




**CABI**  
in review

**11**

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CABI improves people's lives worldwide by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment

Our mission and direction are influenced by our 46 member countries who help guide the activities we undertake

Through our work:

**Smallholder farmers** are lifted out of poverty: they lose less of their crops to pests and diseases, improve crop quality and yield, and sell their produce for better prices

**Extension workers** can give better advice on agricultural practice

**Scientists, professional practitioners** and **institutions** have the knowledge they need to support their own work and give trusted advice

**Policymakers** can develop strategies to support agriculture and the environment, and improve livelihoods



# CABI in agriculture

2011 was both challenging and exciting but I am very pleased to be part of the organization during such a time of progress and improvement. Management and staff are to be congratulated on their achievements as they embrace change in the turbulent world about us



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**John Ripley, Chair**

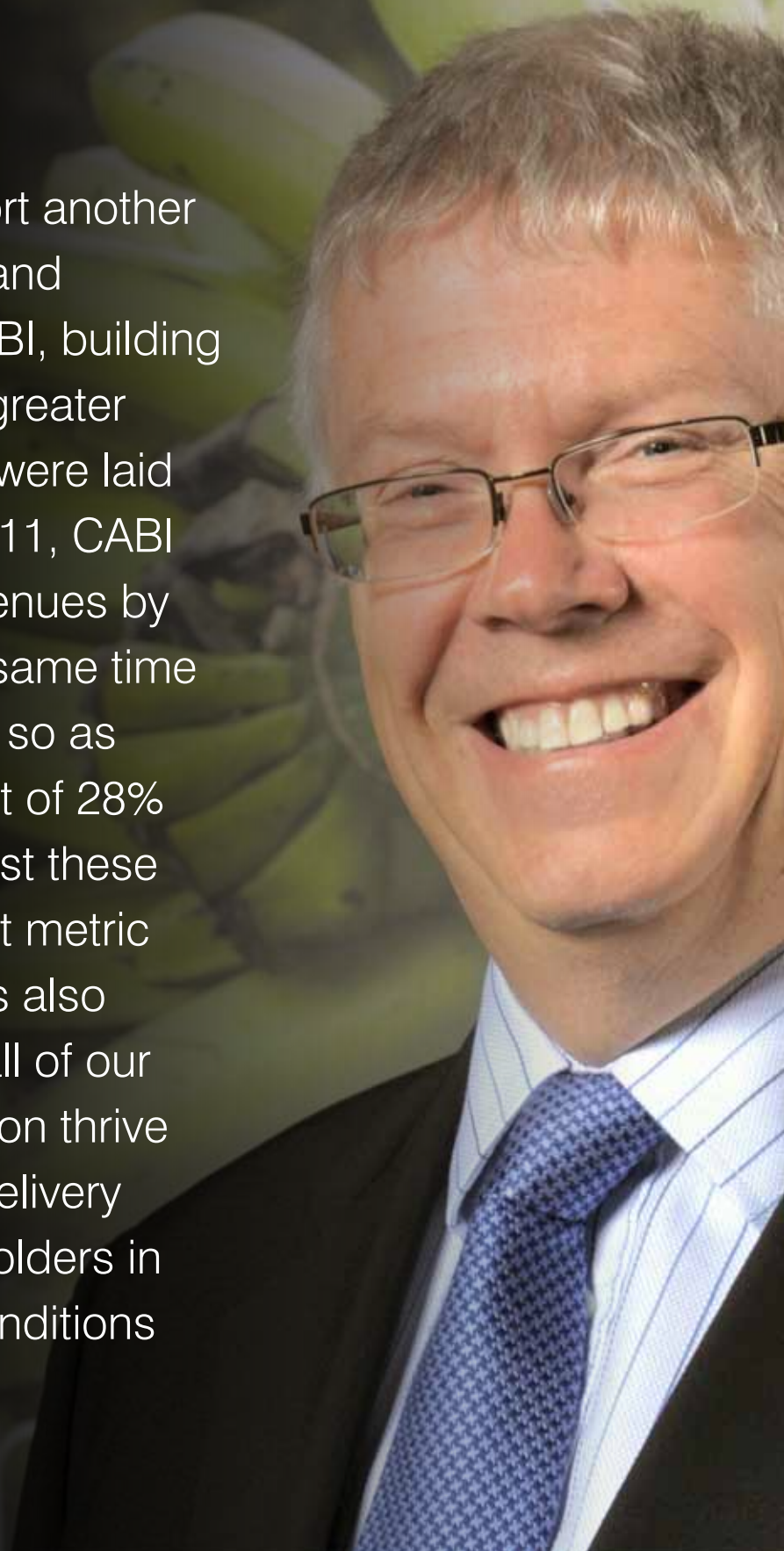
A key role of the Board is to monitor and support the management team in developing plans and processes to ensure the long-term financial health of the organization. The past five years have seen a continuing and significant improvement in CABI's finances, bringing a very good set of results this year, in what continues to be a challenging economic context.

