



M. S. Swaminathan

## Black n' Red

### FOOLSCAP

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 8"  
(324 × 203mm)

Ruled B66124

### A4

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "  
(297 × 210mm)

Ruled D66174

Narrow

Ruled F66173

Single

Cash M66176

Double

Cash K66177

Indexed C67922

Science

Book A67966  
160 pages

### $\frac{1}{3}$ A3

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
(297 × 140mm)

Ruled L66374

Single

Cash F66376

10" × 8"

(254 × 203mm)

Ruled F66157

9" × 7"

(229 × 178mm)

Ruled J66957

### A5

8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "  
(210 × 148mm)

Ruled E66857

Single

Cash B66853

Indexed H67197

### B6

6 $\frac{7}{8}$ " × 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "  
(176 × 125mm)

Ruled M66758

### A6

5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " × 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "  
(148 × 105mm)

Ruled C66655

Single

Cash L66657

Indexed C67199

5" × 8"

(127 × 203mm)

Shorthand

Notebook C78520  
400 pages

## WIROBOUND NOTEBOOKS

### A4

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "  
(297 × 210mm)

Ruled B67004  
140 pages

Indexed M67005  
140 pages

### A5

8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "  
(210 × 148mm)

Ruled L67000  
140 pages

Indexed J67001  
140 pages

### A6

5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " × 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "  
(148 × 105mm)

Ruled F67002  
140 pages

Indexed D67003  
140 pages

**All contain  
192 pages  
unless stated  
otherwise.**

**A  
SPICERS  
Black n' Red  
PRODUCT**

CGIAR Genetic Resources

Policy Committee

Washington, DC . October 22-23, 95

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Established in October 1994 at  
the CA Centres' Week.

First meeting held at Madras  
from January 26 to 28, 95.

Outputs:

a) Statement to the Ministerial  
level meeting held at Lucerne  
on Feb 9-10, 95

b) Report at the Nairobi  
mid-year meeting of CAIAR by  
Geoffrey Hawtin

c) Proposal to convene an  
Data-Center Workshop to consider  
ethical and equity issues as  
related to CAIAR's research  
agenda in the field of genetic  
resources.

Members of the CA - A R Policy  
Committee

M.C.S. - chair

Bo Bengtsson

Jurg Benz

Robert Bertram

María Zimmerman

Geoffrey Hawtin

A. Beltagy ; G. Rothschild

Invited

Carl Gustaf Thorenstrom, SIDA

Gabrielle Persley Sästerholm initiative

Arpad Bogsch / Barry Greenberg

Secretary General, UPOV

Frank Begeemann, Information

Center for Genetic Resources, Bonn

Celestus Juma, Executive Secretary

Convention on Biological Diversity  
Henry Cavallade, FAO.

# CAIAR

16 Research Institutes

Largest collection of ex situ genetic material.

## Structure

- (a) CAIAR System-wide Programme on Genetic Resources (SARGP),  
Coordinators: Mrs Jane Toll, ICGRI
- (b) System-wide Information Network on Genetic Resources (SINGER)
- (c) Inter-center Working Group on Genetic Resources - Steering Committee of SARGP.
- (d) System-wide Genetic Resources Initiative (SARI).

Activities. In situ and ex situ

Conservation activities

Programme covers crops and their wild relatives, forage, forestry and

# Convention on Biological Diversity

Article 8(j) relates to the rights of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles and knowledge (e.g. to transform a plant into a medicine, one has to know the correct species, its location, the proper time of collection, the part to be used, how to prepare it, the solvent to be used, the way to prepare it and finally, posology, i.e., dosage & route of administration)

Article 15 : Fair and equitable sharing of results of research and development and of benefits arising from commercial and other utilization of genetic resources.

Code of Conduct on Plant Germplasm  
Collecting and Transfer

Code of Conduct on Plant  
Biotechnologies

Proposal for converting FAO's  
Commission on Plant Genetic Resources  
into a Commission on Genetic  
Resources for Food and Agriculture

Fourth International Technical  
Conference on Plant Genetic Resources

Berlin, 17 to 23rd June, 1996.

Leipzig, Germany

Report on the State of the  
World's Plant Genetic Resources -  
under preparation

Revision of the International Undertaking  
on PGR.

Need: Development of a model  
system for the linking of access,  
utilization and the equitable  
sharing of benefits:

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CAIAR - large-scale  
collectors, which are  
also value-added.

October 22, 95

outjuts

CAIAR + FAO - Technical Conference

CAIAR + WTO. - Sui generis

CAIAR + CBD - statement  
of CAIAR chairman.

Bo Bengtsson: CAIAR is losing  
time in this area.

Rob Bertman: Broadening of  
Stakeholders

Jung Beng: National transfers  
agreements - no agreement  
among IARCs

Barry Greenberg: No Coordinating  
mechanism in UPOV

Beltagy: Local + International  
NGOs are complicating issues.

What are the implications  
of agreement with FTO?  
legal aspects are not clear.

Points: ownership,  
exchange of material,

Issues: ownership - CA vs FTO.

Access - NTA

utilization.

equitable sharing of  
benefits.

Inter - Centre Coordination

collaboration with the  
Corporate centre.

Role of IPGRS

## Agenda item 3

### Convention on Biological Diversity

185 countries have signed  
129 have ratified.

First conference of the Parties to the  
CBD (CoP-1) held in. Bahamas  
in December 94. A 3 year programme  
of work has been adopted.

CA collectives are outside the  
Convention

Pre - Convention )  
Post - Convention ) collectives

① CA IAR + Food Security : Role  
of agrobiodiversity - AIF  
role.

② Access

③ Fair + equitable sharing of benefits  
Information - SINAPR - Value addition

④ Biotechnology including biosafety

⑤ Technical + scientific cooperation  
Farmers' Rights

Other issues

(a) Development of the cleaning  
House Mechanism

(b) Farmers' Rights.

(c) Technical + Scientific cooperation

- international public good

- Policy towards patenting -  
license of rights.

IPRCS are not  
signatories to the Convention.

Article 15 of the Convention -

access to material.

## Agenda item 4

### CGIAR + FAO

Agreements between 12 CGIAR centres  
+ FAO signed in October, 94. The over

450,000 dehydrated germplasm

accessions of CGIAR form the

backbone of the FAO international

network of ex situ collections

IV, FAO Int. Technical conference

(a) State of the World's Plant  
Genetic Resources

(b) First Costed Global Plan  
of Action for the conservation and  
sustainable utilization of plant  
genetic resources for food and  
agriculture.

IPARE is involved

in these two documents.

CGIAR should make a substantial  
contribution to the Technical Conference.

IPARI study will be an  
important contribution.

National Agro-biodiversity Conservation

Strategy

IARC's + IPARI can help.

Regional & global efforts

to reinforce + augment national  
efforts.

CARIAR's role in  
regional + international  
cooperation.

FAO's global system needs a  
global coalition + partnership.

## Agenda 5

### UPOV & WTO

Many developing countries are joining  
There may be nearly 50 members soon.

Nayor aim: Promote private

sector investments in breeding,

The 1978 and 1991 Acts set out  
a minimum scope of protection

and offers States the possibility of

taking national circumstances into  
account in their legislation.

1961 — 1978 — 1991

versions of UPOV

Convention.

Time available to accede to  
the 1978 convention will be  
until the end of 1996.

Transfer of funds for the UPOV provision to plant breeders in UK is probably 15 million £ per year.

UPOV does not provide for Farmers' Rights

Trend is towards favouring private plant breeding,

Essentially derived varieties

What is the minimum distance?

Sui generis system

Patentary

CGIAR mis : (a) Designated germplasm

(b) Genetically enhanced

Material transfer agreement (MTA)

① Stable advanced generation material

Pre-breeding - strength of CCIAR.

CCIAR Guiding principles on IPR

④ Biocentricity: Conservation of genetic diversity

⑤ Intellectual property: Access to genetic resources

⑥ Equitable sharing of benefits

⑦ Sustainable use: Conservation of genetic resources

⑧ Access to genetic resources: Conservation of genetic resources

⑨ Access to genetic resources: Conservation of genetic resources

⑩ Access to genetic resources: Conservation of genetic resources

⑪ Access to genetic resources: Conservation of genetic resources

⑫ Access to genetic resources: Conservation of genetic resources

⑬ Access to genetic resources: Conservation of genetic resources

⑭ Access to genetic resources: Conservation of genetic resources

October 23

D. de Haas' s letter

CA representation in COP and CPAR  
at FAO. Representation role

IPARI role in policy matters  
on behalf of the Centre should be  
strengthened.

Provide information to  
Members of CA, AR in a  
systematic manner to help  
them in policy formation

(2) designated exemplar:

Before Biodiversity

Convention: Centre to designate

After Convention & Concurrence  
of countries should be

(3) UPOV / WTO

I & G R I to represent  
CAIAR (in addition to FAO  
and COP).

(4) Biosafety: Conform to  
national regulations  
in line with EU - Biotechnology

Assisting O.A. Members  
to formulate policy

Inter-Center Working Group  
should develop common  
policies

Common wavelength

(5) FAO Commission becoming  
a G R Commission - Discussions  
are in progress.

# Multilateral System for GR

options

Siébeck

Jones

Santoe

IPARI Consultants

## Bilateral agreements

Promotes mutual benefits in the shortest possible time.

There are advantages in relation to genetic resources of industrial crops of key importance to national economy, as well as genetic resources for biotechnology.

## Multi-lateral agreements

Preferable where level of interdependence is high or where PGR resources are

Important for food security  
Both bilateral and multilateral  
system can co-exist and  
complement each other.

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The Convention on Biodiversity  
emphasises bilateral mechanisms.  
The World Trade Agreement  
also necessitates bilateral  
collaboration.

Negotiating formula

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Equitable sharing of benefits

- access to PGR
- access to technology
- access to information (databases)
- access to assistance
- access to funding for  
conservation

Multilateral system will be possible only under conditions where there is a common denominator of enlightened self-interest.

There are 3 major groups of inter-governmental systems with which CA will have to interact.

- (a) FAO
- (b) Global Biodiversity Convention - COP
- (c) WTO / OPOV.

Assisting CA members with information

Policy Unit at DPA RI

Policy and Information Unit at  
IPARI to serve the  
system (both members & other  
IARCS).

⑨ Implementing Farmers Rights

Women and Plant Genetic  
Resources

Multilateral System can  
provide for this:

Strengthening in situ  
to agro-biodiversity  
conservation - use of funds.

