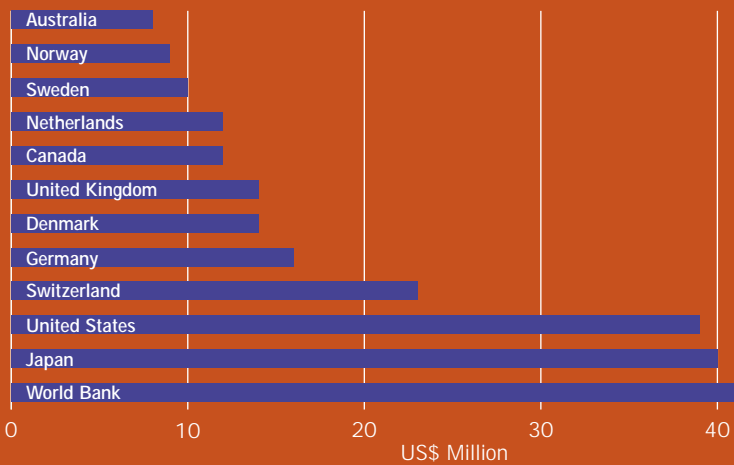




Financial Highlights

Top Twelve Contributors to CGIAR in 1999



CGIAR Members support Centers and programs of their choice, and each Center directly receives and spends funds. Thus, the CGIAR financial outcome discussed here is a consolidation of the financial results of the sixteen independent CGIAR Centers. The results are reported in US dollars. CGIAR financial highlights for 1995 to 1999 are shown in the tables. Additional details are provided in the CGIAR 1999 Financial Report, a separate publication available from the CGIAR Secretariat.

Contribution Profile

In 1999, 55 Members made contributions totaling \$330 million in support of the CGIAR research agenda. For analytical purposes, these Members can be divided into four distinct groups: industrial countries (21), developing countries (19), foundations (3), and international and regional organizations (12). Industrial countries can be further divided along geographical lines into three subgroups: Europe, North America, and the Pacific Rim. It should be emphasized, however, that because contributions to the CGIAR are voluntary, and each Member has the freedom to decide which Centers to support and at what level, the trends emerging from any of the groupings should not be interpreted as policy decisions by the group concerned.

Total contributions declined from \$340 million in 1998 to \$330 million in 1999, a decrease of \$10 million or 3 percent. The primary reason for the shortfall was the default, due to process mishaps, by the European Commission on its 1999 commitment of \$16 million. The Commission remains committed to the CGIAR and steps are currently under way in the Commission to correct the problems in 2000.

Contributions were also adversely affected by the weakness of the Euro against the dollar. This weakness led to a \$6.0 million reduction in contributions during 1999. This reduction was only partially offset by the strength of the Japanese yen which led to a \$4.0 million increase.

Contributions from international and regional organizations increased by \$4.0 million due to increased contributions from the IFAD, AFDB and ADB. Several developing country Members stepped up their support in 1999. Through these efforts, contributions from developing countries increased by \$1.5 million to \$14.7 million in 1999.

As shown in Figure 1, contributions from Pacific Rim countries increased by \$4 million to \$48 million in 1999; and those from developing countries increased by \$1.5 million to \$14.7 million in 1999. Contributions from international and regional organizations increased by \$4 million to \$68 million in 1999, and those from non-Members increased by \$3 million to \$15 million in 1999. Contributions from the European Members decreased by \$22 million to \$126 million in 1999. Contributions from North American Members remained constant at \$52 million.

The support provided by the top twelve contributors to the CGIAR in 1999 funded about three-quarters of the research agenda, the same proportion as in 1998. (This support is illustrated in a bar chart opposite the financials section title page.) Japan and the United States were the largest contributors, after the World Bank. Colombia maintained its position as the largest contributor among the developing countries.

