News from CGIAR

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

ISSN 0257-3172 Volume 6, Number 3 September 1987

IRRI Scientists Lauded

Contents

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The CGIAR, established in 1971, is an association of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations dedicated to supporting a system of agricultural research centers and programs around the world. The purpose of the research effort is to improve the quantity and quality of food production in the developing countries. The World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are cosponsors of this effort. The World Bank provides the chairman and secretariat of the Consultative Group. The Group is advised by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) whose secretariat is provided by FAO. The Group has 51 members, of which 41 are donors who contributed about $192 million in 1986.

Gurdev S. Khush

Henry M. Beachell

In recent months, IRRI staff have won two major international awards. Plant breeders Henry M. Beachell, now retired, and Gurdev S. Khush have been awarded the prestigious Japan Prize and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is the winner of the World Food Prize.

Beachell and Khush were cited for their roles in the development of semidwarf varieties that launched the *Green Revolution* in rice farming, while Swaminathan was acclaimed for his long record of accomplishments, including the introduction of Mexican-CIMMYT semidwarf wheats in India.

The Japan Prize, the country's top scientific award, is patterned after the Nobel Prize. It was awarded to Beachell and Khush on April 14 in the presence of Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko. They were received the next day by Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace. The prize carries a 50 million yen cash award, equivalent to approximately US $350,000. Beachell and Khush were the first agriculturists to receive the award.

News of Dr. Swaminathan's World Food Prize was announced on June 18 by Philippine President Corazon Aquino. The prize, which carries a US $200,000 cash award, was established in 1986 by the General Foods Corporation of the United States.

President Aquino, in a televised statement from Manila to reporters assembled in New York, stated that Dr. Swaminathan ". . . deserves the distinction of being the first recipient of the World Food Prize which is awarded to those who have made significant improvements in the world food situation." Dr. Norman Borlaug, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and chair of the selection committee, described Dr. Swaminathan as "a craftsman of the highest order and architect of the *Green Revolution* in India." The prize will be formally presented to the IRRI Director General on October 6 in a ceremony at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

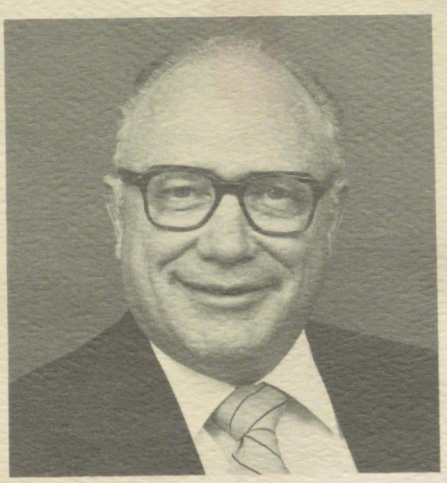
Hopper Named to CGIAR Chair; McCalla to Head TAC

The CGIAR has experienced major leadership changes in recent weeks with the appointment of W. David Hopper as Group Chair and the selection of a new Chair of the Technical Advisory Committee, Alex F. McCalla.

Consequent to the reorganization of the World Bank, Hopper, one of the Bank's senior vice presidents, assumed the leadership of the CGIAR for the interim and will officiate at International Centers Week in October. This will make possible consultations in the Group about the selection of a permanent presiding officer. Mr. Hopper succeeds S. Shahid Husain who, as part of the Bank's reorganization, became Vice President for the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Hopper has been active in international agricultural research since before the establishment of the CGIAR. He held positions with the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in India and was one of the participants at the meetings in Bellagio, Italy that led to the establishment of the CGIAR. He was president of Canada's International Development Centre from 1970-77 and a member of TAC from 1971-78.

He will be the CGIAR's fourth chairman. His predecessors, prior to Mr. Husain, were Richard Demuth (1971-74) and Warren Baum (1974-83). In addition to presiding at Group meetings, the Chair plays an important role in the work of the Group's cosponsors (the FAO, the UNDP and the World Bank), is a key spokesperson for the CGIAR and oversees the work of the CGIAR secretariat.



