

Annex 12

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

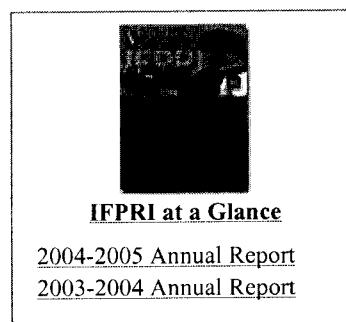
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About IFPRI

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Vision

IFPRI's vision is a world free of hunger and malnutrition. The vision is based on the human right to adequate food and nutrition and recognition of the inherent dignity of all members of the human family. It is a world where every person has secure access to sufficient and safe food to sustain a healthy and productive life and where decisions related to food are made transparently and with the participation of consumers and producers.



Mission

IFPRI's mission is to provide policy solutions that cut hunger and malnutrition. This mission flows from the CGIAR mission: "To achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through scientific research and research-related activities in the fields of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, policy, and natural resources management." Two key premises underlie IFPRI's mission. First, sound and appropriate local, national, and international public policies are essential to achieving sustainable food security and nutritional improvement. Second, research and the dissemination of its results are critical inputs into the process of raising the quality of the debate and formulating sound and appropriate food policies. IFPRI's mission entails a strong emphasis on research priorities and qualities that facilitate change:

- identifying and analyzing alternative international, national, and local policies for improved food security and nutrition, with an emphasis on low-income countries and poor people and on the sound management of the natural resources base that supports agriculture;
- contributing to capacity strengthening of people and institutions in developing countries conducting research on food policies; and
- actively engaging in policy communication, making research results available to all those in a position to apply or use them, and carrying out dialogues with those users to link research and policy action.

IFPRI places a high priority on activities that benefit the greatest number of poor people in greatest need in the developing world. In carrying out its activities, IFPRI seeks to focus on vulnerable groups, as influenced by caste, class, religion, ethnicity, and gender.

IFPRI is also committed to providing international food policy knowledge as a global public good; that is, it provides knowledge relevant to decisionmakers both inside and outside the countries where research is undertaken. New knowledge on how to improve the food security of low-income people in developing countries is expected to result in large social benefits, but in most instances the private sector is unlikely to carry out research to generate such knowledge. IFPRI views public organizations and the private sector in food systems both as objects of study and as partners.

Given the large body of national and international food policy research, IFPRI's added value derives from its own cutting-edge research linked with academic excellence in other institutions, such as other CGIAR centers, universities, and other research institutes in the South and North, and from its application of this knowledge to national and international



food policy problems.

Future Harvest and the CGIAR(Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research)

IFPRI is one of 15 food and environmental research organizations known as the Future Harvest centers. The centers, located around the world, conduct research in partnership with farmers, scientists, and policymakers to help alleviate poverty and increase food security while protecting the natural resource base. They are principally funded through the 58 countries, private foundations, and regional and international organizations that make up the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

- Future Harvest
- CGIAR

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IFPRI's Strategy Toward Food and Nutrition Security 2005

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Executive Summary

This paper sets out the strategy for the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for the next decade. A new look at IFPRI's strategy is timely because hunger and malnutrition in the developing world remain persistently high. Also, the policy environment in which IFPRI operates is changing: central government authority in making food policy is becoming more diffuse, with many more actors involved. Furthermore, new technologies offer great promise for advancing food security, but research is needed to identify policies and institutions to ensure that food-insecure people have access to adequate food and nutrition. At the same time, global health crises pose significant threats to food security and nutrition. Finally, the agenda built on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) calls for IFPRI's contribution.

Setting our Priorities

IFPRI uses four sets of criteria to determine its priorities:

1. The work program must conform to IFPRI's mission to provide policy solutions that reduce hunger and malnutrition.
2. Research and outreach should address emerging issues that most directly affect food security, nutrition, and poverty.
3. Research, capacity-strengthening, and policy-communications activities should be based on IFPRI's dynamic comparative advantage to produce results applicable to many countries—that is, international public goods.
4. Stakeholders and partners should be consulted to identify food policy research that all parties believe will help develop policies to reduce hunger and malnutrition.