Figure 1. Contributions to CGIAR

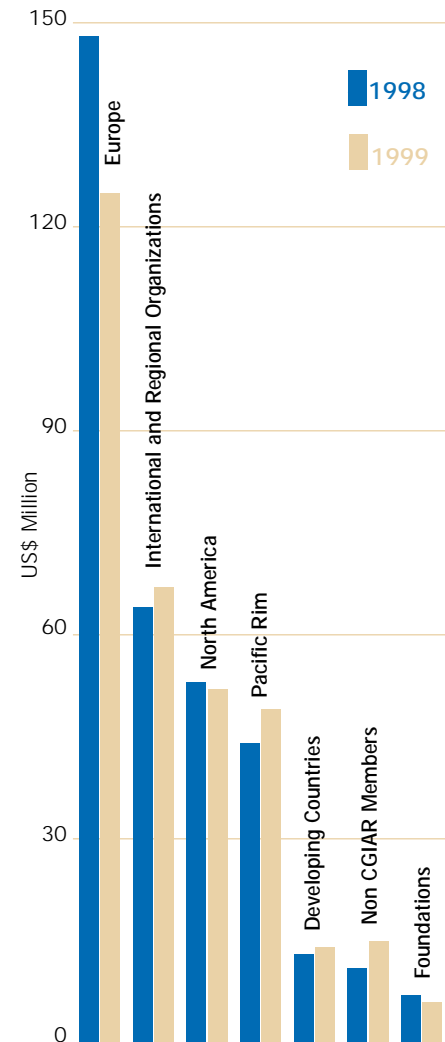
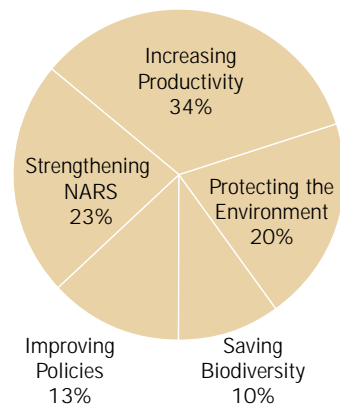


Figure 2. CGIAR Investments by Principal Activity



CGIAR RESEARCH AGENDA FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS, 1995–1999
(IN US\$ MILLION AND PERCENT)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Member Contributions (in \$ m)	270	304	320	340	330
Annual change (%)	14%	13%	5%	6%	-3%
Composition of Membership Support (in \$ m)					
DAC Countries:					
Europe	107	132	141	148	126
Pacific Rim	39	43	40	44	48
North America	45	45	51	52	52
Developing Countries	5	8	11	13	15
Foundations	4	6	6	7	6
International and Regional Organizations	68	65	64	64	68
Non-CGIAR Donors	1	5	7	12	15
No. of Contributing CGIAR Members	41	44	50	54	55
CGIAR Contributions as % ODA	0.46%	0.55%	0.67%	0.66%	0.65%
Composition of CGIAR Investments by Undertakings (%)					
Increasing Productivity	47%	40%	40%	37%	34%
Protecting the Environment	16%	16%	17%	19%	20%
Saving Biodiversity	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%
Improving Policies	9%	12%	11%	12%	13%
Strengthening NARS	18%	21%	21%	21%	23%
Center Operating Expenditure (in \$ m)	286	325	333	337	347
Distribution by Object of Expenditure (%)					
Personnel	55%	53%	51%	50%	50%
Supplies/Services	31%	34%	36%	37%	38%
Travel	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Depreciation	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Allocation by Region (%)					
Sub-Saharan Africa	39%	38%	40%	40%	42%
Asia	32%	33%	31%	32%	32%
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	17%	17%	17%	18%	17%
West Asia and North Africa (WANA)	12%	12%	12%	10%	9%

**Investment in the CGIAR has been the most effective use
of official development assistance, bar none.**

THE THIRD CGIAR SYSTEM REVIEW

Disbursement Schedule

The disbursement targets set under the program—50 percent of funds disbursed in January and the balance by mid-year—slipped again in 1999. Only 32 percent of commitments were disbursed in the first half compared with 35 percent in 1998. At the end of the third quarter, 45 percent were disbursed compared to 42 percent in 1998. By the end of 1999, 89 percent of funds had been disbursed, compared with 88 percent in 1998. Eleven percent of funds had yet to be disbursed at the end of 1999.

Allocation of Agenda Support by the Centers

The allocation of resources in support of the research agenda is reviewed below from four perspectives: by undertaking, by Center, by object of expenditure, and by region.