W. David Hopper

TAC Chair

Alex F. McCalla was designated TAC Chair by the CGIAR cosponsors in late July and will take over from the current chairman, Professor Guy Camus, on January 1, 1988.

McCalla, a Canadian national holds two professorial titles at the University of California, Davis, one in agricultural economics and the other in administration. His research interests include international trade, agricultural and economic development and world food policy. His most recent book is entitled *Agricultural Policies and World Markets* which he coauthored with Professor T. E. Josling of Stanford University.

A TAC member since 1984, McCalla played an important role in the priorities and strategies study. His previous experience with the CGIAR was as director of the first major review of the system conducted in 1977.

Alex F. McCalla

Group Thanks Husain

The CGIAR acknowledged the contributions of its outgoing Chairman, S. Shahid Husain, in a resolution passed at the May meeting in Montpellier, France. The resolution praised Husain for his skills as a negotiator, for stimulating the CGIAR to focus more sharply on critical issues, for encouraging the system and its member organizations to better assess their impact on food production in developing countries and for stimulating the Group to give special attention to the critical food production problems in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Acknowledging the resolution, Husain stated that problems of poverty cannot be resolved until the problems of agriculture and food are solved. He added that he was confident that the uniqueness of the CGIAR system—its flexibility and lack of rules and bureaucracy—would be maintained in the future.

Notable Quotes

The uniqueness of this organization is that you have the commitment of the heart which comes from a deep feeling about the state of the poor, and a personal commitment to do something about it. That is the difference between charity and development. People who engage in charity do some personal act and then move on. People who are committed to development, move on from the feelings, move on from an act of personal commitment, to organizing themselves into achieving particular objectives, to relating means to goals and examining how far these means may be consistent with their objectives. **S. Shahid Husain**

Highlights from the Montpellier Meeting

The CGIAR held its mid-year business meeting, May 18-22, in Montpellier, France, one of the country's major centers for higher education and tropical agricultural research. The Group was hosted by AGROPOLIS, a consortium of French research institutes and universities.

External Reviews: Professor Vernon W. Ruttan of the University of Minnesota reported on the outcome of a study on the CGIAR's external review processes. Among the key recommendations was a call for reviews to concentrate on the centers' future strategies rather than on past accomplishments. Ruttan also suggested that the burden of the reviews be decreased by holding them at ten-year intervals, rather than every five years.

The Group accepted much of the Ruttan strategy, but said that there should be a mechanism to insure quality control. Also, donors seemed to feel that they might be compelled to conduct their own reviews if the system established a review cycle as long as ten years. Other outstanding issues included the merits of combining external program and management reviews, the need to assess board performance and how the review committees can best report highly sensitive information. A TAC/CGIAR secretariat committee will present a paper on these issues at International Centers Week in Washington, October 26-30, 1987.

Center Directors: Dr. John Mellor, Director General of IFPRI, presented a number of issues on behalf of the center directors, including their concerns about the system's new budget process and the increasing amount of systemwide business imposed upon centers. The directors, Mellor said, are worried about requirements on their time and the fact that many of them are away from their centers for long periods. Mellor also informed donors of the creation of a center directors' publicity committee that will draft a strategy to promote international agricultural research.

Financial Matters: The Group was informed that unrestricted or core funding in 1986 totaled $192 million, an increase of 13 percent or $22 million over 1985. About two-thirds of the increase was due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar versus other currencies. Special project monies totaled $45 million. Curtis Farrar, Executive Secretary of the CGIAR, cautioned that the current funding picture is vulnerable to changes in the value of the dollar and inflation, and he called for increased contributions measured in donors own currencies.