Community Gene Fund

Promote genetic  
conservation

## Equity

Has to be operated by national governments

UPOV has not mentioned Farmers' Rights  
thus in its Conventions

Work in India

Committee will give further thought & report at the next meeting

European Union legislation

Comparable to proportional representation in democratic elections -

## Committee Membership

FAO, ABC and UPOV-  
Standing Committee.

Chair of Center Director

I PR Committee

George Rothschild has  
resigned.

State of the World Report  
Global Action Plan.

Multilateral System Report

Equity & Ethics

Guiding principles.

Did year meeting of AG  
at Jakarta.

WWF-US

Dr. Tom Leape, Senior Vice President,  
Programs, WWF-US.

Kathryn Fuller - President

Differences between Donor

or Presidents.

26/10. Seventh meeting of the Interim Board  
of Trustees, Inwotkama Int. Rainforest Program

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Ms DENISE GOOLSARRAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ms JANET STRACHAN  
PROGRAMME OFFICER (SUSTAINABLE DEV)  
Economic Affairs Division  
Commonwealth Secretariat.

Mr. Luc Lavoielette  
Research Officer, IDRC

Ms Pat Thompson.

Dr Roberto Lenton, Director,  
Sustainable Energy & Environment  
Division

Legal Framework : Agreement is

ready to be signed at the Commonwealth  
Cabinet has approved <sup>Heads of State meeting</sup>

Bill will go to Parliament.

AIS Map : has been prepared  
IARC

clarify role of each of the  
Iwokron support bodies.

STAC.

Donor Support Group.

Vanaces.

Biodiversity Mapping. — in the  
area not reserved for  
wilderness Preserve.

Strategic Plan (1996 - 2000)

Dr Jag Mohini : Classification of

low per capita income

Countries

High "

Low per capita forest

High per capita forest

Guyana : low per capita  
income ; high per capita  
forest ; low population density

India : low per capita  
income ; low per capita  
forest

Forestry as an instrument  
for economic development

Deal with forests and  
not forest resources.

Good Product

Package it

Promote it

Strategic document

operational "

Goal : Forestry as an

instrument of sustained

economic development

Goals : (A) Sustainable

Forest Management

(B) Biodiversity

(C) Sustainable

Human Development

Tools :

Research ,

Communication .

Strategic Vision <sup>During</sup> Vision  
operation Plan. <sub>strategy</sub>

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Mr Joseph. Ollal, Chairman, ANRA

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Angora ... low  
... forest; low ...  
Dindia : low ...

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... forest ...

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... forest ...

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Deal with ...  
not forest ...

Rome

November 22, 95

PAU

Overnight Panel on Sustainable  
Development

Members

- ① Mr. Lars Kristofersen  
Stockholm Environment Institute
- ② Prof. Nandivamba Rukuni  
University of Zimbabwe
- ③ Dr. M. Tolla, Cairo
- ④ Dr. Alvaro Umara, San Jose
- ⑤ M. S. Swaminatha

## Terms of Reference

- (a) Review work related to sustainable development in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, with a view to identifying specific issues, gaps and opportunities for action which require the special attention of FAO
- b) Provide policy advice on how FAO may more effectively provide leadership on sustainable development issues which fall within its mandate, and contribute more effectively to initiatives on similar issues led by other institutions

c) Provide advice on how FAO could better assist its Member Nations in formulating policies toward and implementing sustainable agriculture and rural development.

Organization

Sustainable Development Department

Assistant Director General, Henri Carsalade

(a) Rural Development and Agrarian

Reform Division

Director: Mr G. Cordillo de Anda

(b) Research, Extension and Training

Division

Director: Mr. Stein W. Bie

(c) Women and People's Participation

Division

Ms Leena Kirjavainen

(a) Environmental Information  
Management Service

Chief: M. Bied - Charreton

(b) Environmental and Sustainable  
Development Coordinating Unit

Chief: L. S. Boleño

Dr Henri Carealade

Tel: 39-6-52251

Fax: 36-6-52253064

E-mail: [henri.carealade@fao.org](mailto:henri.carealade@fao.org)

## Issues

① Biological security fundamental to sustainable food security

② Food security

Environmental

Demographic

Gender

Employment

Dimensions

③ Issues

① Genetic issues: Technology, economic policies, trade, resource conservation

② Geographic issues: Hot spots

③ Gender issues: Feminization of poverty and agriculture

# Slides

FAO - Agriculture Toward 2010

IFPRI - 2010.

Number of persons food insecure:

800 million

Majority in Asia

Food supplies per capita: 18%,

more than what they were

30 years ago.

## Contrasts

### Industrialized Countries

Further intensification of  
farming: environmental  
disasters

### Developing Countries

Failure to intensify and  
diversify will be a social  
disaster - increased unemployment

# Generic issues

Economics (Trade)

Ecology (Natural resource conservation)

Equity - Gender, TRIPS

Energy

Employment

Geographic : Sub-Saharan Africa  
South & SE Asia

## Gender

To reach sustainable food security  
both resource sustainability  
and social equity are important

Develop indicators of sustainable  
food security

Critical variables  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Endogenous} \\ \text{Exogenous} \end{array} \right.$

# Sustainable Agricultural & Rural Development (SARD)

(i) Food security by ensuring an appropriate and sustainable balance between self-sufficiency and self-reliance

(ii) Employment and income generation

(iii) Natural resource conservation and environmental protection and enhancement

(iv) Social equity: intra- and inter-generational equity

(v) Policies to promote both equity and entrepreneurship

(vi) Natural resource accounting systems

Demographic profile in developing  
countries : Predominance of  
Youth.

How to attract & retain youth  
in farming?

Intellectually stimulating and  
economically rewarding.

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Department established in June, 1994

Ms A Hilmi

Ms N. Scialabba.

22 Nov Rome

Dr Jacques Diouf

International J Agenda 21

in FAO's programmes

Trans-sectoral programmes

like research, education

Extension in the Director

Ever-green revolution - how to  
achieve it? how to do it!

① Concept of sustainability

② How do we apply

in a given environment  
(taking into consideration the  
constraints)

③ How can each Dept. of

FAO act according  
to those guidelines?

## Three major areas of agreement

- (1) Success in sustainable food security will be directly proportional to success in achieving environmental security
- (2) Sustainability - should include the equity, gender & economic dimensions
- (3) The precise operational definition of sustainability will vary

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Target: People & Environment

Social capital and institutions

National / household food security

— should be reduced to the individual.

Technology - institutions - policies

# ↓ Research, Extension & Training

Director (Mr. Stein Rice)

## Sustainability

- (a) Nature Capital - land, water, forests, biodiversity
- (b) Human Capital:  
Traditional knowledge, modern technology,
- (c) Institutional Capital.
- (d) Societal Capital

How to utilise these Capitals?

Intra and inter-generational equity

strengthening the institutional infrastructure

Support to NARS & linkages with CGIAR.

How to measure impact?

# Women & People's Participation

## Division

Mrs Leena Kirjavainen

Caris  
Copenhagen  
Beijing

implementation  
of  
recommendations

### Plan of Action for Women

coordinating role

Data on gender related

issues

Contributions of women  
to agricultural GDP.

Role of religion & culture  
ownership rights to lands

# III Rural Development & Agrarian Reform Division

Mr. A. Cordillo de Arda (Mexico)

Building Coalitions  
Justice (Equity)  
Importance of land reform

- i) Impact on poverty
- ii) " " productivity and sustainability
- iii) " " attracting & retaining youth
- iv) Stopping unplanned migration of poor to cities

Efficiency - Equity

November 22

W Environmental Information Management  
Service

Mr. M. Bied - Charreton.

Natural Resource Management

Local - GIS

National - GIS - MAPS Data Bases

Regional - GIS - MAPS Data Bases

Demand driven approach  
rather than technology driven

Information Villages : Information Shops.

Meteorological Land  
Management ← water  
Buckley Pest

Interacts among various units  
This Division is in charge of  
Methodologies

## Issues

Indicators of Sustainability

Measurement of Carrying Capacity

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Factor

Prepare a check list of ~~of~~ criteria which should go into the development of sustainability indicators.

Include a Gender Code in such an index and Carrying capacity of the supporting ecosystem.

Sustainability Charter

Charter for Ag. Sustainability

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Status of Forests

1. Description

V Environmental + Sustainable  
Development Coordinating Unit

Chief: M. L. S. Botero

Mechanisms . i) <sup>Steering</sup> ~~Screening~~ Committee  
on Environment + Sustainable  
Development

ii) Inter departmental Working  
Groups

climate change

Biodiversity

Combating desertification

Integrated Coastal Area

Development -

( Fisheries

Deft )

K-2 Software for

measuring sustainability

Working Group on Energy,

particularly bio fuels.

Pollution Working Group

# Inter departmental Working Group on Land Use Planning

Has developed guidelines for measuring the sustainability of land use.

Thrust areas | Food Security & Nutrition  
Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development

IPM  
Integrated plant nutrition systems

52 indicators have been identified for measuring sustainability

Indicators need to be developed for Mountain ecosystems.

Indicators

Soil Health card

Local

National

Regional

Global

Integrated Intensive Farming  
Systems Sustainability card

FAO Charter for Sustainable  
Agriculture

UN World Charter for  
Nature

Village level charter for

Nature with a

Training Manual for  
village teachers

Desertification : Costing of  
anti-desertification  
measures

VI Energy : Indicators of energy  
in relation to sustainability

Energy intensity in agricultural  
production

Energy Risk :

Renewable & non-  
renewable

Transitional Energy

Resources

Renewable fuels. —

Biofuels.

Energy Working Group

Cross cutting issues :

How do you manage?

Recommendation

Field testing / verification

Pilot / Pioneer projects

to be prepared &

passed on to the

Division

Pioneer Projects : How

to develop and implement?

Vertical & horizontal  
dimensions . - how to  
integrate ?

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Linkages

Mr Sawadogo ( A D A , Agriculture )

Dr M. Zehri , Chairman of

Inter - departmental Group on  
Environment & Sustainable

Development + Director of  
Plant Protection Division

Dr. Sombrock , Director, Land &

Water Division

Land + Water : Agro - climate

conditions

Soil Map of the world.

AquaStat: Water use  
data base

Land Quality Indicators.

World Bank + FAO

Global climate observing  
system - WMO

Global Terrestrial

observing system -

FAO, UNESCO, UNEP,

World Bank.