These criteria work as a decision tree: research and outreach activities must meet all four criteria in order to be included on IFPRI's agenda.

Research and Outreach (Themes 1-13)

The cornerstones of IFPRI's work are research, policy communications, and capacity strengthening for policy and research, with research as the main driving force. Based on the priority-setting criteria mentioned above, IFPRI groups 13 research and outreach themes under 3 overarching research priorities. Most of the research themes are interlinked; as such they are pursued not in isolation but as components of an integrated research program.¹ Policy-communications and capacity-strengthening activities form themes 14 and 15, respectively.

1. **Priority A: Global Food System Functioning**

Policies to address constraints to achieving food and nutrition security and support more efficient functioning of the global food, nutrition, and agriculture system; such

policies enhance inclusion of low-income countries, improve the food and nutrition security of poor people, and aid in the sustainable management of natural resources.

1. Global food situation and scenarios of policy risks and opportunities
2. Globalization, retail food industries, and trade negotiations related to food and agriculture
3. Managing natural resources of particular importance to food, nutrition, and agriculture
4. Food systems in disaster prevention and relief, and rebuilding after crises*

II. **Priority B: Global and National Food System Governance**

Policies to improve global and national governance, political participation, and institutions for pro-poor food, agriculture, and natural resource management systems.

5. Governance structures and policy processes in food and agriculture: the role of the state, the private sector, and civil society*
6. Food and water safety policies*
7. Policies addressing hidden hunger, enhanced food and diet quality for poor people, and the nutrition transition in developing countries
8. Policies and interventions for sustainable poverty reduction and nutrition improvement
9. Cross-cutting research on country and regional food, nutrition, and agricultural strategies

III. **Priority C: Food System Innovations:**

Policies to foster scientific and institutional innovation and technology use for the benefit of poor people in developing countries, and development of related comprehensive food and agriculture strategies.

10. Food- and nutrition-related science and technology policy serving poor people
11. The future of smallholder farming in efficient and equitable food systems
12. Urban-rural linkages and nonfarm rural development in efficient and equitable food systems
13. Knowledge systems and innovation*

Policy Communications (Theme 14)

A two-way communication with key stakeholder groups in developing and developed countries and the provision of factual, timely, and competent information on all questions related to food and nutrition security and natural resource management.

Capacity Strengthening for Policy and Research (Theme 15)

Develop, through provision of research-based knowledge for development, the capacity of researchers, policymakers, trainers, practitioners, administrators, extension workers, students, community leaders, and others to address food policy issues through research, analysis, communications, policy formulation, institutional change, and organizational management.

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Key Features of IFPRI

IFPRI desires to be a trusted global research center that provides the knowledge needed for food and nutrition policy serving poor people; to boldly and independently communicate findings based on sound analysis, even when they are controversial; to be a source of in-depth understanding of the linkages between research and policy change; to respond quickly to changing conditions and opportunities for designing improved food policy serving low-income countries; and to be a valued strategic partner within the CGIAR system and within an enlarged community of partners and stakeholders, with a strong presence in developing countries through partnerships, networks, and decentralized operations.

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Full Strategy
(PDF 277K)

Brief
(PDF 260K)

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International Food Policy Research Institute

sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

IFPRI Offices

- [Headquarters](#)
- [Ethiopia](#)
- [India](#)
- [China](#)
- [Costa Rica](#)
- [Uganda](#)

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Press materials:

[New Delhi office opening ceremony](#)

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Ian Johnson, CGIAR Chairman

The CGIAR Chairman is Ian Johnson, a British national. Appointed CGIAR Chairman in July 2000, Mr. Johnson is currently the World Bank's Vice President for the Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network (ESSD), one of the largest departments looking after environment, rural development, social development, and science and technology for developing countries. He joined the Bank in 1980, and a year later became an energy economist in the Europe, Middle East and North Africa Projects Department. In 1990, he became Principal Sector Economist in the Policy, Research and External Affairs Department, focusing on policy issues related to infrastructure, energy and environment. Mr. Johnson was appointed as Administrator of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in 1992, where he played a role in the restructuring and first replenishment of the GEF, putting the fund on a permanent footing. In 1995, he was promoted to Assistant Chief Executive Officer of the GEF Secretariat. He became Senior Manager of the Bank's Environment Department in 1997.