The Challenge Ahead: Diversifying Asian Agriculture

Dr. G. Edward Schuh, World Bank cosponsor representative to the CGIAR, stated in a paper delivered to the CGIAR donors in Montpellier, France, that the challenge ahead is to build upon the *Green Revolution* by helping Asian nations diversify their agriculture away from rice as it comes into surplus, and to assist producers to grow the crop with fewer resources. Savings, he said could be used to produce commodities that are in high demand and which will help raise farmer incomes. Eventually, such savings, particularly of labor, could be used by developing countries in Asia to build up other sectors of their economies.

We will still need to produce enormous quantities of rice, but will need to do it more efficiently so that resources can be channeled into other farming activities and into industry, he said. To meet the challenge of diversification, Schuh suggested further research to raise rice productivity and to identify locations that have a comparative advantage in producing other crops. He also called for a strengthening of research on commodities such as vegetables and meat in anticipation of increasing consumer demand.

Policy research also requires attention, Schuh noted. Well thought out policies can help developing countries make the adjustments necessary for diversification. On the other hand, policies that hinder adjustment will tend to block diversification. To the extent that they do will reduce the payoff from new rice research, limit its effectiveness as a source of economic growth and also reduce the payoff from research on other commodities.

Schuh believes the failure to anticipate the need for diversification will make organizations such as the CGIAR less relevant to the needs of Asian farmers. The system, he said, needs to decide how to upgrade and redeploy its resources to assist national programs to deal with the diversification issues of the future.

Role of Fixed-Term Members Strengthened

In his book *Partners Against Hunger* former CGIAR Chairman Warren Baum states that the founders of the CGIAR tried to ensure that developing countries would be well represented in the Group. Their formula, in addition to stipulating that half of the Technical Advisory Committee come from developing countries, was to include as fixed-term members ten countries elected through the biennial conferences of the FAO.

Baum points out, however, this arrangement has not worked particularly well. Attendance, he says, has been sporadic and participation almost negligible. To remedy this situation, CGIAR donors recently set aside funds to support the work of fixed-term members. In addition, FAO has assigned a staff member at its Research Development Centre, Mr. L. H. J. Ochtman, to act as a focal point for their activities.

Some improvements were apparent at the recent CGIAR meeting in France. Mr. N.E. Mumba of Zambia reported that fixed-term representatives had met prior to the meeting to define their roles within the CG. The members, he said, asked that funds be made available so that information can be collected from the regions that they represent and that time be set aside at CG meetings for a report by the fixed-term representatives. Mr. Mumba, in addition to his role as fixed-term representative, is a member of the IITA board.

See page 7 for a list of names and addresses of fixed-term members.

CIAT Pest Management Program Offers Savings, Sustainability for Latin American Growers

Rice producers in Latin America and the Caribbean could dramatically reduce the amount of pesticide they apply to their crops by practicing a pest control program developed at CIAT.

According to a recent report, the CIAT system can reduce by a factor of ten the amount of pesticides growers use, and from five applications to less than one per crop. In Colombia alone, savings could total US $20 million per year.

At present, more than 60 species of insects in Latin America are potential rice pests. To control them growers apply pesticides without necessarily analyzing the need. A CIAT survey found that 60 to 80 percent of all applications are unnecessary and, because of their impact on natural predators, can result in pest outbreaks and pest resurgence rather than pest control.

The CIAT system is based on a two-step process. First, with the help of a manual, farmers evaluate the damage done to their crop. Then, with assistance from a second manual, they distinguish tolerable pest levels from those surpassing economic thresholds, and choose recommended actions against the pests. A key part of the process involves monitoring spider levels as they provide an excellent indicator of existing biological controls.

In field trials conducted in Colombia, no significant differences in yield were found between heavily treated plots and those in which the CIAT system was practiced. Potential savings totaled US $57 per hectare.

To realize its full potential, CIAT says the program must be incorporated into an overall crop management scheme, preferably on a regional basis. For this reason, CIAT scientists are working closely with researchers from the *Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario* (ICA) and the Colombian Federation of Rice Growers (FEDEARROZ) to introduce the program in Colombia's key rice-growing areas.

