now heads a technical group examining the means by which a sustainability perspective could be built into all CGIAR-supported programs. Members of the group are Peter Cooper (ICARDA), S. De Datta (IRRI), Cornelius de Wit (TAC), Peter Gregory (CIP), Robert Herdt (Rockefeller), Peter Hobbs (CIMMYT), H. K. Jain (ISNAR), Roberto Lenton (IIMI), Michael Lipton (IFPRI), Peter Matlon (WARDA), J. L. Monteith (ICRISAT), Adrian Mukhebi (ILRAD), Donald Plucknett (CG secretariat), Robert Reid (IBPGR), S. Sanford (ILCA), Dunstan Spencer (IITA), Filemon Torres (CIAT), and E.T. York (TAC) and Nigel Smith (University of Florida). Jeffrey Leonard, vice president of the Conservation Foundation, has accepted responsibility for preparing their report.

The Swindale committee will meet at a workshop to be held Feb. 20-22 in Winrock, when they will examine the physical and biological aspects of sustainability, as well as economic and political constraints. The work of this committee is an important aspect of the CGIAR's commitment to sustainability, and I anticipate a lively and important discussion when Les Swindale reports to the Group at Canberra.

*Executive session*

The consensus at centers week was that an executive session of donors, to be held during centers week each year and at mid year meetings, should substitute for the policy council proposed by the committee which examined the work of the CG secretariat. At these executive sessions, donors will have an opportunity to discuss any topics that concern or interest them, and to offer me their guidance on policy issues. The first of these executive sessions will be held in May at Canberra. As suggested in October, please inform me in advance of any issues which you want explored at the executive session.

Please also feel free to bring to my attention any matters that interest you, whether or not they have been included in this letter.

Sincerely yours,

W. David Hopper
Chairman

Copies to: FAO Regional representatives, Board chairs, Center directors, TAC chair, TAC members, TAC Executive Secretary, CG Executive Secretary.

Statement of the Second Bellagio Meeting on Tropical Forestry

30 November and 1 December 1988

1. A meeting of representatives of bilateral and multilateral donors, development banks, non-governmental organizations and specialists from developed and developing countries was held at Wiston House in the United Kingdom to consider the report of a Task Force on Tropical Forestry Research. The Task Force had been convened at the request of the Bellagio I conferees in July 1987.

2. The Bellagio II meeting concluded that:

(i) the deforestation crisis identified by the Bellagio I meeting had intensified;

(ii) the 10 recommendations made at Bellagio I need to be monitored. Although Bellagio II focussed on strengthening tropical forestry research, the other points need to be reviewed. The sponsors of Bellagio II agreed to undertake this task and prepare reports on their overview;

(iii) the Tropical Forestry Action Plan endorsed by Bellagio I is now being implemented and plans are being prepared for many countries under FAO's co-ordination. The meeting also took note of recent progress in research by IUFRO's Special Programme for Developing Countries, as well as that conducted under the aegis of ITTO, which has a special mandate for commercial forestry activities;

(iv) enthusiastic endorsement should be given to the recommendations of the Task Force for increasing the flow of resources to forestry research worldwide, especially for strengthening national institutions. These recommendations were fully supported by all the donors assembled at Bellagio II;

(v) there were both national and international dimensions of the research activities advocated by the Task Force. There was a unanimous expression of concern that direct and early attention be paid to the research needs of national organizations engaged in agricultural and forestry research. Institutions need strengthening; existing technologies and research knowledge needs to be disseminated to practitioners, whether commercial foresters, forest managers or farmers through programmes of agroforestry, social or industrial forestry. The meeting was particularly concerned to improve the capability of these institutions by supporting the quality and numbers of their manpower;

(vi) the Task Force presentation had indicated there is a substantial research knowledge in the field of forestry which needs wider dissemination. It urged early action to disseminate present research results through national systems and agencies concerned with global forestry;

(vii) the five priority research areas presented by the Task Force were endorsed. The meeting recommended moving forward speedily on two of the areas outlined, and a component of the third.