Ian Johnson
World Bank
Vice President &
CGIAR Chairman

Mr. Johnson is an economist by training, and has studied at the Universities of Wales, Sussex and Harvard. Prior to joining the Bank, he worked for the British Government as an economist, and also spent five years in Bangladesh working with a non-government organization as a Program Officer for UNICEF. Mr. Johnson has a wide variety of development experiences and is passionate about promoting agricultural research as a key pillar of development efforts aimed at reducing hunger and poverty and protecting the earth's environment.

The World Bank is one of four co-sponsors of the CGIAR, the other three being **FAO**, **IFAD** and **UNDP**.

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The CGIAR Mission

To achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through scientific research and research-related activities in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, policy, and environment.

Introduction

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic alliance of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations supporting 15 international agricultural Centers, that work with national agricultural research systems and civil society organizations including the private sector. The alliance mobilizes agricultural science to reduce poverty, foster human well being, promote agricultural growth and protect the environment. The CGIAR generates global public goods that are available to all.

Agriculture, the key to development

In a world where 75 percent of poor people depend on agriculture to survive, poverty cannot be reduced without investment in agriculture. Many of the countries with the strongest agricultural sectors have a record of sustained investment in agricultural science and technology. The evidence is clear, research for development generates agricultural growth and reduces poverty.

Agricultural research benefits people and the planet

Agricultural research for development has a record of delivering results. The science that made possible the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s was largely the work of CGIAR Centers and their national agricultural research partners. The scientists' work not only increased incomes for small farmers, it enabled the preservation of millions of hectares of forest and grasslands, conserving biodiversity and reducing carbon releases into the atmosphere. CGIAR's research agenda is dynamic, flexible, and responsive to emerging development challenges. The research portfolio has evolved from the original focus on increasing productivity in individual critical food crops. Today's approach recognizes that biodiversity and environment research are also key components in the drive to enhance sustainable agricultural productivity. Our belief in the fundamentals remains as strong as ever: agricultural growth and increased farm productivity in developing countries creates wealth, reduces poverty and hunger and protects the environment.

Agricultural research is delivering results

The CGIAR's more recent outstanding achievements include:

- Quality Protein Maize (QPM) varieties have been released in 25 countries, and are grown on more than 600,000 hectares
- New Rices for Africa (NERICAs) are transforming agriculture in the West Africa region. In 2003 it is estimated that NERICAs were planted on 23,000 hectares, and their use is spreading across Africa. In particular, 6,000 hectares were planted in Uganda. In Guinea alone, NERICAs have saved an estimated \$13 million in rice import bills
- A GIFT strain of tilapia has been selectively bred which shows an approximate 70% gain in growth rate
- Training over 75,000 developing country scientists and researchers
- Reducing pesticide use in developing countries by promoting integrated pest management and biological control methods
- Adoption of low-till farming practices in Asia on 1.2 million hectares across the Indo-Gangetic plains, boosting farm incomes and productivity
- Enabling African producers to access international pigeonpea markets
- Over 45 bean varieties derived from CGIAR germplasm have been released across Latin America
- Improved forages, developed by CGIAR researchers and partners, are grown on over 100 million hectares in Latin America
- Planting fodder shrubs in Kenya has increased smallholder dairy farmers' income by \$ 166 per annum

[Click here for our page on Scientific Recognition.](#)

These successes notwithstanding, future challenges are daunting. World population is expected to reach 9 billion people by 2050. Food demand is expected to more than double in a similar time

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frame. Some 30 percent of irrigated lands are already degraded, and water use is expected to increase by 50 percent over the next 30 years. Science-based solutions for sustaining productivity increases while protecting ecosystems are key to addressing these challenges.