CIAT Honored—CIAT recently received the *1986 Best Friend of Colombia* award from the *Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais* (SEAP). Dr. John Nickel, CIAT's Director General (standing right), accepted the award from Octavio Gaviria, President of the Cauca Valley chapter of SEAP. Nickel said that CIAT's success was due to its collaboration with national programs, especially the *Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario*, Colombia's national agricultural research program.

FAO and IBPGR Accord

Representatives of the IBPGR and FAO have signed an agreement that will govern relationships between the two organizations until the end of 1988 on a trial basis. The accord, which makes possible the application of FAO rules to the IBPGR in a more flexible way, was signed by IBPGR Board Chair James Peacock and FAO Deputy Director General Declan Walton on February 27.

The agreement covers all of the major substantive issues related to constraints on IBPGR management, including work programs, staffing and office accommodations. In addition, FAO has committed itself to continued financial support of the IBPGR.

An informal committee has been formed to deal with issues that arise during the agreement period. Committee members include Peacock, IBPGR board member John Holden, FAO Assistant Director General C. H. Bonte-Friedheim and Lucas Brader, Head of FAO's Plant Protection Division.

IBPGR Board Members Appointed

Following improvements in the relationship between FAO and IBPGR, and the lifting of the CGIAR ban on the appointment of new board members, the following individuals have been appointed IBPGR trustees: Yvonne Cauderon (France), H. F. Chin (Malaysia), V. Chopra (India), John Holden (United Kingdom), D. R. Marshall (Australia), Charles F. Murphy (USA), A. Papasolomontos (Cyprus) and William Tossell (Canada).

International Trypanotolerance Center Opens in the Gambia

A new, internationally funded center for trypanotolerance research was officially opened in the Gambia last March.

The new facility, known as the International Trypanotolerance Center, is supported by funds from the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Overseas Development Agency

of the UK (ODA), the European Economic Community, Belgium, the Rockefeller Foundation and FAO.

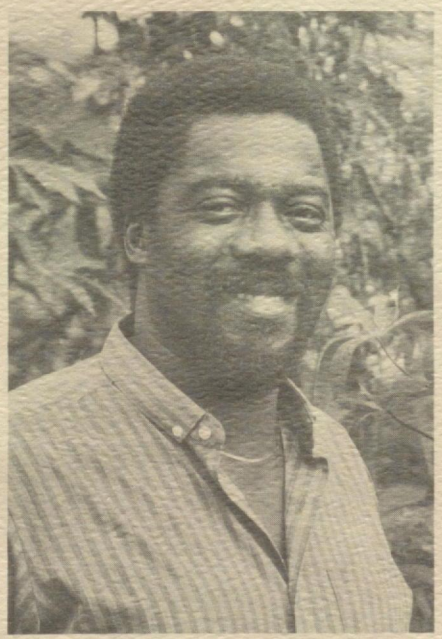
Both ILCA and ILRAD have played major roles in the center's development and will continue to participate in its research programs. Among other things, this will include continuation of research conducted under the African Trypanotolerant Livestock Network (News from the CGIAR, September 1985). The network's objective is to study the productivity of trypanotolerant cattle under village conditions. So far, the studies have covered nearly 1,500 head of N'Dama cattle, one of a very few breeds that are tolerant of the disease. The work is being carried out in cooperation with an ODA-sponsored tsetse research project and a large-scale livestock development scheme funded by AfDB.

Terry to Head WARDA

Dr. Eugene Terry, the current head of international cooperation and training at IITA, has been named Director General of WARDA. He will take up his new assignment in September, succeeding Alieu Jagne the current Acting Executive Secretary.

Dr. Terry, a plant pathologist, joined IITA in 1973, working initially on cassava and sweet potato diseases. He has headed the institute's international cooperation program since 1981 and was given responsibility for training in 1983. During his tenure, IITA developed one of the largest cooperative research programs in the system.