(a) As an initial measure, the CGIAR and some of its associated institutions will be requested to begin plans for work on agroforestry and watershed management. These are appropriate components, for example, for IITA and CIAT in the associated CG centers or for ICRAF in the non-associated centers. ILCA, as an associated CG centre, will also be requested to undertake further work in these areas.

(b) IFPRI will be asked to join other institutions already working on the policy and socio-economic aspects of forestry.

(c) Although the Task Force had not addressed itself in specific terms to the issue of genetic resources, it was felt the IBPGR should be asked to consider adding to its remit the collection of germ-plasm of important commercial tree species. Several centers concerned with agroforestry will be asked to work with foresters in the process of selection of tree species which should be quickly moved into the hands of smallholders, farmers and others concerned with tree propagation. This would be the third area of research identified by the Task Force.

(viii) after examination of the five options presented by the Task Force, the meeting endorsed Option I in the immediate term, which is fundamentally "no change." It took this course because in the immediate future it did not wish any diminution in action or in the flow of resources while the meeting's recommendations are being implemented. The relative cost implications of a donor co-ordinated group that would ensure longer-term support for forestry research will now be examined in greater detail. Particular attention will be given in Option 5, which is the represent CGIAR, with a separate Technical Advisory Committee for forestry. The meeting was attracted to Option 5 because it would not involve splitting forestry research activities. It was considered necessary to co-ordinate research into the problems of agroforestry with those activities that affect broader issue of natural forestry management and wood utilization, which are normally administered by forestry agencies. The latter activities have important implications for commercial forestry. All aspects of forestry research need to be integrated, including agroforestry, social forestry at the village and farm level, through to the issue of forest land management which may impinge on the preservation of bio-diversity in wilderness areas. The same applies to the use of forest land for commercial purposes.

3. The meeting endorsed the Task Force's recommendation that an entity be created with the responsibility for co-ordinating forestry research as a whole. The preferred Option 5 would be an expansion, probably involving a change of name (certainly a change of meeting pattern), for the CGIAR. The CG would need to be reconvened at its annual meeting as a CG concerned with both agriculture and forestry. The forestry aspects would, however, be guided by a separate TAC. The meeting recommended that the above proposals be costed. The co-sponsors of Bellagio II, the Rockefeller Foundation, UNDP, the World Bank and FAO, have agreed to undertake this task and to submit a paper to donors by the end of January/early February 1989. The paper will be reviewed by donors participating in Bellagio II and than considered by the CG meeting in Canberra in May 1989. The meeting hopes the CG will then endorse the early changes necessary to establish a forestry TAC and examine the need for a restructured CGIAR secretariat.

4. The Task Force was commended for providing an extraordinarily useful document including the background papers.

5. Finally, the meeting agreed on the need for another Bellagio meeting to review progress being made on all the conclusions of Bellagio I. Every effort must be made to keep forestry at the forefront of the development agenda.

Agreed at Wiston House

1 December 1988

The Bellagio Meeting on Tropical Forestry Research was convened under the auspices of:

The Rockefeller Foundation
United Nations Development Programme
The World Bank
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### Second Bellagio Conference on Tropical Forestry Research