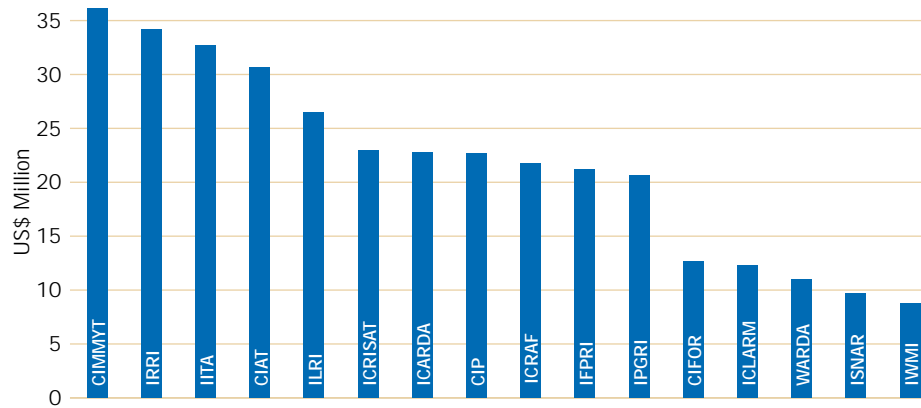
Investments in Activities Investments in the five principal CGIAR activities—increasing productivity, protecting the environment, saving biodiversity, improving policies, and strengthening NARS—for 1999 are shown in Figure 2 (on page 38). “Increasing productivity” continued as the primary thrust of CGIAR activities. In terms of production sectors, crops remained the primary focus, accounting for 71 percent of investments, followed by livestock with 13 percent, forestry with 12 percent, and fish with 4 percent of investments.

Distribution among Centers Figure 3 shows the distribution of investment in CGIAR Centers in 1999.

Expenditure by Object The trend of reduced personnel spending continued in 1999. Personnel costs amounted to 50 percent of the total costs in 1999, compared with an average of 55 percent in the mid 1990’s. The total number of staff remained approximately 8,600 of which 1,100 were internationally recruited. Expenditures by object are indicated in Figure 4.

Allocation by Region The 1999 resource allocation by region is shown in Figure 5. Investment in Sub Saharan Africa

Figure 3. Funding by Center



increased from 40 percent to 42 percent of total investment. Asia remained at 32 percent. Allocations targeted to Latin America and the Caribbean decreased from 18 percent to 17 percent. Investment in West Asia and North Africa decreased from 10 percent to 9 percent of the total investment. Almost all Centers had activities aimed at sub-Saharan Africa in 1999. Six Centers—IITA, ILRI, CIMMYT, ICRAF, WARDA and ICRISAT—accounted for more than two-thirds of these activities. The pattern was similar in Asia. A majority of the Centers carried out activities in Asia and four Centers—IRRI, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, and ICLARM—accounted for the majority. On the other hand, approximately half of the allocations for WANAC continued to be made by ICARDA. CIAT accounted for about one-third of the allocations made in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure 4. Expenditures by Object

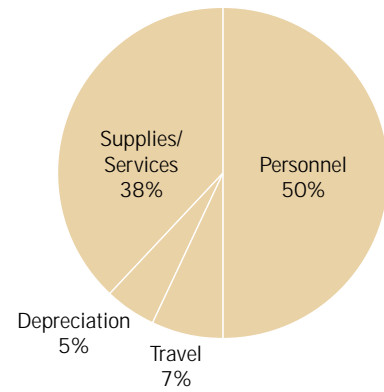
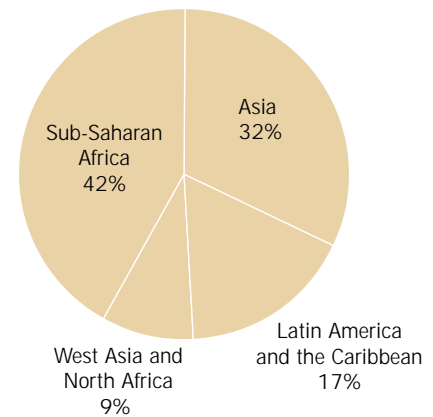


Figure 5. CGIAR Allocations by Developing Region



CGIAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RESEARCH AGENDA BY CENTER, 1972–1999¹
(IN US\$ MILLION)