Dr. Terry, a Sierre Leone national, is a graduate of McGill University and the University of Illinois.



Eugene Terry

WARDA Board Appointed

As part of the restructuring of WARDA, the Association's board of directors will be made up of an equal number of trustees appointed by WARDA member countries and by the CGIAR, with the Director General serving as an ex-officio member. In recent months ten new trustees have been appointed. From the member countries, they are: Moctar Toure, Chair (Senegal); Sizi Z. Morris (Liberia); M.S. Sompo-Ceesay (Gambia); Bokary Traore (Mali) and Bwarama Burashika Wuduri (Nigeria). CGIAR-appointed members are: Henri Carsalade (France), William R. Coffman (USA), Louise O. Fresco (Holland), Daya N. Srivastava (India) and Heinrich C. Weltzien (Germany).

Friends of the Rice Farmer —Helpful Insects, Spiders and Pathogens

by B. M. Shepard, A. T. Barrion and J. A. Litsinger.

Helpful Insects, Spiders and Pathogens, the latest in a series of pocket-sized field guides produced by IRRI, focuses on the diverse community of predators, parasites, and pathogens that exist in every rice field and that, if recognized and protected, will control most insect pests. The book, a companion to IRRI's best selling ***Field Problems of Tropical Rice***, has 166 color photos and illustrations to help farmers and extension workers identify useful allies. Like many other IRRI publications, the book was designed for inexpensive translation and copublication. Thus far, it has been published in Pilipino and Ilokano, in addition to English. Editions currently in press include Bahasa Indonesia, Burmese, Cebuano, French, Hiligaynon, Khmer, Lao, Sinhala, Spanish and Urdu.

Farming Systems Research in the CGIAR

An Interview with Donald L. Plucknett, Scientific Advisor, CGIAR Secretariat

In 1977, a team of experts conducted a review of farming systems research in the CGIAR. In the following interview, Donald L. Plucknett, one of the original members of the team, and currently one of the scientific advisors to the CGIAR Secretariat, looks back on the past ten years of farming systems research in the CG and talks about possibilities for the future.

The study team spent a great deal of time in 1977 trying to define farming systems research so that scientists and development workers would have a common frame of reference. Can you tell us what that definition was and how it might have changed?

The review defined a farming system as a mesh of soils, plants, animals, tools, workers and environmental influences, with the strands held together and manipulated by farmers. It is the farmer's unique understanding of environment, both natural and socioeconomic, that results in a farming system.

I don't think that the definition has changed much in the past ten years. What probably has changed is the concept of how research workers should work with farmers. Also there has been a realization of what the limitations of such research can be.

Can you describe how researchers should work with farmers and what some of the limitations are?

Farming systems research is an approach to research, not a new science or discipline. Some people may disagree with that, but I think that's the conclusion that the centers have come to.

As an approach to research, it has a strong philosophical base, that is that research conducted in close contact, sometimes in partnership with farmers, can provide a better understanding of what the farmer is up against. But carrying out such research is not always easy, especially on-farm studies.

From the standpoint of the international centers there is the difficulty that farming systems work mostly deals with site-specific problems, rather than the broad international questions that centers are best equipped to handle. In most cases, the role of centers is to use farming systems to sharpen their own research priorities and develop methodologies for conducting research and training that benefit national programs.

Given what you have just said, what are the potential benefits?

In my opinion the goal for farming systems research should be to improve human welfare by helping to sustain increased agricultural productivity. Agricultural scientists need to understand the problems and needs of farmers, particularly those with small amounts of land located in marginal areas. They should also help to focus research on farmers' problems and needs so that improved technology benefits users while avoiding environmental degradation and sustaining agricultural productivity.

More specifically, farming systems research should provide a better understanding of the physical and socio-economic environment in which production takes place; it should increase the scientists' understanding of why farmers do what they do: it should help scientists understand the importance to farmers of existing practices; and it should improve the identification of problems and processes. It should also help us set priorities and conduct research on new practices.