Global ocean observing  
system

Data base on current

Land use patterns: There

is need to develop this

Dr Zohri

Linkages: - Achieving  
the horizontal dimension.

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Should it be formal or  
informal?

Tool: Boles - departmental working  
groups.

Resources have been provided  
for cross-cultural issues.

Plant Production & Protection

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Concept of Sustainability.  
Specificity to site.

Sustainability at the  
household level -

Women's enterprises

Physical sustainability  
of the farm.

Causes of decline of productivity

System wide sustainability

Plant Genetic Resources

IPM.

Prof. Sawadogo

Linkages <sup>with</sup> SD are

more advice

Better to retain

Genetic Resources

Plant Genetic Resources

Animal "

Risk "

Forest "

will be integrated after  
leipzig meeting

Commission on Genetic Resources

Swadlow & Randalls with

be gradual.

Protect animals, then  
forestry & finally fisheries

Review of undertaking is  
in progress.

The principle of broadening  
has been approved

Agro-biodiversity conservation  
& sustainable & equitable  
use.

Costed global plan of action  
145 countries have developed  
State of resources reports

Open & participatory process  
11 Regional meetings

Interaction through Internet

The two reports will be sent  
to Governments in March, 96

Inter-governmental Conference  
on PAR at Leipzig.

Assessment

concrete + costed plan of action

Genetic Resources in a  
Farming Systems context:

Convention on Biological

Diversity

Protocol of the Convention

on Agro-biodiversity.

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Water Shared Water Resources

access to biological  
resources + access to  
technology

Impact of climate change

— anticipatory research:  
Inhabitation hydrological cycles

Recommendations

Technology

(a) Producing More but producing differently —

Where do we start?

(b) Anticipatory approach to research in relation to climate change

New Green Revolution

Ever-green revolution

Fisheries - Sustainable

Capture + culture fisheries.

|| International Code of Conduct  
for ~~sustainable~~ <sup>Responsible</sup> fisheries

Law of the Sea: Sustainable  
management of EEZ

a new UN agreement  
for regulating the  
exploitation of the high seas

Social, Human + Institutional  
Capital. Dr de Haan (ADA,

Economics + Social

Analysis Department

Institutions which govern  
the price mechanisms.  
Optimising the benefits of  
scarce resources -

Economics of biodiversity.  
How to value genetic  
resources?

Economic Analysis Dept and  
Agri. Dept are cooperating  
in the area Farmer's Rights

In situ versus ex-situ  
conservation

Next Round of GATT  
negotiations is likely to  
deal with environment and  
trade.

FAO compiles information on  
food budgets and  
forecasts demands and needs,

Sixth World Food Survey  
will be published in  
December, 95

# Sustainable Food security for

Ten billion

Environmental accounting system has been developed for natural resource.

National Accounts can take them into consideration

## Economic aspects of Food Security

(a) Access to food : purchasing power

Access to productive resources

(b) Availability  
Household

income  
purchasing power

Total global stocks of food are falling

# Food Security

Household  
level

Relate definition to end use.

Nutrition

Market

Production strategies

Reserves.

Employment

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## Forestry

Dr. de Mortalbert, Director,  
Forestry Policy & Planning Division

Sustainable forests management

Wood + non wood

forest products

Economic, ecological  
and social functions of forest

15.4 billion ha/year —

forest degradation

causes: Rural poverty, expansion  
agriculture

Promote  
Sustainable forestry development -

rather than

Sustainable forest management

Social dimensions —

community forest development

Natural Forests

Sustainable Distinct

Forestry Plan

Recommendations

Conservation forestry

~~Restoration~~

Community forestry

commercial forestry

TFAP — difficulties

Recommendations

Reclamation of waste lands

Land & Forest Depts

Joint Studies

FAO deals with the  
technology, sociology &  
cultural context of  
farming.

## Women & Development

Social revolution is essential

Food Security. Accessibility

Nutritional balance ) Adequacy  
Availability

Implementation of the Beijing  
Platform for Action

80% of the Technical staff  
of FAO have been trained  
in gender issues.

## Population issues

Creation of service,  
there providing an  
institutional base  
to deal with Populations  
and Development.

## People's Participation

Service set up in  
January 96.

Strengthening civil  
society organisations

Rural Development and  
Agrarian Reform Division

Dynamic state of  
land tenure systems

Gender issues in land  
tenure

Indicators on social and  
economic issues in  
participation

Land tenure system to  
promote sustainability

Where to target?  
What should be the  
priorities;

Institutional innovations

# Sustainable Development Department

## Catalyst of change

Human Capital.

Malthus revisited - 1998

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What are the impact points?

Coalition of the Concerned,

IIFS network,  
Sustainable

Information for Development

Local level - information age.

Policy : Cooperation

Ms Nadia Scialabba.

Ms Angela Hilmi

Mr Dick ~~Free~~ ~~Tena~~ Trenchard

Mrs Catherine ~~Ang~~ Gauriy  
Gauriy.

Ms Angela Hilmi c/o Mr Ceresalade

Send a copy of Farmer's Rights  
Book.

November 22

Rome.

Implementation Framework for  
Farmers' Rights

Dr M. Zekic

Mr C. Stannard

Cary Fowler

~~Mr. Monica~~ Mr. Mencini

① Contract for the Farmers Rights  
Workshop

② Participation of UPOV is  
very important - remind  
Barry Green grass

January 9, 1995

SIDA support to the N.I. Vavilov Centre  
at MSRF

Report of M.E.S. Flint and V. Gardhinathi

Vavilov Centre: Main objective is to  
promote and strengthen community  
involvement in the conservation and  
sustainable utilization of biological diversity

Page 10 : 4.7 ; 4.8

Page 11 4.13.

Page 15 5.6 - Accounts

Page 20. 6.14 & 6.15

Page 23 - 7.5 & 7.6 - Training

Page 24. 7.7, 7.10, 7.11

Page 25. 7.14

Pages 26 & 27 - 7.17, 7.18, 7.19.

Page 29-30 - 8.8

Page 30. 8.10, 8.11

Page 33. 9.2 ; 9.3

SIDA priority areas

PP1 P present

Biodiversity for sustainable production  
and a focus on local needs and  
resource-poor households (SIDA, 1994)

Page 32: 12.4. Preparation  
of syllabus.

- ① Page 10
- Page 11
- Page 12
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January 15 - 18, 1996

Technical Consultation on an  
Implementation Framework for Farmers'  
Rights

1961: Technical Meeting on Plant  
Exploration and Introduction - FAO

1967: FAO/IBP Technical Conference  
on the Exploration, Utilization and  
Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources

1979, 1981, 1983 - FAO conferences

1983 - FAO Commission on PGR  
and

International Undertaking  
on Plant Genetic Resources.

FAO - Global Biodiversity Convention -  
World Trade Agreement.

The Global Plan of Action on  
PGR.

Fourth International Technical  
Conference Leipzig, Germany, 17-23,

June 1996

Major purpose: Adoption of a Global  
Plan of Action

The FAO Global Plan of Action focuses  
on Farmers' Rights as a primary  
mechanism "to protect the rights  
of the providers of genetic resources"

The role of providers, collectors  
and users

1991 Keystone Center: Global initiative  
for the security and sustainable use  
of plant genetic resources.

1992 SARDC - Future Food  
Security and Plant Genetic Resources

SAREC

1 to 2 Nov, 95

Plant Genetic Resources  
for Food and Agriculture:  
Towards a Multilateral  
agreement.  
Sastakolm Initiative.

February 14-16, 1996

Hotel Rives Rolle.

42, Route de Lausanne, CH. 1180, Rolle

Tel. (021) 825 3491

Fax (021) 825 3309

CUIAR Genetic Resources Policy

Committee

Members

- ① Geoffrey Hawtin
- ② Bo Bengtsson
- ③ Jung Benz
- ④ Rob Bertram
- ⑤ Adel El Beltagy
- ⑥ Norah Okombo
- ⑦ Setiyati Sastrapradya
- ⑧ Tim Reeves, CIMMYT

Involved

Frank Begeham

Cary Fowler

Barry Greengrass

Jeff Mc Neely

Tim Reeves

Dathijf Geuze

Gabrielle Parsley (Not  
coming)

Olivia Vent - Rapporteur:

1) Form of Report

Writers to reflect different viewpoints.

---

Jeff Mc Neely

DOCW.

Adequacy of COBD for  
agriculture - Biodiversity  
Convention does not address

this issue

Green Revolution: Profit was not  
be motive

Gene Revolution: Built on profit  
motives

Convention was dominated by  
pharmaceutical and not by agricultural  
genetic resources.

# Main Actors in the Conservation Stage

- ① Private Sector: emphasis on market place agility
- ② Public Sector: emphasis on stable and codified process
- ③ Independent Sector: tradition of critical thought.

For-profit private sector, has great influence

Scarcely policy hierarchies

Politicians need timely & location specific recommendations

Increasing demand on stewardship resources.

Global advertisement expenditure

Same as GNP of Burkina Faso

Mega-vertebrates like elephant, panda and the tiger dominated the conservation scenarios for too long.

## Conservation principles

Save - study - use.

Relationship between cultural and biological diversity

Clause: on Access to genetic

resources on the basis of

bilateral negotiation and

prior informed consent (mutually agreed terms)

This clause may harm agriculture

CA System should continue

to promote free exchange

at least in food crops

① Free access to germplasm

② Policy framework for  
promoting agricultural research  
for public good

③ Need for more  
communication among  
principal stakeholders,

④ CG system should invest  
more on policy research  
in relation to CR.

Promote self-reliance  
within countries.

Relationship between nature  
conservation and agriculture

# 1. Suggestions of the C.R. Policy Council

① Policies towards C.R. in relation to food security.

Prepare a paper for the World Food Summit in November, 96. - chair of CA, IAR should attend.

② Free access to germplasm of food security crops.

## ③ Genetic Resources and Sustainable Food Security

<sup>FAO</sup>  
④ Workshop meeting: ① CA, IAR in relation to the private sector and biotechnology industry

⑤ Role of CA, IAR in the implementation of the Action Plans. - <sup>proactive analysis</sup>

⑥ Strong presence of CA, IAR  
Collective presence of CA, IAR.

Item 2 on the Agenda

International Technical Conference  
at Leipzig

Global Status Report

Action Plan

State of P&R Report

Based on country reports.

Country Consultancies were contracted through IPARI.