Increasing sustainable productivity, strengthening science-for-development partnerships, protecting the environment

The CGIAR was created in 1971. Today more than 8,500 CGIAR scientists and staff are working in over 100 countries, addressing every critical component of the agricultural sector including - agroforestry, biodiversity, food, forage and tree crops, pro-environment farming techniques, fisheries, forestry, livestock, food policies and agricultural research services. Thirteen of the Centers are headquartered in developing countries.

The CGIAR has five areas of focus

- Sustainable production (of crops, livestock, fisheries, forests and natural resources)
- Enhancing National Agricultural Research Systems NARS (through joint research, policy support, training and knowledge-sharing)
- Germplasm Improvement (for priority crops, livestock, trees and fish)
- Germplasm Collection (collecting, characterizing and conserving genetic resources - the CGIAR holds in public trust one of the world's largest seed collections available to all)
- Policy (fostering research on policies that have a major impact on agriculture, food, health, spread of new technologies and the management and conservation of natural resources)

The CGIAR has placed its collections under the auspices of FAO within the International Network of Ex Situ Collections. The terms of the agreements signed between the FAO and CGIAR Centres, stipulate that the germplasm within the in-trust collections will be made available without restriction to researchers around the world, on the understanding that no intellectual property protection is to be applied to the material. Samples of the in-trust germplasm are thus made available by the individual Centres under a standard Material Transfer Agreement (MTA).

 Download the free **Adobe Acrobat Reader** to view these files:

-  [Material Transfer Agreement: English version](#)
-  [Material Transfer Agreement: Spanish version](#)
-  [Material Transfer Agreement: French version](#)
-  [Material Transfer Agreement: Chinese version](#)
-  [Material Transfer Agreement: Arabic version](#)

Data on the identity, sources, characteristics and transfers to users of the germplasm samples held in Centre genebanks are available through the CGIAR System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER). **To access SINGER, click here.**

A twenty-first century alliance

Major reforms designed to strengthen science, extend the alliance, streamline governance and maximize impact are gaining ground and yielding benefits. The innovative Challenge Program initiative is designed to address global and regional issues of critical importance. To date, these focus on:

- Combating micronutrient deficiencies that affect more than three billion people
- Addressing water scarcity by improving water use efficiency in agriculture.
- Unlocking crop genetic diversity through the application of molecular tools to create a new generation of varieties of major food crops that meet farmers' needs; and
- Employing integrated agricultural research for development approaches to build sustainable livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Challenge Programs are facilitating collaborative research and helping mobilize knowledge, technology and resources.

The CGIAR alliance is open to all countries and organizations sharing a commitment to a common research agenda and willing to invest financial support, and human and technical resources. From twelve members in 1971, today's membership of sixty-four includes a majority of developing countries. Membership is poised to grow further.

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CGIAR members contributed approximately US \$437 million in 2004, the single-largest public goods investment in mobilizing science for the benefit of poor farming communities worldwide.

Click here for a [list of members](#) and here for a [members chronology](#).

CGIAR Members

Membership of the CGIAR is open to international organizations, governments, and private foundations that support the mission of the CGIAR, participate in policy making, and provide support for the conduct of research at the fifteen international Centers.

The CGIAR partnership includes 25 developing and 22 industrialized countries, 4 private foundations, and 13 regional and international organizations that provide financing, technical support, and strategic direction. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank serve as cosponsors.

CGIAR members contributed approximately US \$437 million in 2004. Individual members make voluntary contributions to the Centers and programs of their choice, allowing funds to be targeted to areas of research and regions that align with development priorities. Independent studies consistently demonstrate that CGIAR research earns handsome returns.

Click here to read about **Funding**.

Click here to see an interactive map on **CGIAR membership**.

Countries

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

Foundations

[Ford Foundation](#)
[Kellogg Foundation](#)
[Rockefeller Foundation](#)
[Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture](#)

International and Regional Organizations

[African Development Bank](#)
[Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development](#)
[Asian Development Bank](#)
[European Commission](#)
[Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)

Gulf Cooperation Council
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

THE
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH (CGIAR)
THE CHARTER OF THE CGIAR SYSTEM

November 8, 2004

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CGIAR System Structure

The CGIAR System is a regularly interacting and interdependent network of independent institutions that form a complex whole, and are committed to a common cause.