Centers	1972–76	1977–81	1982–86	1987–91	1992–96	1997	1998	1999	Total
CIAT	28.3	65.8	107.0	132.5	138.8	31.7	32.1	28.7	564.8
CIFOR					30.5	10.6	11.3	11.5	63.9
CIMMYT	33.7	72.6	97.2	130.8	130.2	28.6	30.1	33.8	556.9
CIP	10.9	34.8	52.9	83.2	91.4	22.6	22.2	20.0	338.0
ICARDA	1.5	47.2	91.5	92.2	92.2	22.3	25.2	19.5	391.3
ICLARM					30.3	9.0	10.6	14.2	63.5
ICRAF					71.3	21.8	20.4	20.6	134.2
ICRISAT	19.8	59.5	103.2	143.1	134.4	26.9	26.5	21.2	534.5
IFPRI	1.0	9.9	20.5	41.5	51.3	18.2	20.1	20.8	183.3
IITA	37.1	72.4	101.1	107.9	111.3	27.5	29.2	30.7	516.8
ILRI ²	13.6	80.8	107.0	155.2	124.6	25.2	24.6	26.6	557.5
IPGRI ³	1.4	11.4	20.5	33.6	64.2	18.8	21.2	20.1	191.2
IRRI	30.2	71.3	104.6	137.5	139.1	28.6	34.8	32.5	578.5
ISNAR		3.3	16.8	34.4	36.6	9.9	9.6	8.2	118.8
IWMI					36.0	9.5	9.4	8.8	63.7
WARDA	1.9	9.4	12.6	28.6	34.6	8.6	10.0	10.8	116.3
Subtotal	179.3	538.2	834.9	1,120.5	1,316.9	319.6	337.1	328.0	4,973.1
Reserves/CGIAR									
Committees			9.1	-16.0	7.0	0.8	2.5	1.5	4.9
Total	179	538	844	1,105	1,324	320	340	330	4,978

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

² Formerly ILCA and ILRAD

³ Formerly IBPGR and INIBAP

CGIAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RESEARCH AGENDA (1972–1999)
(IN US\$ MILLIONS)

Members	1972–76	1977–81	1982–86	1987–91	1992–96	1997	1998	1999	Total
Austria			1.0	5.0	7.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	19.4
Belgium	3.5	13.7	9.2	14.2	19.9	5.5	6.0	6.8	78.4
Denmark	1.7	4.7	5.9	14.4	45.0	19.1	17.7	14.0	122.4
European Commission		17.4	28.3	59.0	76.6	23.1	24.9	6.0	234.7
Finland			2.1	21.4	3.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	33.1
France	1.1	3.1	6.1	18.3	21.4	4.9	5.9	5.9	66.7
Germany	13.3	39.1	36.6	54.6	76.2	16.6	16.3	15.5	268.2
Ireland		0.4	1.9	1.8	3.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	9.8
Italy	0.1	1.9	29.1	39.8	17.6	4.0	3.0	3.2	98.8
Luxembourg				0.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.4
Netherlands	4.1	11.6	20.5	30.7	55.9	14.5	14.7	11.6	163.6
Norway	3.3	9.3	11.4	20.6	28.4	7.2	8.3	8.9	97.3
Portugal						0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0
Spain		0.5	2.5	2.5	3.9	1.8	1.1	0.9	13.2
Sweden	7.2	14.8	16.5	28.0	39.0	7.1	9.3	10.3	132.3
Switzerland	1.9	9.5	26.6	46.3	63.6	20.9	22.7	22.8	214.3
United Kingdom	9.0	27.5	32.6	55.8	50.8	10.2	11.5	13.8	211.3
Subtotal	45.1	153.3	230.5	412.7	513.4	140.6	147.6	125.8	1767.7
Canada	17.3	36.1	48.6	71.0	75.2	12.9	12.3	12.3	285.8
United States	41.6	128.1	222.0	217.3	183.5	38.3	40.5	39.4	910.5
Subtotal	58.9	164.2	270.6	288.3	258.7	51.2	52.8	51.7	1196.3
Australia	4.0	13.3	20.5	16.7	25.5	6.6	7.8	8.1	102.4
Japan	2.5	25.9	54.7	104.9	166.3	33.5	35.3	39.9	463.2
New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.1				0.4	0.4	1.3
Subtotal	6.6	39.3	75.3	121.7	191.7	40.0	43.5	48.4	566.9
Bangladesh						0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Brazil			1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.7
China			1.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	7.2
Colombia					4.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	12.2
Côte d'Ivoire					0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Egypt					1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	4.8
India		0.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	11.9
Indonesia					1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.3

(CONTINUED)

Over 55 million hectares in developing countries are planted to CGIAR-related wheat varieties each year. The additional output is valued at more than US\$1.8 billion per year.