Global Plan of Action (with costs)

Major item for discussion at Leipzig - 100 Million \$/year expenses for implementing the Plan.

Plan contains 17 Activity areas.

In situ ) conservation  
Ex situ )

utilization - Participatory breeding  
Institutional back-up.

Restoration of biodiversity  
in war torn regions, e.g.  
Rwanda, Somalia, etc.

Revision of Undertaking to make

---

it a protocol of the  
CBD.

FAO Commission meeting on PGR  
in April will consider the  
funding situation.

Role of private sector -  
biodiversity.

Item 3 on the Agenda

Tokyo meeting of the  
Conference of Parties to CBD.

Biosafety protocol.

Coastal and marine biodiversity

Growing recognition in COP  
of agricultural issues.

Food & agriculture issues are  
to be accorded priority.

CAIAR should influence  
SABSTA of COP.

COP-III. Buenos Aires.

CAIAR and Agro -

biodiversity

Chair to make a statement

Agenda item 3

CAIAR Credentials

Genoplasm & breeding material

Varities Sui generis system.

Patents - gene constructs, Vaccines  
licensing of Biotech

Material Transfer Agreement

Re-write / Patents

Sui generis system

II Recommendations (Contd)

5

COP-II = Buenos Aires, 1996

CAIAR - Dgs - biodiversity sharing statement by EG chair - CAIAR.

6) IPR policies: Re-write

1994  
1995

CAIAR approvals  
a) Patents  
b) Swiss patent system

Tim Rees  
to reformulate  
the statement

Breeder's Rights  
Farmer's Rights

Inkinnatural Public Good

Pre - CBD ) specify  
Post - CBD )

Partnership with the private sector developed countries  
developing countries  
Biotechnological products

## Recommendation

CAIPR should prepare a position paper on achieving the objectives of Farmers' Rights. The Soli-center Committee on IPR will undertake this task (Dr Reeves) Participatory research should be promoted

India - Center Working Group  
on Genetic Resources

Centres are short of \$ 1 Million  
for genetic resources research.

Gene Bank Review

of all centers was  
completed.

The report contains 27  
recommendations.

Synthesis report + individual  
centres' reports.

FAO participated in the  
review.

Chair: Dr. Innes

Centres are preparing their  
response.

SINGER: System wide  
utilization on genetic  
resources - data base &  
information system.

Data bases are being prepared for a specific programme, each centre for their mandate scope.

National transfer system is working well (standard exchange form),

Disaggregated exemplars of FBO - detailed data are being written up.

# Farmers' Rights

Rolle. February 15

## National legislation

Int. Community Gene Fund  
Indicators — for donations  
                  \ for distribution

## Ethics and Equity Workshop

- ① Indicators for assessment of contributions, pay distribution (in relation to genetic conservation + enhancement)
- ② Indicators to assess IPR contributions.
- ③ Ethical aspects of collection and testing (prior, informed consent)

location : Brazil

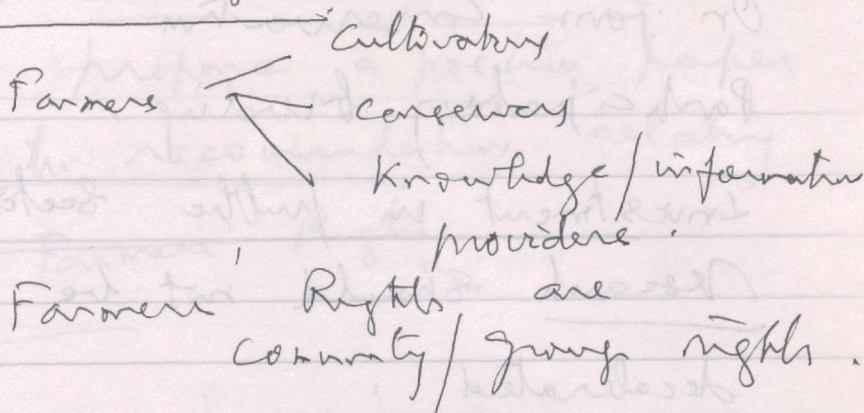
April, 1997

- ② Gender dimensions of Equity (Beijing Platform for Action in relation to women + environment)

# MUSE ( Multilateral System for Exchange )

Related to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA)  
Should be related to food security crops — self-pollinated + clonally propagated material

# Farmers' Rights



## Global Community Gene Fund

National Community Gene Fund.

Local communities

How to compensate?

|| National level - Start at the  
Country level; so that others  
can learn.

CAIRB: should support  
the eight steps + participatory  
breeding

On farm conservation  
Participatory breeding,  
Investment in public sector  
Research should not be  
decelerated.

Farmers Rights are  
important for continued  
involvement of youth in  
farming and for the  
conservation of agro-biodiversity

Social prestige and  
Economic incentives.

CAIAR

Participatory research

should be promoted.

CAIAR should bring out  
a position paper on

Farmers' Rights other than  
cash compensation

Decision

Inter-center Committee on IPR

will prepare a position paper  
on the recommendations relating  
to Farmers' Rights

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## Agenda 5

Equity & ethics issues

General paper: Dr. Schuller  
Harvard

- (a) Indicators - criteria
- (b) IPR - from informed consent
- (c) Ethical issues - bio safety
- (d) Gender dimensions - Beijing Platform
- (e) collaboration with private industry

Workshop: Brazil, 1997 April -

# Output Guidelines for dealing with equity and ethical aspects in CA, AR.

Invite some one from Human Genome Project.

How to measure the impact on equity? Increase in productivity and reduction in prices — are important gains in terms of equity.

Focus: Workshop on Ethical Values and Equity on research methods & approaches in relation to CA, AR.

Financing: Governments of Switzerland & Sweden

(SIDA)

Collaboration: IUCN

~~TUSG~~

UPOV

To protect the largest possible  
number of species.

Protection Scope:

Sale and production  
for commercial marketing  
(commercial transactions)

Novelty is common to 1978 & 1991.

1991 UPOV Act: Essentially

derived variety clause  
may have advantages for  
developing countries.

Once the 1991 Act comes into  
force, 1978 Act will not be  
available. May become  
operational in 1997.

Mexico, Brazil, China -  
they are all in the pipeline.  
No Asian Member State so far -

19 April, 96 Meeting of UPOV  
in Rome before the PAO  
Commission on PA R meeting,  
UPOV - one country one Vote  
Organization.

USA changed its law in  
April 1995 to introduced  
the essentially derived variety  
concept.

|| Farmers have right to  
plant back under the US law  
but not to sell

Mr Matthias Geuze

Counsellor, Intellectual Property  
and Investment Division

Secretary, TRIPS Council  
World Trade Organization, Geneva.

Mr. Adrian Otten is the  
Director of the Division in WTO

TRIPS covers all aspects  
of intellectual property.

Patents or sui generis system

Provision exist for compulsory  
licensing:

Review will be taken  
after 4 years, i.e. 1999.

Sui generis system acceptable

to WTO — UPOV 1978?

Activities in WTO during 1995-96

TRIPS Council will consider  
Plant variety protection only  
in 1999

First statutory review  
in mid-1997

# WTO Committee on Trade and Environment

Impact of multilateral  
trade agreement on  
environment. Report will  
be presented at the Ministerial  
conference to be held in  
Singapore in December 1996.

Plant Patent: exist in USA,  
Australia, Japan for  
proccess.

|| CA, AR may keep informed  
|| of the Singapore discussions

# MUSE

FAO Commission invited IPART  
to prepare a paper on the  
potential for a multi-lateral  
system. — 4 consultants  
Opine Statis quo. with  
a multi-lateral funding mechanism  
Bilateral route

Food crops alone — Coverage.

Should FAO Commission  
be the oversight body?

Should a multi-lateral  
system for Food Security  
crops operate under the  
protocol dealing with the  
Int. Undertaking on PAR  
JRA?

Equitable Genetic Resources

2) Access: Authenticity &

South - South <sup>self-interest</sup> exchange

1) Food Security crops - Coverage

3) Membership of AVSB - only government

4) Convention on Biodiversity -

FAO Protocol on PAR -

CBSI Revised International Undertaking

How to conserve the strengths  
of present PAR system?

Give recognition to the  
role of CA, AR.

Coverage: Major food  
security crops of Agric.  
biodiversity -

5) FAO: Food Summit - Special Resolution

A range of options are  
given in the document.

Complexity is inherent.

The document's purpose is to provide  
a clear and concise summary of the  
key findings and recommendations.

The document is structured as follows:  
1. Introduction  
2. Background  
3. Methodology  
4. Results  
5. Discussion  
6. Conclusions

The document is intended to provide  
a clear and concise summary of the  
key findings and recommendations.

(b) People in the forest  
are not just a resource, but a  
community with their own  
values and beliefs.

and the forest is a complex  
ecosystem with many different  
species of plants and animals.

- (c) Good and bad - wood forest
- (d) Part of the environment
- (e) Natural as human made

Jakarta, March 2-8, 96

World Commission on Forests and  
Sustainable Development

Asia: Accounts for more than  
80% of the world's tropical  
timber trade. 500 million people  
live in absolute poverty. Almost  
4 million ha are being cleared each  
year; in addition mining of  
the more valuable timber species is  
a serious problem.

Forests and Food, Water, energy,  
health, livelihood and climate  
security

# Working Panel 1

## Sustainable and Equitable use and management of Forests

### I Forests and Poverty Alleviation

Positive trends: Exciting turning point  
Policy environment in world forestry

1. Holistic approach: (a) Economic, ecological, social, equity and ethical considerations - conservation, community and commercial forestry - harmony
- (b) People inside forests

(traditional forest dwellers) and those living in adjoining areas - forest dependent societies

- (c) Wood and non-wood forest products
- (d) Plants, animals + microorganisms
- (d) natural and human made forests. Indicators
- (e) Gender dimensions

2) New institutional structures  
for holistic and participatory  
management and consequent change  
in existing forest laws

a) Joint Forest Management

b) Negotiated Management  
structures

c) culture and situation specific  
Management structures - Village  
Development Boards of Nagaland

3) Forests and sustainable

livelihoods: Land tenure systems,

a) Property rights and access to resources

b) Forests and eco-jobs -

value addition to wood and

non-wood products - Marketing  
Bamboo & rattan industries

c) Restoration and rehabilitation  
of degraded forests

Women & Nursery

d) Productivity and profitability -  
wasteland development - Home Gardening

3) National Strategy for Sustainable and equitable management  
Policy Reform - Substrate requirements  
Consortium or coalition of  
the concerned

- i) Government
- ii) Civil society
- iii) Corporate sector
- iv) Academia and Research institutions
- v) Financial institutions
- vi) Bilateral and Multilateral donors

Triple  
Goals

- (a) Conserve remaining forests
- (b) Rehabilitate degraded forests
- (c) Promote farm and social forestry for community needs

IV Causes of degradation  
and solutions: Ecological  
and cultural landscapes

Generic & Specific Causes.