The primary institutions in the System are:

- the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR/the Group);
- an independent Science Council; and
- 15 international agricultural research Centers.

The three components of the CGIAR System are interdependent. They are supported by the Executive Council (ExCo) of the System, a broad range of partners, various standing committees, and the System Office, a "virtual" combination of service units.

The Chair of the CGIAR, usually a Vice President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank/Bank), is nominated by the President of the World Bank to lead the CGIAR, when endorsed by the CGIAR.

The Director of the CGIAR, selected through an international search process, who functions as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the CGIAR. He/she heads the CGIAR Secretariat.

Components of the CGIAR System collaborate to support and carry out agricultural research of the highest quality, in order to ensure that agricultural science and technology contribute significantly to sustainable development.

Each part of the System performs a distinct set of functions, based on its role, responsibilities, competencies and interests. These functions are mutually supportive and complementary, i.e. the components are interdependent and the whole is far greater than the sum of the parts, thereby providing the CGIAR with its systemic character.

The Charter

The "Charter of the CGIAR System" (short form: The Charter) sets down the roles, responsibilities and functions of the main organs of the CGIAR, including eligibility for Membership in the Group and conditions of Membership. The Annex to the Charter contains the Rules of Procedure of the main organs. The internal rules and regulations of the Centers are outlined in the Annex but because each Center has its own Constitution and Host Country Agreement, the details of each Center are available directly from them.

[Click here to read the Charter.](#)

[Click here to read the Reference Guides for Boards of Trustees of the Centers.](#)

PREAMBLE

The founders of the CGIAR had a vision of agriculture and agricultural research enabling the world's poor to begin their escape from poverty.

Science-based agricultural technologies have increased incomes for small farmers, helped to reduce poverty, and create food security, by making more food available and accessible, and enabled the preservation of millions of hectares of forest and grassland, thus conserving biodiversity and reducing carbon releases into the atmosphere.

Despite such progress, the fundamental importance of agriculture remains unchanged. Three of every four poor people in the developing world – 900 million in all – live in rural areas, and depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. Agriculture is the single most important sector in the economies of most low-income countries, accounting for one-fourth to one-half of gross domestic product. Hence, agriculture and rural development remain decisive, as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002) confirmed.

Today's CGIAR remains faithful to the vision of its founders. It is a global community of institutions and people, working in partnership with national agricultural research systems. It responds to the high priority needs of the present while, at the same time, nurturing the competence and imagination to wrestle with the needs of tomorrow. It combines the best in science with a commitment to development. It contributes to sustainable and poverty reducing development through productivity gains, improved policies and institutions, and ecological responsibility. It mobilizes funds on behalf of the poor and vulnerable.

The future relevance and impact of the CGIAR, and the extent of support on which it can continue to rely, will depend on how effectively it deploys these capacities, and how nimbly the CGIAR reaches decisions. That is the basis of the reform program that the CGIAR launched in May 2001. An essential objective of the reform program is to ensure that the CGIAR captures and is fully characterized by all the assets of a modern institution: accountability, agility, efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and transparency.

The formulation of a Charter that encourages consistency and efficiency in the CGIAR System contributes to the fulfillment of that objective. The Charter was approved by CGIAR Members on October 28, 2004. The Charter is not a legally binding document, nor does it impose any legal liability on CGIAR Members or other components of the CGIAR System.

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is an informal association of sixty-three¹ public and private sector CGIAR Members, from the South and North, committed to mobilizing international agricultural research in support of sustainable agricultural development (including crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, land, and water) in developing countries.

N.B.

2. A loosely connected network of several components forms the CGIAR System. The pillars of the CGIAR System are:

- the Consultative Group, its Executive Council, and partners;
- the Science Council that helps to maintain a high quality of science in the CGIAR System;
- independent international agricultural research Centers supported by the CGIAR, and Center Committees.