Members (continued)	1972-76	1977-81	1982-86	1987-91	1992-96	1997	1998	1999	Total
Iran	2.0	3.0			1.9	1.5	2.0	1.8	12.2
Kenya							0.5	0.4	0.9
Korea				0.5	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	5.3
Mexico		1.4	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.7	7.0
Nigeria	1.3	5.4	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.6	14.0
Pakistan						0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7
Peru							0.4	0.3	0.7
Philippines		0.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	6.5
Russian Federation					0.2				0.2
Saudi Arabia	1.0	1.0	3.0						5.0
South Africa						0.5	0.6	0.5	1.6
Syria								0.5	0.5
Thailand						0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9
Subtotal	4.3	11.9	15.8	6.5	20.6	10.8	13.2	14.7	97.8
Ford Foundation	16.8	6.2	4.9	4.6	12.9	3.2	3.1	2.6	54.4
Kellogg Foundation	1.3	0.6	1.0		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.9
Rockefeller Foundation	17.1	6.7	3.5	6.3	7.7	2.1	3.4	3.5	50.3
Subtotal	35.2	13.5	9.4	11.0	21.0	5.6	6.8	6.2	108.6
ADB	0.3	1.2		1.0	4.0	1.8	3.8	4.4	16.1
AFDB		0.1	0.6	5.3	5.6	1.0	0.8	2.3	15.8
Arab Fund		1.1	1.4	1.9	5.1	1.0	1.5	1.9	14.0
FAO						0.3	0.6	0.2	1.0
IDB	11.2	32.2	42.6	48.8	25.8	4.5	2.1	1.5	168.6
IDRC	3.9	5.7	6.5	3.4	4.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	31.6
IFAD		11.1	24.9	1.9	4.2	3.1	4.0	6.9	56.2
OPEC Fund		2.0	9.5	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	14.0
UNDP	7.4	21.7	37.0	38.2	38.6	4.5	3.2	2.1	152.7
UNEP	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.5
World Bank	16.1	53.3	116.1	162.8	222.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	705.8
Subtotal	39.9	128.9	238.9	264.5	312.3	63.9	63.7	67.7	1179.3
Non-CG Members	0.8	1.1	3.4		6.2	8.2	11.9	15.0	46.7
Total	191	512	844	1,105	1,324	320	340	330	4,963

Scientific capacity in developing countries has been strengthened substantially. Some 85,000 developing-country scientists have been trained at CGIAR Centers.

Who's Who in the CGIAR in 1999

CGIAR Members

Countries

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America

Foundations

Ford Foundation
Kellogg Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation

International and Regional Organizations

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

CGIAR Regional Representatives

Burkina Faso and Ethiopia
Sri Lanka and Fiji
Hungary and Slovenia
Trinidad and Tobago and Paraguay
Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic

The CGIAR

CGIAR Chairman

Ismail Serageldin, *Vice President, Special Programs, The World Bank*

CGIAR Executive Secretary

Alexander von der Osten

Cosponsors and their Representatives

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Henri Carsalade); United Nations Development Programme (Roberto L. Lenton); United Nations Environment Programme (Till Darnhofer); The World Bank (Alexander F. McCalla)

Standing Committees

CGIAR Oversight Committee¹

Andrew J. Bennett, *Chair, United Kingdom*
Mervat W. El Badawi, *Arab Fund*
Juan L. Restropo, *Colombia*
Gilles Saint-Martin, *France*
Ruth Haug, *Norway*
Emmy Simmons, *USA*
Bongiwe Njobe-Mbuli, *South Africa*

CGIAR Finance Committee²

The World Bank, *Chair* (Alex McCalla)
Australia (Robert Clements/
Ian Bevege)
Brazil (Francisco Reifschneider)
Canada, *Chair, effective October 1999* (Iain C. MacGillivray/
Bruce Howell)
Egypt (Saad Nassar)
European Commission (Uwe Werblow/Nikolaos Christoforides)
Germany (Hans-Jochen De Haas/
Stephan Krall)
IFAD (S. Mathur)
Japan (Hiroaki Isobe/Tetsushi Kondo)
Sweden (Carl-Gustaf Thornström)