Solutions: Agro-forestry  
Rotational agriculture

Create an economic stake  
in conservation

Role of shifting cultivation - extremely  
heterogeneous - social, cultural ~~and~~ ecological  
diversities

V Information empowerment and  
Capacity building: New technologies  
&  
New Forest

Technology, Training, Management  
(roads) and Trade.  
Techno-infrastructure

State holders - Specific programmes

Forest conservers

Forest dwellers

Commercial interests

Forest clearers - dependant  
societies

## VI Resources:

Financial, technical and managerial resources.

Sustained financial support over many years.

## ~~Ecological and~~

## VII Solutions to Forest degradation due to <sup>land use</sup> systems

(a) should take into account systems socio-cultural and ecological perspectives. e.g., shifting cultivation  
Incremental pathway depending on ecological and social cultural factors. — take into account ecologically and socially important keystone species at a systems level.

(b) water — protection of hydrologic cycles & water security is important.

(c) Cultural and ecological landscapes approach

# VIII Biodiversity Conservation

## Priorities

Coastal Mangrove forests  
 Mountain Ecosystems

) - Hot spot locations

Strengthen in situ and ex situ conservation and support, reward, and revitalise indigenous genetic conservation traditions

IPR - Sui generis systems -  
 Knowledge  
 Germplasm  
 Systems  
 (Saved groves)

Community reward  
 Farmers' Rights  
 Germplasm contributions

Biodiversity Convention : National sovereignty  
 National & international dimensions  
International agreements

World Trade Agreement -

Legislation - Sui generis systems  
 Biodiversity Convention  
 World Trade Agreement - Sui generis systems

# Pioneer Project : Inokana Rainforest Programme

Biodiversity + Poverty Alleviation  
and Sustainable Livelihoods  
Direct - cultivation -

Indirect - IPR -

Those who have conserved are poor, while those who are utilising are rich.

Conservation + Value addition  
in terms of knowledge

Biodiversity & Sustainable utilisation

- Social contract between companies & local communities
- Recognition + reward

Transfer Privileges

① Equity : Shift in power structure  
New ownership systems

Commission could provide the  
Inter-governmental Panel on Forests.

Reorient the mind-set —

Indicators for making the  
Shift - New Managers.  
Gaps in Government Report

② What will not be in the  
intergovernmental report (because  
of political aspects)  
— Concentrate on such areas

What governments are  
likely to place under the  
carpet.

③ Transnational crimes - code of  
conduct

④ Empowerment of people:  
social, cultural, ecological  
landscape.

## Priorities

Gender

- ① Equity ← Economic terms  
Land rights; IPR.  
Ecology  
Employment

## ② Policy Framework

- ③ Institutional Structures for  
converting policy into  
achievement

---

## Minister for Environment of Indonesia

- ① Target for GDP growth: 7% per annum
- ② How to achieve this growth rate without environmental harm?

# Stakeholders Groups

## ① Environmental Advocacy

Mr Hadi Pranono.  
Ms Latifah Hendrah

Consumer awareness - gender.

## ② Scientific Research

Human Resource Development.

Natural Funding Mechanism for forestry  
End of scientific imperialism research.

## ③ Indigenous People

# General Lessons for Public Hearing

① Indigenous Peoples' problems  
and rights - tribal women

② Developmental paradigms -  
unsustainable consumption

③ Harmony of interests - local,  
national and global.

④ New Guinea: Rape of the forests -  
concept companies - certification

(5) Afforestation Funds. The work should be carried out by the local people / indigenous people.

(6) Conflict resolution mechanism for settling community claims  
Community Mapping.

(7) Forests of Surinam, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Burma and other countries are being mined by unscrupulous companies (Company MUSA, an Indonesian company, has gone to ~~Indonesia~~ Surinam). Make a black list of companies which should not be given any concession.

(8) Pioneer Project for sustainable forest management

Iwokrama.

(9) Amnesty Environment: Watch dog & Monitoring Mechanism.

March 4, 96

Forests, Trade & Environment

Issues

(a) Consumption & demand

~~(a)~~ Pricing - subsidies -  
time cost not taken  
into account -  
internalising the  
environmental cost will  
put up the cost.

(b) Supply side -

sustained yield -

technology - Code  
of conduct for industry.

Role of Govt + NGOs  
in monitoring, certification  
system. Competitiveness of  
products

(c) Equity issues: in the  
context of production, trade  
and environment.

ownership situations. Role of

## Community in management.

Forest industry of Indonesia supports the policies of Government of Indonesia

Industry welcomes eco-labelling

Indonesian Forest concessions: The yield is high and regeneration is fast.

Eco-labelling criteria: Indicators will have to be developed.

- (a) Ecological health
- (b) Economic viability
- (c) ~~Social~~ impact - benefit sharing

Local people should be share holders of companies operating in the forest concessions.

Trade Flows. (a) Philippines are net importers for Sabah and Brazil; formerly exporter

(b) Thailand is the biggest importer of tropical timber in the world.

Tuesday, March 5, 1991

East Kalimantan

Jakarta to Balikpapan Airport in  
in East Kalimantan + later by  
Helicopter

P. T. International Timber Corporation,  
Indonesia (ITCI)

Has concession for over 400,000 ha of  
prime virgin forest for 20 years  
The company wishes to practice  
sustainable utilization

Saw: a) selective cutting

b) Nursery area.

c) Conservation Forest (about  
400 ha)

d) Plantation forest

e) Village development (Bina Desa)

including irrigation for about 50 ha  
of rice.

ITCI project could probably be

taken as a case study for illustrating the principles that should govern sustainable and equitable forest management

Case studies: ITCI consensus  
Duskrama Project

Recommendation: (1) World Forest Organisation (WFO)

Members: Governments

NCS

Corporate Sector.

IURFO and ITTO could be organs of WFO. Build on the existing FAO Division of Forestry.

(2) Start with a discussion on two cultures — Forests for livelihoods & Forests for Commerce.

(3) Amnesty Environment: Revive the idea — credible early warning system. Proactive action rather than post-mortem action.

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Visited ITCI's consensus as well as Kiari Hulani's consensus site.

# Indonesia

Forests: 144 Billion ha

Protected forests: 30 Billion ha

Nature Reserve: 19 Billion ha

Production Forests: 64 Billion ha

Concession Forests 30 "

500 Forest concessions

90 trees are planted for every tree cut.

## Sustainable & Equitable Management Criteria - Indicators

Conservation - Economics

Commerce - Ecology

Community - Employment

New breed of system  
analysts and managers

Training of new breed Forest  
Managers

Public Policy framework

Institutional structures

Monitoring measures  
poverty alleviation

H.O. President ~~Soekarno~~ Soeharto

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Indonesia's principles:

Sustainable Forest Management  
Rights of the unborn  
Ecology, Economics and Employment  
Monitoring System - Satellite  
and GIS Monitoring

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WCFSM Secretariat

John Sheare

Arnoldo Contreras

Hane D'erville

Kilaparti Ranakrishna.

Ms Ameena Dennis

Ms Ellen Permato

---

Mr Bob Nassan, Indonesian  
Forestry leader

GIS and Satellite monitoring

A Vietnam and an outstanding  
organiser, has played a  
leading role in Indonesia's forestry  
development.

Nov 7, Jakarta

WCFSO

Comm - Panel interaction

Issues

- ① Concession Management - Commitment to sustainable + equitable management
- ② Conflict resolution. Regulation and control of wealth and power.

③ Emmy Harfield: Did her thesis work at ITCI concession in East Kalimantan.

After 20 years of logging, the area is dominated by various shrubs. Pioneer species are subjugated by others.

114 species are cut now, as against 20 species twenty years ago. Only 20 ~~big~~ logging companies

out of 537 concessions are observing sustainability regulations.

#### 4) Environmental Impact Analysis

Biological invasion of weeds like Lantana, Aekima ~~and~~ is expanding in logged areas.

#### 5) Human Rights Concerns:

To monitor the impact on the rights of the unborn.

#### 6) World Resource Institute Viewpoint

Excellent hearing but China, Malaysia, Philippines, Cambodia were all missing. Key countries should be present.

7) Bob Nassan is a controversial figure. Being under his patronage was wrong for the Commission.

W. Smith of Tropentopos has not ~~been~~ been giving correct picture.

⑧ Forest fires, Coal in the soil arising from shifting cultivation causes serious forest fires of 1983 ~~fire~~ is an example.

⑨ Conversion of Peat land into rice fields - questionable merit lowland forests are rich in

⑩ Canadian Hearing } biodiversity, but are being converted into plantations  
Logging companies are powerful & NGOs are weak.

Transparent review of the Commission's report is essential by key stakeholders - broad process of review is essential.

Make a distinction between deforestation & logging

Lessons: Vocabulary may be similar but realities are different.

Forest communities depend for their well being not so much on world trade as on the integrity of nearby land, water, soils and forests.

Management structures of a participatory mode. - how to develop them.

New breed of Forest Managers - integrating principles of ecology, economics and equity (gender and economic terms).

Anil Banerjee, a forester ~~who~~ pioneered such of the community management work in West Bengal & later worked for the World Bank.

Future: What will happen under the global emphasis on privatisation and on the market?

## Questions

forest <sup>management</sup> utilization

- (a) What is sustainable development?
- (b) What should be the strategy for biodiversity conservation? <sup>define criteria + indicators with trade-offs</sup>
- (c) What should be the strategy for poverty alleviation in relation to forest dwellers and forest dependant communities?
- (d) What should be the strategy for meeting commercial needs? <sup>both for home & foreign trade.</sup>
- (e) What is the likely impact of globalization, privatization and market economy?
- (f) ~~How does ~~one~~~~ Can we achieve genuine participatory management, involving all the stake holders?
- (g) ownership rights & right to access among indigenous communities

k) Training a new cadre of Forest Managers capable of viewing problems from the social, ethical, equity and environmental angles in an integrated manner

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Ford Foundation  
Reorganization of Programs  
(Ms. Susan Benesford)

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I Challenges for Democracies:  
Peace, equity and governance.