These are supported by the CGIAR System Office which has a pivotal role in the integration and administration of the System.

3. Each part of the System performs a distinct set of functions, based on its role, responsibilities, competencies and interests. These functions are mutually supportive and complementary, i.e. the components are interdependent and the whole is far greater than the sum of the parts, thereby providing the CGIAR with its *systemic* character. The CGIAR System collaborates in research and research-related activities with many partners, to support and carry out agricultural research of the highest quality, in order to ensure that agricultural science and technology contribute significantly to sustainable development.

4. The CGIAR fulfills its commitment primarily by formulating a research agenda to be carried out through a network of international agricultural research centers (see Section III. D. below). Decisions on research policy are made, and research programs are carried out, in consultation and collaboration with many partners in the global agricultural research system.

5. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank/Bank), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are cosponsors of the CGIAR.

6. The three initial cosponsors (FAO, UNDP, and the World Bank) provided strong leadership in the effort to create an instrument that could harness support for international agricultural research. Their goal and that of the other founders of the CGIAR was to extend the benefits of international agricultural research beyond Asia, where unprecedented harvests from new varieties of rice and wheat overcame the threat of famine in the late 1960s.

7. The first formal meeting of the CGIAR was held on May 19, 1971. Mr. Richard H. Demuth, director of the World Bank's Development Services Department, presided. The World

¹ As of January 2004

Bank has since continued to provide the CGIAR with its Chair, Director, and Secretariat, and to serve as the anchor of its finances.

8. In addition to the initial cosponsors, other founding members of the CGIAR were (in alphabetical order) the African Development Bank, Canada, Denmark, the Ford Foundation, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the InterAmerican Development Bank, the International Development Research Centre, the Kellogg Foundation, Netherlands, Norway, the Rockefeller Foundation, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

9. Initially, the CGIAR supported four existing international agricultural research centers that had been previously established by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations: CIAT (headquartered in Colombia, for tropical agriculture), CIMMYT (Mexico, maize and wheat), IITA (Nigeria, tropical agriculture), and IRRI (the Philippines, rice). In the intervening years, membership of the Group has increased, the number of Centers² has grown, and their research activities have been diversified to include ecology and policy.

10. The CGIAR was established to serve both as a mechanism for coordinating donor policies and actions, and as an informal forum for discussion. In keeping with its informal character, the CGIAR was founded without a charter, rules of procedure, or conditions and procedures for membership. Founding members felt that decision making by vote would be too formal, and decided, instead, to reach decisions by consensus. As the Group grew larger, activities supported by the CGIAR increased, and the research undertaken became more complex, the need for structure and consistency was recognized, and several units of the CGIAR System have adopted guidelines, terms of reference, and rules of procedure. The most recent effort to define rules of procedure and requisite guidelines was in connection with the CGIAR Reform Program launched in 2001.³

11. With the Reform Program serving as a backdrop, the CGIAR noted the need for a comprehensive and uniform approach to its conduct of business, and adopted this Charter of the CGIAR System (short form: The Charter) in October 2004.

12. The Charter sets down the roles, responsibilities and functions of the main organs of the CGIAR. The Annex contains the Rules of Procedure of the main organs.

13. The Charter is based on, collates, and updates previous compilations of principles, objectives, organization, and membership arrangements. A list of reference documents on which the Charter has drawn is attached. The procedure for amending the Charter is at Section VII.

14. The internal rules and regulations of the Centers are outlined in the Annex but because each Center has its own Constitution and Host Country Agreement, the details of each Center are available directly from them. Reference Guides for Boards of Trustees of the Centers are available in the CGIAR Core Collection or through the CGIAR Secretariat.

15. Key CGIAR documents covering the period from the late 1960s to the present are available in the "CGIAR Core Collection Database"—<http://search.cgiar.org>. The Core Collection contains over 1400 documents, which are available in full-text format.

² For a full list of Centers supported by the CGIAR, see Attachment 2.

³ Reform Program documents are available in the CGIAR Core Collection Database (www.cgiar.org, click on Search.)