What would you say is the role of international centers?

The centers' roles need to be carefully chosen. I think you can say that they really ought to be confined to developing research methodologies with wide applications, defining agroclimatic zones to provide feedback for scientists and developing new systems with wide potential. The centers also have an important informational role to play. This includes publishing and disseminating information to scientists in national programs and providing training. There is also a worrying tendency to get too far into other crops or commodities related to the major farming systems that the centers work with. A center's program can easily be dispersed.

What do you see as the role of national programs?

First of all, all national programs need to have close working relationships with their farmers and have an understanding of farmer circumstances. This can be difficult to achieve, but a farming systems perspective in research can help scientists acquire that understanding. Success will ultimately depend upon national programs being able to develop and select practices that suit location-specific needs. Regional or multi-country networks can help to achieve the tailoring needed to develop the necessary farming systems research methods.

How would you characterize the last ten years vis-a-vis farming systems research?

In the period following the 1977 stripe review there were a number of developments—some good, some bad. On the positive side there were significant improvements in research methodologies, there was a growing awareness of the potential of farming systems research to improve research priorities and strategies and there were increased contacts and collaboration between researchers and farmers. On the down side there was a proliferation of often poorly planned and poorly executed projects, the coining of a lot of new jargon, and there were conflicting and even contrary messages being given to national programs about the conduct of this kind of research. The ICRISAT workshop in 1986 (see below) attempted to define where common approaches and methods existed, to harmonize the terminology and to place FSR in the proper perspective, at least as far as international centers are concerned.

One very important conclusion that was reached was that the term farming systems research should be used much less in the future. In its place we substituted the term "research with a farming systems perspective." Granted these are only words, but the new term emphasizes the point that almost all agricultural research should be carried out within a farming systems perspective and that farming systems researchers should not be the only ones charged with the responsibility of understanding farmers and their circumstances.

Proceedings of the Workshop on Farming Systems Research, 1987, ISBN 92-9066-119-4. Price in developing countries: US $8.00 plus postage; elsewhere US $24 plus postage.

ICRISAT, on behalf of the international agricultural research centers, has published the proceedings of the farming systems workshop held at ICRISAT Center in February 1986. The 160-page book includes 20 summary papers in the fields of area- and commodity-based farming system research, evaluation and policy, and the integration of land-use systems. The book can be ordered from ICRISAT Information Services, Patancheru P.O., Andhra Pradesh 502 324, India.

Research conducted in close contact with farmers can provide a better understanding of what the farmer is up against.

New Publications

CIMMYT

CIMMYT Today No. 17, A common ground for maize research, Regional Cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa. CIMMYT, 1986.

Wheat diseases and pests, a guide for field identification. CIMMYT, 1986.

Cereal disease methodology manual. R. W. Stubbs and J. M. Prescott, E. E. Saari and H. J. Dubin. CIMMYT and Institut voor Plantenziektenundig Onderzoek, 1986.

Comparative advantage and policy for wheat production in rainfed and irrigated areas of Mexico. Derek Byerlee and Jim Longmire. CIMMYT, 1986.

CIP

Systematic botany and morphology of the potato. Technical Bulletin No. 6. Zosimo Huaman. CIP, 1986 (revised).

Evaluation manual for CIP courses. Carmen Siri. CIP, 1986.

Markets, myth and middlemen, A study of potato marketing in Peru. Gregory J. Scott. CIP, 1986.

IBPGR

Cost-effective long-term seed stores, A report of the meeting of a subcommittee of the IBPGR advisory committee on seed storage. IBPGR, 1985.

Design planning and operation of in vitro genebanks, Report of a subcommittee. IBPGR, 1985.

Descriptors for rye and triticale. IBPGR, 1985.

ICRISAT

Agroforestry research in the semi-arid tropics. A report on the working group meeting held at ICRISAT Center, India 5-6 August 1985. ICRISAT, 1986.