II Challenges of Poverty and Community.  
Families and sustainable  
urban and rural livelihoods

III Challenges to Knowledge and  
Identity, Education, Arts  
and Culture

Discussion  
Investment  
Linda Strumpf

General Management  
Baron Terry

Seminars  
Presented  
Barry Gatersman

South Africa

Monday, March 25, 1996

Johannesburg

I Panel on the legacies of the Apartheid

Enquiry of reversing 40 years of apartheid  
policies in housing, land, education,  
employment and the ownership of business  
Pathways of redressing racial inequalities:  
higher education, land reform, microenterprise  
development, rights and social justice and  
Racial, ethnic and gender diversity.

Panel Members . Chair: Mara McLean

- (a) Advocate Dikgang Moseneke,  
Chairman, Telkom.
- (b) Advocate Geoffrey Budlender,  
Director General - Designate  
Department of Land Affairs
- (c) Rich Mkhondo, Reuters News Agency

II Field Visit to Kallahong and Thokoza  
Townships

III Lunch Speaker: Hon. Tokyo Sexwale,  
Governor of Gauteng Province.  
Premier of Gauteng Province

IV Meeting with Justices of the Constitutional  
Court  
President of the Court: Arthur  
Chaskalson.

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Talks before the Government of National  
Unity

Challenges: Housing,  
Education  
Health care  
Economics - livelihoods

Settlements  
White Towne  
Black "locations" or townships,  
Worker Hostels,  
Squatter camps.

President Nelson Mandela: wishes to step down  
at the end of his term in 1999.

Successor: Thabo Mbeki?

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa: Secretary General of  
ANC.

10 years younger to M.beki

National Party: Former vehicle of Afrikaner  
white supremacy. F. W. de Klerk has  
been on the vanguard of change.

More than half of S. Africa's 38 million  
citizens - 95% of whom are black -  
live in poverty, earning less than  
Rands 300 per month (1 \$ = 4 Rands)

Unemployment: 38% among blacks.

4% " Whites

21% " Coloureds

11% " Indians

Minister without Portfolio: Jay Naidoo

Government of National Reconciliation  
Rainbow coalition of parties

## Field Trip to Kaitiaki and Tokonga

Worst hit by violence between 1990-94.

Yellow Mine dumps where gold was originally discovered in the late 1800s. White towns of Albiston and

Germiston are on the border

S. Africa's political miracle of 1994 has to become a social and economic miracle.

## South African Constitutional Court

Inaugurated by President Mandela on February 14, 95. Based in Johannesburg.

President of the Court:

Mr. Arthur Chaskalson.

Major aim is to deal with questions arising from the new constitution

Rich Mkhondo, Journalist

Convert the law of oppression into one of liberation. Reconstruction of a society

Geoffrey Budenda. People's lawyer-

Legal system provided some space for the blacks.

Bill of Rights: Could also become a method of entrenchment of power.

whites are talking about human rights -

Poor, powerless, dispossessed - should benefit from the Bill of Rights.

The civil service is inadequate to implement the reconstruction programme.

Public education is the key to

promoting human rights - Access to justice is important and

Critical, creative/strategic role of Ford Foundation -

Tribute to Frank Thomas

Dikgang Moseneke: Imprisoned

at the age of 15 for 10 years  
at Robben Island.

Apartheid severely undermined humanity

Legal definition of blacks: people  
belonging to the "aboriginal tribes"  
of Africa.

April 27, 1994: Was the

first time in 300 years when  
blacks were allowed to vote.

Law which prevented ~~black~~ black  
people to own land

Funeral of apartheid.

Land Reform Restitutive ~~communal~~  
and sustainable work.

Restitute land rights.

Redistribute land.

Security of Tenure

Hon. Tokyo Sexwale, Governor of  
Cape Province

Very heavy foreign debt.  
Cape generates 40% of the  
South Africa's GDP.

create a business environment, which  
create, etc. will enable to ~~transform~~

~~and~~ ~~method~~ ~~and~~ ~~market~~ ~~so~~ ~~through~~

~~Announcement~~ general investment.

Government expenditure can be  
controlled. Partnership is desired in  
a highly competitive economic environment.

Miracle of New South Africa - will it  
hold? Is it sustainable?

There is Mandelism after Mandela.

Priorities: Education, Housing,  
Water

Meeting the minimum needs is  
the highest priority.

Maintenance of continuous communication  
with the people.

# The Constitutional Court of South Africa

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Inaugurated by President Mandela on February 14, 1995, at Johannesburg.

Has jurisdiction for the implementation of the Bill of Rights

President: Hon. Arthur Chaskalson

Deputy President: Hon. Ismail Mohamed.

(Grandfather of Mr. Mohamed came from Port Blair in Orissa)

Interpretation and application of

Constitution: Mandate

Provincial Law

National " )

Concurrent list

Separate responsibility

There are 11 Judges - a single non-renewable term of 7 years.

Federal legislation relating to land rights is yet to be taken up.

Tuesday, March 26, 96

I The Union Buildings, Pretoria

Panel Discussion on Land Reform and  
NAO / Government Relations

Chair: Steven Lawry.

Panel: Derek Hanekom, Minister of  
Land Affairs

Joe Seremane, Chief Land  
Claims Commissioner

Brendon Pearce, Director, Land  
Communities

Kobus Kleynehan, Chief  
Director, South African  
Agricultural Union

II Technikon, Northern Transvaal

George Lengai, Rector.

Panel discussion on Higher Education  
Reform

Professor Sibusiso Bengu,  
Minister of Education

Ms Rachmat omer, Co-Director,  
Workers' Higher Education Project

Prof. Jaiam Reddy, Chair, National

Commission on Higher Education

Prof. George Lengai, Rector,

Technikum, Northern Transvaal.

Ford Foundation : I Land Reform -

working with a wide range of  
institutions. NAO, A.O, University  
etc. Land Reform Policies should  
be developed in consultation with  
civil society.

II Higher Education : Policies

relating to diversity, resource, management,  
leadership  
Grants to the National Commission on Higher  
Education.

# Land Reform + NAO - Government Relations

## Pretoria

Derek Hanekom: Land reform in the context of the history of dispossession on behalf of colour of the skin

Access to land  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{livelihood security} \\ \text{physical security} \end{array} \right.$

Starting point: Address the history of forced removal.

① Those who lost their land rights can lodge claims to the Land Claims Commission. The Commissioners will negotiate a settlement.

Land Claims Court: will settle disputes.

② Redistribution of land: access to land among the landless. People are taking advantage of the opportunity

Communal Property ~~Access~~ Access

Help people enter the land market.

Market ~~mechanism~~ mechanism of the state

operates.

g) Individual titles vs communal titles

Environmental damage also ~~occurs~~ occurs in individual land holdings

Affirmative action evokes fears.

(f) Agricultural Support: Access to land is the first step. Access to technology, services and market are important.

Legislation is not popular among all.

Land is a finite resource: reallocation of a finite resource. Property owners are afraid of losing their land.

Mr Joe Seremane

Land Reform

essential for reconciliation

(a) Restitution — analysis of claims

(b) Distribution

(c) ownership of land promotes self-reliance.

Restriction of land  $\begin{matrix} \text{urban} \\ \text{rural} \end{matrix}$   
(not based on retribution)

③ Brendon Pearce, Network of NGOs  
connected with land reform.

Looking at both rights to land and  
land development

local and national level roles of  
the Network.

Rural areas lack organization, unlike  
in urban areas

Need for capacity building and services  
is great

④ S.A. Agricultural Union. (Robus playntans)

State took land to give it to the white  
farmers for improving agricultural  
productivity. Most white farmers have  
sold their land on the basis of their

|| agricultural value

Continued agricultural production as  
a sustainable and profitable basis

S Africa is a poor agricultural  
country - 80% rainfed with low

rainfall

Questions: Land is an inelastic resource

① Redistribution: Govt + NGOs - going in tandem claims to be talked

but land is being used for some purpose. What will happen to the enterprises on the land? Will the new owner be enabled to manage it?

② Gender dimensions: Female headed households

③ Redistribution coupled with appropriate support services:

④ Low rainfall but well developed irrigation infrastructure.

Evapo-transpiration is higher than precipitation in many areas.

In spite of this, SAfrica is an exporter of food.

Agriculture's contribution to GDP is between 4 to 6%.

Employment: 30% of economically active people

Though GDP contribution is low, the significance of agriculture to the livelihood security of the poor is great

Agriculture has to be sustainable.  
Viabile agriculture unit: How to define it,

Local level planning Committees are being formed.

Cooperative Movement: Well developed in S. Africa.

Role of cooperatives to empower the emerging farmers.

Commercial white farmers: Can be a resource.

Can a consortium be formed for each area?

NAsos, Cooperative, commercial farmers & Coop. - organization.

The right to restitution is in the interim constitution

# Panel on Higher Education Reform

Technikon, Northern Transvaal

Richard Fehnel, chair

Prof. Sibesiso Bengu, Minister of Education

Ms. Rachael Owar, Workers' Higher Education Project.

Prof. Jainnan Reddy, Chair,

National Commission on Higher Education

Prof. George Lanyai, Rector, Technikon.

## Education Transformation

① Prof. Bengu, former vice-chancellor

A pariah education legacy has to be overcome.

Goal: A Learning Revolution

Transformation of Education

Teacher Training

Syllabus Reform

Institutional Structure

Fundamental Review

National Commission on Higher Education

will present the first report in  
April, 96

National Framework Agreement on  
Transformation of Education must  
be developed on the basis of a  
broad based consensus.

② Res Rochmat Omar: National

Qualifications Framework

How to give credit to prior learning  
by workers?

The idea is to provide a  
single ladder for getting  
academic recognition

Inequalities.. There are 180,000 whites  
in managerial, technical and professional  
positions and less than 2000 blacks

(3) Prof. J. Reddy: The Higher Education Commission is recommending several methods of resource mobilisation

The National Qualifications Framework: is an interesting concept, since it takes into account the knowledge acquired informally or by work experience. The procedure suggests the value of lifelong learning.

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March 27

KwaZulu - Natal and Durban

Champagne Sports Resort

Mr Julian Day, Director, Data Research Africa

About 60% are below poverty line. Poverty is concentrated in rural areas. Women suffer more. 175,000 new livelihoods will be needed each year. 1.5 billion Rands investment will be needed each year.