| PARTICIPANT | COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION | POSITION |
|---|---|---|
| AUGELLI Enrico | Italy | First Counsellor, Head, Economic Department, Embassy |
| AWORI Achoka | Kenya | Co-ordinator, Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association |
| BENNETT Andrew | United Kingdom | Chief Natural Resources Adviser, Environment & Science Department, Overseas Development Administration |
| BENGTGEN Anders | Sweden | First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| BENGTSSON Bo | Sweden | Director, Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation in Developing Countries |
| BIE Stein | Norway | Director, Norwegian Centre for International Agricultural Development |
| BONKOUNGOU Edouard | Burkina Faso | Director, Institut de Recherche en Biologie et Ecologie Tropicale |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRADY<br>Nyle | United States of America | Senior Assistant Administrator, Agency for International Development |
| BREWBAKER<br>James | United States of America | President, Nitrogen-Fixing Tree Association and Professor of Horticulture, University of Hawaii |
| BROWN<br>G. Arthur | UNDP | Associate Administrator |
| BUCKMAN<br>Robert | United States of America | President, International Union of Forestry Research Organization |
| BUDOWSKI<br>Gerado | Venezuela | International Consultant in Agro-Forestry |
| CAMPINHOS<br>Edgard Jr. | Brazil | Head, Silviculture and Research Department, Aracruz Forestal S.A. |
| CARABBA<br>Gioacchino | Italy | Head, Agricultural Sector, Technical Unit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| CATLEY-CARLSON<br>Margaret | Canada | President, Canadian International Development Agency |
| CHUNTANAPARB<br>Lert | Thailand | Professor of Forestry, Kasetsart University |
| CLAUS<br>H.R/H. Prince | Netherlands | Inspector-General for Development Cooperation and Special Adviser on Development Cooperation |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COLLINS<br>Norman | Ford Foundation | Director, Rural Poverty and Resources Programme |
| EVERTS<br>Benno | New Zealand | Forestry Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| FAIRCLOUGH<br>Anthony | European Economic Community | Deputy-Director-General for Development |
| FADL AL MAHDI<br>Sara | Sudan | Assistant Chairman for Women's Affairs in the Umma party |
| FUGALLI<br>Oscar | Italy | Special Coordinator for Developing Countries, International Union of Forestry Research Organizations |
| HAYASHI<br>Watanu | Japan | Counsellor, Embassy |
| HOLMES<br>George | United Kingdom | Chairman, Bellagio Forestry Task Force |
| HOPPER<br>David | World Bank | Senior Vice-President, Policy, Planning and Research |
| IYAMABO<br>Dominic | Kenya | Research Coordinator, International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Special Programme for Africa |
| JOHANSSON<br>David | Finland | Director-General, Finnish International Development Agency |
| KHARE<br>Arvind | India | Programme Officer, Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development |

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|---|---|---|
| LANKESTER Chuck | UNDP | Principal Technical Adviser, Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation, Technical Advisory Division |
| LANLY Jean-Paul | FAO | Assistant Director-General, a.i. and Director, Forest Resources Division |
| LUNA Julio | Inter-American | Chief, Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Development Division |
| MAXWELL Philip | United Kingdom | Forestry Specialist, Non-Traditional Business (Forestry), Shell International Petroleum |
| McCAWLEY Peter | Australia | Deputy-Director-General, Policy, Planning and Management Division, Australian International Development Assistance Bureau |
| MILLER Kenton | United States of America | Programme Director, Forests and Bio-Diversity, World Resources Institute |
| MITTERMEIER Russell | United States of America | Vice-President (Primates Programme), World Wildlife Fund, USA |
| MULLIN James | Canada | Vice-President, Programme, International Development Research Centre |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MURRAY Hollis | FAO | Directeur de Cabinet, Office of the Director-General |
| MUZI-FALCONI Lidio | Italy | Minister Counsellor, Embassy |
| MWAMUFIYA Mbuki | African Development Bank | Deputy-Director, Agriculture and Rural Development Department |
| NAIR P.K. | India | Professor of Agro-forestry, University of Florida |
| OBURA Otieno | African Development Bank | Senior Agricultural Economist |
| PALMBERG Christel | FAO | Chief, Forest Resources Development Branch |
| PATTEN Christopher | United Kingdom | Minister of States for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Minister for Overseas Development |
| PELINCK Egbert | Netherlands | Sector Programmes Co-ordination and Technical Advice Department (Directorate-General for International Co-operation), Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| PERRIN DE BRICHAMBAUT Guy | France | Technical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture |
| PLOTKIN Mark | United States of America | Director (Plants), World Wildlife Fund, USA |
| PREWITT Kenneth | Rockefeller Foundation | Vice-President |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RIEDECKAR Arthur | France | Research Director, National Agricultural Research Institute Ministry of Co-operation & Development |
| SALERNO Rosina | Italy | Senior Officer, Multilateral Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| SALLEH MOHD. NOR | Malaysia | Director-General, Forest Research Institute of Malaysia |
| SPEARS John | World Bank | Chief, Systems and Technology Division, Environment Department |
| STAEHELIN Fritz | Switzerland | Director, Swiss Development Co-operation |
| TACHE E. Frank | Asian Development Bank | Director, Agriculture Department (West) |
| TOENNIESSEN Gary | Rockefeller Foundation | Associate Director for Agricultural Sciences |
| VON MAYDELL Hans-Jurgen | Federal Republic of Germany | Consultant to Bundesforschungsanstal Fur Forst-und Holzwirtschaft |

