



30 January 1989

Dear Swami,

SECOND BELLAGIO MEETING ON TROPICAL FORESTS

I have pleasure in enclosing a copy of the final Statement that resulted from Bellagio II, together with a copy of the letter sent to the participants of the meeting.

With all good wishes for the New Year.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chuck J. Lankester', written over a vertical line that extends from the signature down to the typed name below.

Chuck J. Lankester
Principal Technical Adviser
TAD/BPPE

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
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New Delhi 11029
India

Replied
A handwritten mark consisting of a curved line with a hook at the end, possibly a checkmark or a stylized signature.



STATEMENT OF THE SECOND BELLAGIO MEETING ON TROPICAL FORESTRY

30 November and 1 December 1988

1. A meeting of representatives of bilateral and multilateral donors, development banks, non-governmental organizations and specialists from developed and developing countries was held at Wiston House in the United Kingdom on 30 November and 1 December 1988 to consider the report of a Task Force on Tropical Forestry Research. The Task Force had been convened at the request of the Bellagio I conferees in July 1987.

2. The Bellagio II meeting concluded that:

- (i) the deforestation crisis identified by the Bellagio I meeting had intensified;
- (ii) the 10 recommendations made at Bellagio I need to be monitored. Although Bellagio II focussed on strengthening tropical forestry research, the other points need to be reviewed. The sponsors of Bellagio II agreed to undertake this task and prepare reports on their overview;
- (iii) the Tropical Forestry Action Plan endorsed by Bellagio I is now being implemented and plans are being prepared for many countries under FAO's co-ordination. The meeting also took note of recent progress in research by IUFRO's Special Programme for Developing Countries, as well as that conducted under the aegis of ITTO, which has a special mandate for commercial forestry activities;
- (iv) enthusiastic endorsement should be given to the recommendations of the Task Force for increasing the flow of resources to forestry research worldwide, especially for strengthening national institutions. These recommendations were fully supported by all the donors assembled at Bellagio II;
- (v) there were both national and international dimensions of the research activities advocated by the Task Force. There was a unanimous expression of concern that direct and early attention be paid to the research needs of national organizations engaged in agricultural and forestry research. Institutions need strengthening; existing technologies and research knowledge needs to be disseminated to practitioners, whether commercial foresters, forest managers or farmers through programmes of agroforestry, social or industrial forestry. The meeting was particularly concerned to improve the capability of these institutions by supporting the quality and numbers of their manpower;

- (vi) the Task Force presentation had indicated that there is a substantial research knowledge in the field of forestry which needs wider dissemination. It urged early action to disseminate present research results through national systems and agencies concerned with global forestry;
- (vii) the five priority research areas presented by the Task Force were endorsed. The meeting recommended moving forward speedily on two of the areas outlined, and a component of the third.
- (a) As an initial measure, the CGIAR and some of its associated institutions will be requested to begin plans for work on agroforestry and watershed management. These are appropriate components, for example, for IITA and CIAT in the associated CG centres or for ICRAF in the non-associated centres. ILCA, as an associated CG centre, will also be requested to undertake further work in these areas. At the same time vigorous action will be taken to collaborate with the World Wildlife Fund, IUCN and other conservation agencies to intensify research into conservation and biological diversity, particularly in the tropical rain forests.
- (b) IFPRI will be asked to join other institutions already working on the policy and socio-economic aspects of forestry.
- (c) Although the Task Force had not addressed itself in specific terms to the issue of genetic resources, it was felt that the IBPGR should be asked to consider adding to its remit the collection of germ-plasm of important commercial tree species. Several centres concerned with agroforestry will be asked to work with foresters in the process of selection of tree species which should be quickly moved into the hands of smallholders, farmers and others concerned with tree propagation. This would be the third area of research identified by the Task Force.
- (viii) after examination of the five options presented by the Task Force, the meeting endorsed Option 1 in the immediate term, which is fundamentally "no change." It took this course because in the immediate future it did not wish any diminution in action or in the flow of resources while the meeting's recommendations are being implemented. The relative cost implications of a donor co-ordinated group that would ensure longer-term support for forestry research will now be examined in greater detail. Particular attention will be given to Option 5, which is the present CGIAR, with a separate

Technical Advisory Committee for forestry. The meeting was attracted to Option 5 because it would not involve splitting forestry research activities. It was considered necessary to co-ordinate research into the problems of agroforestry with those activities that affect broader issues of natural forest management and wood utilization, which are normally administered by forestry agencies. The latter activities have important implications for commercial forestry. All aspects of forestry research need to be integrated, including agroforestry, social forestry at the village and farm level, through to the issue of forest land management which may impinge on the preservation of bio-diversity in wilderness areas. The same applies to the use of forest land for commercial purposes.

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

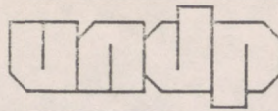
4. The Task Force was commended for providing an extraordinarily useful document including the background papers.

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

Agreed at Wiston House
1 December 1988

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

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



30 January 1989

Your Royal Highness,

SECOND BELLAGIO MEETING ON TROPICAL FORESTS

Enclosed please find three copies of the Statement which resulted from the Bellagio II Conference. I would like to draw your attention in this regard to the fact that the enclosed statement differs slightly from that which you may have collected at the reception desk before leaving Wiston House on 2 December. The Drafting Committee recognized as we travelled that morning to the press conference in London that we needed to also include a phrase reflecting the recognition given throughout your proceedings to the need for conservation practices. We accordingly added a concluding sentence to paragraph 2 (vii)(a) as follows: "At the same time vigorous action will be taken to collaborate with the World Wildlife Fund, IUCN and other conservation agencies to intensify research into conservation and biological diversity, particularly in the tropical rain forests." No other changes have been made to the text and the enclosed thus represents the final Bellagio Statement.

In response to your recommendation in paragraph 3 that the various options be costed, a paper has been prepared and will be submitted in the first instance to a meeting of the co-sponsors of the CGIAR on 13 February in Rome. Thereafter it will be given appropriate modifications and consideration at other meetings before being finalized in preparation for the Canberra consultation in May. We have not yet initiated other action with respect to organizing Bellagio III, which will focus on providing an update to the other recommendations made by the first Bellagio meeting. We do expect, however, to take action in this regard within the next few weeks.

I would like to conclude this letter by expressing on behalf of the four sponsors of the meeting our profound appreciation for the time and effort that you devoted to this Conference. All of us working in international forestry development regard Bellagio II as a major milestone in efforts to come to grips with the global environmental issue of tropical deforestation.

We very much look forward to greeting some of you at Bellagio III.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Chuck J. Lankester'.

Chuck J. Lankester
Conference Secretariat

H.R.H. Prince Claus
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
The Hague
Netherlands