Safety nets & multiple livelihood opportunities  
Prof. Paulus Zulu, Vice Principal, Natal University

Complex socio-political structures - Chiefs - Provincial + State Governments

March 28

Land Reform in KwaZulu - Natal

Dr Sipho Sibanda, Research Director  
Mr Ndou Shabane, Head, Land Distribution Program  
Mr Sibhe Mkhize, Field Worker

Visit with Ama Hlubi Farmers' Community

Since the destruction of the Zulu armies by the British in 1879, the Natal province has been partitioned between traditional areas (KwaZulu) governed by a system of chiefs (the amakhosi) whose allegiance to the Zulu King. The other part of Natal is white run. In 1975, this rule by Amakhosi was formalised with the creation of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), a political movement dominated by the chiefs and led by KwaZulu's first Prime Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The Ama Hlubi: one community,  
the Ama Hlubi has been struggling  
to regain their land. In the village of  
Draycott, 8000 residents live in an area of  
1000 acres.

The Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA) is helping the Ama-Hlubi.

In Kwa-Zulu area, 68% of the population own land, while in white areas, 1.2% own land.

55% of black rural households have access to 1 hectare of land or less, while only 8.5% have access to 2 ha or more.

### Land Reform

The Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994

Land claims Commission

Land claims Court

Redistribution Support Program will help

7 communities including the Ama Hlubi to settling on land under Act 126.

The Land Reform Policy Programme will explore different ways in which people can access, hold and manage land.

KwaZulu Natal

Restitution claims: 2160

Redistribution: 55

Redistribution land reform will be largely based on willing buyer - willing seller arrangements.

Durban March 29, 96

Discussion on Microenterprises, poverty  
alleviation and economic growth

chair: Ellen Brown.

Panel: ① Mr. Sibongile Nene, Associate Director  
of the School of Agriculture, University of  
Pretoria

② Dr. Abstair Ruiters, Director of the Centre  
for Enterprise Promotion of the Ministry  
of Trade and Industry

③ Ms. Ntoko Mkhale, Advisor, Self-  
Employed Women's Union (SEWU)

④ Mr. Monde Tabata, Executive Director of  
the National Economic Initiative

Lunch. Prof. David Maughan, Acting  
Vice Chancellor (son of a Parastat; wife -  
pre-school teacher).

University of Natal

Chancellor: Archbishop Dennis Hurley,

Prof. Eleanor Preston-Whyte -

Deputy Vice Chancellor

Prof. D. Maughan Brown - Acting

Vice Chancellor.

The Sibongile Nene : Paradigm shifts

From a top down to an inclusive

process.

of women till the land, while men went to mining and other jobs.

Confining the Africans into 7% of land created enormous landlessness — under the Group Areas Act.

b) History of Dispossession.

Disruption of the family in black communities

c) Educational system did not equip for entrepreneurship.

Informal sector - Needs support.

Dr Alistair Ruiter

Objective: 6% growth in GDP by 1999.

Mission: An enabling environment for small and medium scale enterprises.

Job creation, Needs services

Phase I: Policy formulation: Policy statement

Phase II: Establishment of infrastructure - institutional framework, regulatory environment

Technology, training, Technoinfrastructure, Trade

Financial services - Demand driven support services.

Four institutions - Centre for Enterprise Promotion & 3 other institutions have been developed

Small business support organisations -

Decentralised production supported by centralised services

Dr Monde Tabata

The National Economic Initiative

Section 21 Company (not-for-profit company)  
operates in Housing,

affirmative action, job redundancy avoidance, business linkages (Black-white business linkages), self-sustainability - is the big problem.

Me Ntsogo Mphahle, (SEWO) - Established in 1993 on the basis of SEWA. Provides loans, legal assistance, health assistance and other services. 150 members have been access to credit for the first time.

Hurdle: Need for mind set or attitudinal changes at the lower levels of Govt. Launching a credit cooperative in Dept, 96

### Questions

- ① Globalization of economies - World Trade Agreement - need for a large home market.
- ② Environmental impact - Experience of Rural - Township Enterprises Program of China  
Leather & textile industries of India - Eco technologies - Need.

Value addition - Not agreed to lower tariffs on sugar. To protect 40,000 jobs.

# University of Natal

## Transformation of the University

Prof. Brenda Croweley, V.C. (in vider)

Prof. Eleanor Preston-Whyte, Deputy  
Vice Chancellor.

Prof. John Volmink, Prof. of Mathematics,  
University of Natal.

Ms Phumele Ntombela-Nzimande,  
Director, Student Self-employment project

Prof. John Butler Adam, Executive

Director, Eastern Seaboard Association of

Tertiary Institutions

## Characteristics of transformation:

Access, equity, partnerships and  
democracy

University of Natal

Admission

Racial breakdown

	White	African	Asian	Coloured
1995	39%	39%	28%	3%
1986	39%	8%		
Total No. of students	15609			

Women: 47%. Men 53%

Many staff members have gone into Government.

Emphasis on diversity in terms of colour and gender.

University formulated its Norm Statement in 1989, which led to strategic initiatives.

David Vaughan Brown

Broad Transformation Forum.  
is finalising the process - curriculum, governance, access

University Council and Senate cannot reject the recommendations of the Transformation Forum but can refer them back to the Forum.

Representativeness of Committees is important  
Transparency of information is imp.  
including Salaries

Transformation: Courses are being redesigned - experiential learning is emphasised.

How to provide a level playing field in relation to the learning process?

Students are actively participating in the debate on transformation processes

The National Qualification Framework -

Tool for access.

Socially relevant criteria for enhancing access to higher education and addressing all forms of inequality.

Distance learning access programme

Cape Town March 31, 96

- a) Visit to the Cape of Good Hope
- b) Visit to the District Six Museum

The District Six Area was declared a White Area under the Group Areas Act of 1950

60,000 people were forcibly removed - a monument to the evil apartheid

Monday, April 1, 96

The University of Western Cape

Prof. Colin Bundy, Deputy Vice Chancellor.

Prof. Stanley Ridge, Director of  
Public Affairs

Panel Discussion on Gender, Race and  
Culture

Chair: Alice Brown.

Panel: Dr. Friesa Gcinwala, Speaker of  
the National Assembly

Dr. Mamphela Ramphele, Deputy Vice  
Chancellor, University of Cape Town.

Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngwenya, Deputy  
Minister, Trade and Industry

Prof. Rhoda Kadalie, Member of the  
Human Rights Commission

Robben Island Exhibit - Prof. Andre  
Odenoal

University of Western Cape

# Panel Discussion on Local Government

## The Institute for Democracy in South Africa

Prof. Wilmut James, Executive Director  
of IDASA

Dr Andrew Boraine, Deputy Director General  
for Local Govt.

Mr Willie van Schoor, Chair of the  
Cape Metropolitan Council

Ms Nomawanda Mfekab, Chair, Executive  
Committee, Cape Town City Council

Mr David Schmidt, Chief Director of  
Reconstruction

University of the Western Cape

Process of Transformation - in  
racial composition, gender and  
areas of concentration.

Gender Race & Culture

① Dr Frene Ginwala Significant increase  
of women in Government, after  
the recent cabinet reshuffle.

3 women cabinet & 8 Deputy Ministers

Working women of different races -  
a major task.

Parliament has a higher proportion of women  
office of Women's Affairs in President  
office. Women's experience and perceptions  
help to shape a more national policy.

Parliament: Has a creche

Every Dept. has to indicate  
how its programmes & budget will  
impact on women.

Standing Committee for Women in Parliament to monitor implementation of programmes.

② Prof. Rhoda Kadalie

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University Act of 1959 classified UWC as "coloured". Students & Faculty protested against this classification and fought against this isolation.

Democratising the governance curriculum ~~is~~ reform.

Help to more disadvantaged students

Raising more resources

Race was ~~also~~ always given more importance than gender.

Physical safety - attitudinal reform  
Policy for the prevention of sexual harassment was adopted in 1988.

1990: Pre-school was established and maternity benefits were introduced

Houseing subsidies for women.

1993: Gender Equity Unit was appointed at UWC with Prof.

Rhoda Kadhali as chair.

Non-sexist language policy

adopted by everyone on the basis of debate and consensus.

Gender Equity Unit was successful because of a bottom-up approach.

③ Dr. Manphela Ramphele

Transformation of an entire society is what is needed. — This is happening at all levels

celebrate diversity: should be the norm of society

Need: Gender Equity Commission.

Transcendence of suffering is

the one which gives moral authority

not suffering alone does not

give moral authority

Human Rights Commission, Socio-economic  
rights. Fair access to property rights

Customary Community control is  
more patriarchal.

Traditional authority is powerful.

Property clauses  
Traditional authority) are being  
dealt  
with in the constitutions.

There is need for a fundamental  
transformation of society in relation  
to gender equity.

Gender Transformation Agenda

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Panel on Local Government

Prof. Wilnot James:

Elections will be held on  
May 29, 96

Mr Andrew Boraine, Deputy Director  
General

1992. Negotiations began and in 1993

Local Government Act was passed.  
There is a commitment to local self-government - precise powers will be decided in the next 3-4 days

Approach — Short term - Next 3-4 years  
Transition to local Democracy Bill

Issues

Complex

- 1) Powers + functions of local self-govt.
- 2) Powers and functions of rural bodies
- 3) evolution of a development oriented local committees.
- 4) Training of councillors
- 5) Restructuring the elite supply agencies

Mr Pierre Uys: Capr Town

Detropolitan Area.

Restructuring administratively is

the major problem — 30,000 employees

Redistribution

Service delivery strategy for the worst off

### (3) Nomandla Mfeketo

Restructuring of local govt. is the last step in the political process.

Change of attitudes of the bureaucratic structures

Restoring human dignity is the goal of restructuring

Elections on May 29, 96

Administration restructuring

Redistribution of resources to remedy imbalances

Delivery strategy

Challenges

Financial

Administrative

Cultural -

### (4) David Schandt

Challenges of Sustainable Development  
of Dynamic Economic growth  
of Inclusive urban management  
of Equitable & Cost effective service delivery  
of National & Global presence

Larry Brown, L ad Ernesto Pollitt,

1996

Malnutrition, poverty and  
intellectual development

Scientific American Vol. 274 (2)

February, 96. pp. 26 - 31

Research into childhood nutrition reveals that a poor diet influences mental development in more ways than expected. Other aspects of poverty exacerbate the effects. On balance, it seems clear from the experiments in Guatemala that prevention of malnutrition among young children remains the best policy - not only on moral grounds but on economic ones as well. The U.S., for example, invests billions of dollars

in education, yet much of this money goes to waste when children appear at the school doors intellectually crippled from undernutrition. The immediate expense of nutrition programs and broader interventions should be considered a critical investment in the future. Malnutrition affects educational preparedness and later work force productivity, making it an unacceptable risk for its victims.