ANNEX II
Table A

**FINANCIAL UPDATE**

1989 Funding Requirements and Estimated 1989 Funding

| Center | Approved funding by Group | Technical adjustments | Total | Negotiated adjustments | Revised funding requirements | Estimated 1989 funding* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIAT | 29.00 | | 29.00 | 0.96 | 28.04 | 28.04 |
| CIMMYT | 25.20 | 1.88 | 27.08 | 0.63 | 26.45 | 26.45 |
| CIP | 16.50 | 0.54 | 17.04 | 0.13 | 16.91 | 16.91 |
| IBPGR | 6.90 | | 6.90 | 0.14 | 6.76 | 6.76 |
| ICARDA | 21.00 | | 21.00 | 1.42 | 19.58 | 18.98 |
| ICRISAT | 26.70 | | 26.70 | 0.53 | 26.17 | 26.17 |
| IFPRI | 8.90 | | 8.90 | 0.23 | 8.67 | 8.67 |
| IITA | 26.80 | -0.40 | 26.40 | 2.30 | 24.10 | 24.10 |
| ILCA | 21.30 | | 21.30 | 0.99 | 20.31 | 20.31 |
| ILRAD | 13.84 | | 13.84 | 0.22 | 13.62 | 13.62 |
| IRRI | 28.10 | 0.17 | 28.27 | 0.69 | 27.58 | 27.58 |
| ISNAR | 7.50 | | 7.50 | 0.49 | 7.01 | 7.01 |
| WARDA | 6.60 | -0.17 | 6.43 | 0.13 | 6.30 | 6.30 |
| Total | 238.34 | 2.02 | 240.36 | 8.85 | 231.50 | 230.90 |
| Unallocated | | | | | | 0.80 |
| | | | | | | 231.70 |

*December 1, 1988 rates

World Bank payments in 1989 (to-date)
(in US$ millions)

| | |
|---|---|
| CIAT | 1.00 |
| CIMMYT | 1.25 |
| CIP | 0.50 |
| IBPGR | 0.20 |
| ICARDA | 4.25 |
| ICRISAT | 1.50 |
| IFPRI | 1.25 |
| IITA | 2.00 |
| ILCA | 2.00 |
| ILRAD | 1.20 |
| IRRI | 1.25 |
| ISNAR | 1.50 |
| WARDA | 1.25 |
| Total | 19.15 |

ANNEX II
Table C

CGIAR Preservation and Dissemination of Publications Project
(January 1986-January 1989)

**CONTRIBUTIONS**

[Phase I - Actual and Pledged]

| Donor | Amount |
|---|---|
| IDRC (a) | $68,000 |
| Italy | $80,000 |
| UNDP | $15,000 |
| World Bank | $88,000 |
| subtotal: | $251,000 |

[Phase II - Actual and Pledged]

| | |
|---|---|
| World Bank | $500,000 |
| Rockfeller Fdn (b) | $250,000 |
| United Kingdom (c) | $103,985 |
| subtotal: | $853,985 |
| TOTAL: | $1,104,985 |

**EXPENDITURES**

[Phase I - Actual and Estimated]

| Period | Amount |
|---|---|
| 1/86-12/86 | $18,598 |
| 1/87-12/87 | $122,284 |
| 1/88-1/89 | $97,101 |
| subtotal: | $237,983 |

[Phase II - Commitments to Date]

| | |
|---|---|
| Proto-type Disc | $37,000 |
| subtotal: | $37,000 |
| TOTAL: | $274,983 |

(a) $60,000 paid
(b) $125,000 paid
(c) paid in full