Advisory Committees

Technical Advisory Committee

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Shelleemiah O. Keya, *Executive Secretary*
Michael Cernea
Elias Fereres
Richard R. Harwood
Alain de Janvry
Magdy A. Madkour
Maria Antonia Fernandez Martinez
Cyrus G. Ndiritu
Lucia de Vaccaro
Joachim F. von Braun
Usha Barwale Zehr

Impact Assessment

Evaluation Group

Hans Gregersen, *Chair*
Guido Gryseels, *Executive Secretary*
Cristina C. David
Frans L. Leeuw

Genetic Resources Policy Committee³

M. S. Swaminathan, *Chair*
Robert Bertram
Ronald P. Cantrell
José T. Esquinas-Alcazar
Carmen Felipe-Morales
Christine E. Grieder
Geoffrey Hawtin
Bernard Le Buanec
Marcia de Miranda Santos
Godwin Y. Mkamanga
Timothy Reeves
Carl-Gustaf Thornström
Usha Barwale Zehr

NGO Committee

Miguel A. Altieri, *Chair*
Yuexin Du
Julian Francis Gonsalves
Assétou Kanouté
Carmen Felipe-Morales
Carlos A. Perez
Christian Castellanet
Jean Marc von der Weid
Dwi R. Muhtaman

Private Sector Committee⁴

R. N. Sam Dryden, *Chair*
Claudio Barriga
Badrinarayan R. Barwale
Wallace D. Beversdorf
Robert Horsch
Seizo Sumida
Barry Thomas
Florence Wambugu

Science Partnership Committee

Werner Arber, *Chair*
R. James Cook
Mouin Hamzé
Lydia Makhubu
Sudha Nair
Satohiko Sasaki
José Vargas

CGIAR 1971–1999

CGIAR Chairmen, 1971–1999

Ismail Serageldin, 1994–
V. Rajagopalan, 1991–1993
Wilfried Thalwitz, 1990–1991
W. David Hopper, 1987–1990
S. Shahid Hussain, 1984–1987
Warren Baum, 1974–1983
Richard H. Demuth, 1971–1974

CGIAR Executive Secretaries, 1972–1999

Alexander von der Osten, 1989–
Curtis Farrar, 1982–1989
Michael Lejeune, 1975–1982
Harold Graves, 1972–1975

TAC Chairs, 1971–1999

Donald Winkelmann, 1994–1999
Alex McCalla, 1988–1994
Guy Camus, 1982–1987
Ralph Cummings, 1977–1982
Sir John Crawford, 1971–1976

TAC Executive Secretaries, 1971–1999

Shelleemiah Keya, 1996–
Guido Gryseels, 1995–1996
John Monyo, 1985–1994
Alexander von der Osten, 1982–1985
Philippe Mahler, 1976–1982
Peter Oram, 1971–1976

Notes

¹ William D. Dar, Teresa Fogelberg and John Van Dusen Lewis left the Oversight Committee in 1999.

² Jürgen Friedrichsen, Abdelmajid Slama, Takuji Hanatani, R. S. Paroda, and Yasuhiro Mitsui left the Finance Committee in 1999. At ICW99, Canada was elected to Chair the Finance Committee.

³ Bo Bengtsson, Jurg Benz, Adel El-Beltagy, Norah Olembo, Setijati Sas-trapradja and Maria Jose de Oliveira Zimmermann left the GRPC in 1999.

⁴ Assia Bensalah Alaoui, Pramod K. Agrawal, Carol Mallette Amaratunga, Bernard P. Auxenfans, Mohamad Adel El-Ghandour, Alejandro Rodriguez-Graue, Susan Crisp-Jungklaus, Dinguri Nick Mwaniki, John M. Preston and Alberto U. Rubinstein left the Private Sector Committee in 1999.

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DESIGN: Daddona Graphic Design LLC

PRINTING: Schmitz Press

Printed in soy-based inks on recycled uncoated paper with 50% post-consumer waste and recycled coated paper with 10% recycled content.



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