To have the best chance at being useful, such intervention should be comprehensive and sustained.

Injury to brain can occur even when a child suffers malnutrition after the first 2 years of life - a sign that providing adequate nutrition throughout childhood

is important to cognitive development.  
Focusing exclusively on the  
first two years of life is thus  
inadequate.

## Information

- (a) Move from computer literacy to information technology fluency
- (b) From patient literacy to patient mastery

## Leonardo de Vinci

"Where nature finishes to produce its own species, man begins using natural things, in harmony with this very nature, to create an infinity of species"

We will have to walk the path from the free of knowledge to the control of destiny

( Science and Society - Prof. Jean-Marie Lehn, 1996. Interdisciplinary Science Reviews Vol. 21, No. 2. pp 103-109

Dr Raghurath Anant Mastelkar

Chemical engineer with over 190  
publications & 16 books.

Established Value added  
Patent Information Service  
at the Central Manufacturing  
Technology Institute

Wipe out patent elitism

Patent #prosper rather than  
publish and perish

Youngest D.A. of CSIR - joined  
in July 1995

Honorary Professor at IIT, Delhi

Member of the Enquiry Commission  
into the Bhopal Tragedy.

Lecturer in chemical engineering at the  
University of Salford in UK for 6 years

He is our country's greatest  
intellectual property.

Dresden, NCL.

Electid, Foreign Member of the  
Royal Academy of Engineering of UK  
for contributions to polymer science,  
engineering & technology

# UNDP Human Development Report

1996

The 1996 Report introduces a new multidimensional measure of human deprivation, the capability poverty measure (CPM). Intended to complement income measures of poverty, it focuses on human capabilities, as the human development index does. But rather than examining the average state of people's capabilities, it reflects the percentage of people who lack basic, or minimally essential, human capabilities.

The CPM considers the lack of three basic capabilities

① Capability to be well nourished and healthy - represented by the

proportion of children under 5 who  
are underweight

(2) Capability for healthy  
reproduction - proxied by the ~~birth~~  
proportion of births unattended  
by trained health personnel

(3) Capability to be educated  
and knowledgeable represented by  
female illiteracy

The index is noteworthy for  
its emphasis on the deprivation of women.

For each country these measures  
are added together and divided by 3  
to give a simple arithmetic mean.

The lower this mean, the less the  
Capability poverty.

According to the national income

poverty line, 21% of the people in developing countries live below the poverty line. The corresponding figure for capability poverty is 37%.

In other words, 900 million people in developing countries are income poor but 1.6 billion people are capability poor.

<u>Percent</u>	<u>People who are capability poor (CPM) 1993</u>	<u>People who are income poor</u>
Bangladesh	76.9	47.5
India	61.5	25.4
Sri Lanka	19.3	22.4
China	17.5	10.9

# CPIA measures

Underweight children  
unattended litter  
female adult literacy.

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## Ford Foundation

### I Asset Building & Community Development (ABCD)

M.Sc.

Kathryn Fuller

Robert Haas

Wilma Mankinen

Carl Weisbrod.

### II Peace & Social Justice (PSJ)

Luis Negales - chair

(11) Education, Media, Arts &  
Culture, chair: Frances Ferguson.

25 September, 96

Ford Foundation, New York

Dr. Melvin L. Oliver

Vice President

Asset Building and Community  
Development Program

Senior Director - F. Walter Coward

- ① Director - Human Development and  
Reproductive Health
- ② Economic Development
- ③ Community and Resource  
Development

Wilma Rankin: Motherhood as work.

Washington, September 28, 196

## Building a Global Agricultural Research System

### I Goals of Research

- i Productivity
  - ii Natural Resources conservation and enhancement
  - iii Poverty alleviation
- Dr Ismail Serageldin, Vice President, ESD  
Dr Michel Petit, Director, Agricultural Research

### Poverty alleviation      Asset Building

Human Resource & Development  
Environmental capital  
Social Capital  
Financial Capital

Assets for the poor: Knowledge and  
Market-driven skill empowerment  
Social Mobilization and social  
capital

Transition from an agricultural research agenda oriented to higher productivity to a 3-point agenda

Comprising

1. The economic concern: food production and supply
2. The ecological concern: conservation of the environment
3. The social concern: combating social exclusion & poverty

Approach: Building Partnerships

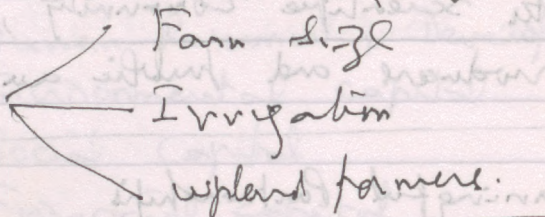
Towards a new contract between the scientific community, agricultural producers and public authorities.

Meaningful Partnerships

- ① Ecotechnologies - Production level
- ② Post-harvest technologies  
( fighting hidden hunger -  
Rurban agro-processing centres,
- ③ Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures
- ④ Policy Reform for Resource Management & enhancement.

# Partnerships

## Agricultural Research & Farmers

- (a) Centralised research vs decentralised demand — how to reconcile
- (b) Reaching the unreached
- (c) How can new demands for technologies — innovative demands
- (d) Strategic research:
  - Lab to land & Land to lab.
  - Feedback relationships
  - Innovation support system.
- (e) Diversity 
  - Farm size
  - Irrigation
  - upland farmers.

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## Role of Farmers' Organisations

Soil health — Water Management

Biodiversity, water, forests

Direct to Market Partnerships

## Examples

Sahelian Africa

Collaboration

Principles for ~~workshop~~ ~~to~~ ~~study~~

Enhanced opportunities - We ~~cannot~~

should fully utilise their

Their Experience

W. Dar (Philippines)

Kaula Chowdhury - Anura Hazari

Western NARS : UK experience.

Andrew Bennett (ODA)

Market economy - privatization  
of research

Customer - Contractor relationship

Outcome of the Market Economy:

Internet & information technology

Challenges: a) Communication technology  
b) Input supply.

a) Synchronization between knowledge supply

b) Mismatch between production & post-harvest technologies

Defining & designing a global agricultural system for food and livelihood security

Management of change:

Asset building:

- Social capital
- Human capital
- Environmental capital
- Financial capital

Farmer as researcher: Multi-media database on Ecological Farmers.

Towards a Global Agricultural Research Cycle

- 1) Production level - ecotechnology
- 2) Post-harvest technologies - processing & agri business
- 3) Sanitary & phytosanitary measures
- 4) Policy Reform for Resource Management & Enhancement
- 5) Reaching the unreached: Delivery systems

NARS of industrialised countries:

PRO: Emphasis on quality rather than just on quantity of research.

### Global Systems

1. Information exchange - Communications
2. Priority setting - Mechanisms
3. Monitoring impact + assessment
4. Building the funding mechanism

Establishment of Global Programs: e.g. Banana.

I Southern NARS: F. Chaparro:

Strengthening regional cooperation & linkage with CIAR.

Threats to food security

Increasing costs

Decreasing financial support

Strengthening scientific partnership.

Individual strengths may vary but collective strength is considerable

Strategic partnerships should be fostered

II North's NARS & Wanda Collens

Scientific alliances through professional societies is more common. ~~No~~ single model will not work. \$ 50 million to ~~set up~~ to go. Know <sup>how</sup> to use numerous institutions

Link up policy decisions with NARS is important... Food security, Environment + poverty alleviation sharing the challenges.

III International centers (Don Winkelman)

Complementarities leading to economies of scale.

Shaping structures which can impart cost-effectiveness & accountability

Competition in marketing will reduce cooperation

IV Private sector - Dr S. Dryden

# The Organization of Alliances

Market & consumer demographics

Economic liberalization

Environmental sustainability

Research & scientific information

eg - genetic engineering

~~Protest~~ ~~After~~ Nadras declaration  
new paradigm:

Balancing philanthropic & profit  
roles

Dr Brades Principles for Partnership

① IPM.

② Eco. regional approach.

H. Manickon

Relevance & priority setting

Mr Touse: Human factor is  
important in cooperatives. Equitable  
partnership

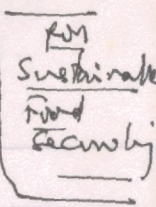
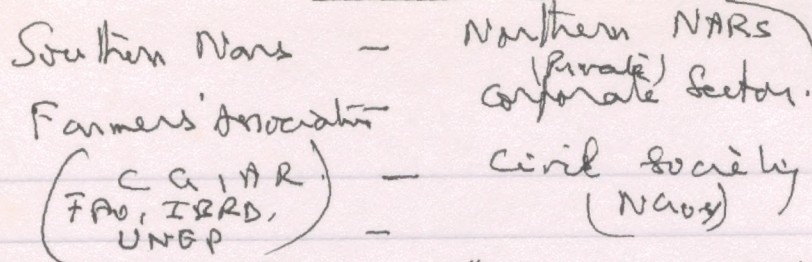
Every country should have  
a strong NARS. Any global  
system is not a substitute  
for a strong ~~NARS~~ ad farmer-  
centric NARS. to address  
location & farming system based  
problems.

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The size of participants is  
increasing.

Partners Global Agricultural Research

Alliance



- (a) individual strengths vary but collective strength is considerable shared goals and concerns as well as
- (b) Mutuality of interest is the framework ad trigger for cooperation and alliance building - Sustainable agriculture - LEISA
- (c) Ecoregional cooperation - cost effective and beneficial, eg, IPM.
- (d) Public good versus Corporate profit - make them mutually supportive.
- (e) Problems: Patents, plant variety protection, publicists  
 Conflicting trade interests
- (f) Farmers - Role in ecotechnology and priority setting  
 Farmer-centred alliance.
- (g) Balance of flow of funds.  
 \* Accountability Monitoring.

**ff**

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M.S. —

With fond memories from the Durban

crew —

*Jm*

WITH COMPLIMENTS