Training needs for dryland agriculture (with particular reference to deep vertisol technology). ICRISAT, 1985.

Agrometeorology of groundnut, Proceedings of an International Symposium, ICRISAT Sahelian Center, Niamey, Niger, 21-26 August 1985. ICRISAT, 1986.

IFPRI

Food in the third world: Past trends and projection to 2000. Leonardo A. Paulino. Research report 52. IFPRI, 1986.

Regional cooperation to improve food security in southern and eastern African countries. Ulrich Koester. Research report 53. IFPRI, 1986.

Weather and grain yields in the Soviet Union. Padma Desai. Research report 54. IFPRI, 1986.

The effects of trade and exchange rate policies on agriculture in Nigeria. T. Ademola Oyejide. Research report 55. IFPRI, 1986.

IITA

Virus diseases of important food crops in tropical Africa. H. W. Rossel and G. Thottapilly. IITA, 1985.

Varietal improvement of cowpea/ L'amélioration variétale du niébé. IITA, 1985.

A bibliography of yams and the genus Dioscorea, vol. 2, 1975-1983. IITA, 1985.

Common African pests and diseases of cassava, yam, sweet potato and cocoyam. IITA, 1985.

Les principaux ravageurs et maladies d'Afrique manioc, igname patate douce, aracées. IITA, 1985.

ILCA

The ILCA/ILRAD trypanotolerance network, Situation Report, December 1985, Proceedings of a network meeting held at ILCA, Nairobi. ILCA, 1986.

CIPEA Rapport Annuel 1984/ 1985, Recherche zootechnique et production alimentaire en Afrique. ILCA, 1986.

IRRI

Rice grain quality and marketing. IRRI, 1985.

Rice improvement in eastern, central and southern Africa, Proceedings of the international rice workshop at Lusaka, Zambia, April 9-19, 1984. IRRI, 1985.

Women in rice farming, Proceedings of a conference on women in rice farming systems. IRRI and Gower, 1986.

Small farm equipment for developing countries, Proceedings of the International Conference on Small Farm Equipment for Developing Countries: Past experiences and future priorities, 2-6 September 1985. IRRI, 1986.

ISNAR

The National Institute for Agricultural Research of Morocco. ISNAR, 1986 (translated from the French original, 1984).

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Calendar

CGIAR Activities

October 26-30		International Centers Week, Washington, D.C.

TAC Activities

October 19-24		44th TAC Meeting, Washington, D.C.

Seminars, Symposia and Workshops

October 3	ICRISAT	Farmers Day
October 4-6	ICARDA/ SMAAR	VI Annual Coordination Meeting: Syrian National Program
October 4-8	ISNAR	Management of Agricultural Research, Pakistan
October 5-15	CIP	Rapid Multiplication Techniques Course; China
October 5-16	CIP	In-Country Production Course; Philippines
October 5-December 4	IRRI	Farming Systems Socioeconomic Research
October 6-9	ICRISAT	International Workshop on Aflatoxin Contamination on Groundnut
October 8	ICARDA	Interprogram Joint Meeting; Aleppo
October 12-15	ICARDA	Meeting of the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARSs); Aleppo
October 12-December 4	IITA	Cowpea and Soybean Research Course
October 13-17	CIAT	International Bean Trials Workshop
October 18-21	ICARDA	Farming Systems Research Symposium 1987; Fayetteville, Arkansas Univ/Winrock
October 19-21	ISNAR	Cono Sur Management Workshop
October 19-21	CIAT	International Bean Drought Workshop
October 25-30	ISNAR	Workshop on Agricultural Research Management; Malawi
October 26-29	ICARDA	Seminar on Growth of Cereals under Environmental Stresses; Sevilla
October 26-30	IRRI	Deepwater Rice Workshop; Bangkok, Thailand
October 28-November 30	CIP	In-Country Production Courses; Philippines
November 2-6	CIP	Germplasm Exchange and Quarantine Workshop: India
November 2-7	CIP	In-Country Seed Potato Production Course; Uruguay
November 2 (3 weeks)	ILCA	Training Course on Animal Nutrition and Forage Analysis (French)
November 4-6	CIAT	Symposium on the Utilization of Phosphate Rock in Latin America, IDRC-IFDC-CIAT
November 7-12	ICARDA	27th Science Week in Syria; Syria
November 7-21	CIP	Tropical Agronomy Course
November 9-13	ISNAR	Workshop on Agricultural Research Management; Burkina Faso
November 9-16	CIAT	Workshop on See Quality Improvement Systems; Montevideo, Uruguay
November 9-27	CIAT	Course on Fertilizer Efficiency in the Tropics, IFDC
November 10-13	IBPGR	IBPGR/Government of Japan Meeting on Plant Genetic Resources in East Asia; Tsukuba, Japan
November 16-19	IITA	Cropping Systems Research Network
November 16-December 4	IRRI	Agricultural Engineering II
November 17-20	ICRISAT	International Workshop on Sorghum Stem Borer
November 23-27	ILRAD	ILCA/ILRAD Conference on the African Trypanotolerant Livestock Network; Nairobi
November 23-December 6	CIP	Seed Potato Production and Certificate Course; India
November 30-December 3	ICARDA	Workshop on Research in Animal Health and Breeding; Aleppo
November 30-December 4	ILCA	Conference on Plant Breeding and Nutritive Value of Crop Residues
December 5-9	ICARDA	Seminar on Supplemental Irrigation in W. Asia and N. Africa; Rabat
December 7-11	IITA	Third E and SN Africa Root Crop Workshop
December 14 (2 weeks)	ILCA	CIMMYT Training Course on Research Data Analysis and Interpretation
December 15-17	ICARDA/ ISNAR/FAO	2nd General Conference of AARINENA; Limasole
December 21-23	CIP	In-Country Potato Production Course; Thailand

CGIAR

CIAT: Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical.
Apartado Aereo 6713, Cali, Colombia
Telephone: 675050
Telex: 396-05769 CIAT CO

CIMMYT: Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo.
P.O. Box 6-641,
Mexico 06600, D. F. Mexico
Telephone: (905) 761-3855
Telex: 1772023 CIMTME

CIP: Centro Internacional de la Papa.
Apartado 5969, Lima, Peru
Telephone: 350266
Telex: 394-25672 PE

IBPGR: International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00100, Italy
Telephone: 5797-4772
Telex: 843-610181/610127 FAO I

ICARDA: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas.
P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria
Telephone: 557399/551280
Telex: 924-331206

ICRISAT: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics.
ICRISAT Patancheru P.O.
Andhra Pradesh 502 324, India
Telephone: 224016
Telex: 953-422203 ICRI IN

IFPRI: International Food Policy Research Institute.
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 USA
Telephone: (202) 862-5600
Telex: 440054

IITA: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.
PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria
Telephone: 400300-317
Telex: TROPIB NG 31417 or TDS IBA NG 20311, BOX 015

ILCA: International Livestock Center for Africa.
P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Telephone: 183215/183222/182455
Telex: 976-21207 ILCA ADDIS

ILRAD: International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases.
P.O. Box 30709, Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone: 592311
Telex: 963-22040

IRRI: International Rice Research Institute.
P.O. Box 933, Manila, Philippines
Telephone: 742-0580/742-0717
Telex: (ITT) 45365 RICE INST PM
(RCA) 22456 IRI PH
(EASTERN) 63786 RICE PN

ISNAR: International Service for National Agricultural Research.
P.O. Box 93375, 2509 AJ The Hague, Netherlands
Telephone: 496100
Telex: 844-33746

WARDA: West Africa Rice Development Association.
P.O. Box 1019, Monrovia, Liberia
Telephone: 221466/221963
Telex: 937-4333