We also act as a sounding board and source of advice in the development and implementation of strategic plans. CABI's foremost strategic initiative, Plantwise, made significant progress during the year with the roll-out of the clinic programme, release of a prototype of the knowledge bank and announcement of significant funding. The support of major donors is a reflection of CABI's reputation in the field of plant health and an endorsement of its ability to deliver. Their backing allows us to develop and expand Plantwise so as to achieve the wider goals of increased food security and improved livelihoods.

In 2011, we welcomed two new Board members: Philip Walters and Roland Dietz. Philip was formerly Chief Executive of Hodder Education, one of the world's leading educational publishers. Roland's background is also in publishing, but with a particular emphasis on digital publishing. They have both involved themselves enthusiastically with CABI's work. At the end of 2011, Mr Martin White stood down after seven years as a Board member and we should all thank him for his service, knowledge and commitment to the organization.

I am very pleased to report that the Netherlands was the first country to join CABI in our new category of Associate Member. This allows them to participate in discussions and contribute to our direction while they move through the legal processes leading to full membership. CABI is flourishing thanks to the individual and collective contributions of its member countries, staff, donors, and partners. As it continues to use its distinctive combination of skills to put scientific knowledge to work for all of its customers and stakeholders, we look forward to continuing success.

I am very pleased to report another year of positive financial and strategic progress for CABI, building upon the foundations of greater efficiency and focus that were laid down in prior years. In 2011, CABI continued to grow its revenues by nearly 10%, whilst at the same time managing costs carefully so as to deliver an improvement of 28% in operating surplus. Whilst these numbers are an important metric of our performance, it has also been very rewarding for all of our staff to see the organization thrive through innovation and delivery to customers and stakeholders in challenging economic conditions





**Trevor Nicholls, CEO**

We have retained a strong subscription base in our Publishing business and increased the proportion of our output that is now delivered electronically to over two-thirds. We continue to gain greater recognition from major donors for the work we do in International Development, manifested through awards for bigger projects and increased funding. This was not just a benefit for us in 2011, but we also secured a high proportion of our budgeted revenues in 2012 and 2013. Combined with greater internal efficiency, this should enable our mission-driven activities to break even in future years.

In parallel with this, Plantwise has moved from being an exciting concept to a strongly-funded reality. At the beginning of 2011, we committed to a fundraising target of \$50 million to make this innovative strategic initiative a reality with a target of reaching a total of 5 million farming households worldwide over the next 5 years. By the end of the year, we had been able to secure over \$30 million of committed funding through major grants from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the UK's Department for International Development, as well as contributions from Australia, China, the Netherlands and the EU. Promising discussions are also underway with other major donors, giving us confidence that the total target is achievable. On the basis of this support, we can now plan confidently for the roll-out of the programme worldwide, with priority being given to supporting the plant health systems of our member countries. As the first programme to involve every function and every location across CABI, Plantwise is also having a positive, unifying impact on culture and teamwork throughout the organization.

The core value underlying all of CABI's work is the desire not just to create scientific knowledge, but to make it more accessible and ensure it is put to practical use for the benefit of everyone from rural smallholders to academic researchers. It is a source of pride for all of us that, because of the work we do, there are farmers producing better quality crops, selling them for more money, and using that increased income to send their children to school or improve their homes. And there are also extension workers, armed with better knowledge and resources, who are now giving more confident advice; scientists who are using and building on all the other research that has been done in their field; and policymakers who have the information to make better decisions. We have used this Review to tell some of their stories.



Elishillia Alex, farmer

# small

“ I am a farmer in Arusha, Tanzania, growing maize, pigeon pea and common beans.

I have been a widow for six years. I have educated my children through farming and built a permanent house. If you have farm animals which provide manure, prepare your land well, and use good seeds and fertilizer you will get a good harvest.

Along with other farmers and agro-dealers in my community, I was trained by agricultural officers from the Selian Agricultural Research Institute. Using communication products like leaflets and brochures they taught us how to plant new varieties, apply fertilizers and herbicides, and store produce.

The agricultural officers also suggested that I should apply manure before planting, a small amount of phosphate when planting, and urea when top dressing.

Last season I harvested 8 bags of maize per acre when I followed their recommendations. But in another farm I didn't and only harvested 3 bags.”

**working in 16 countries with  
25 partner organizations**

**AFRICA**  
soil health  
consortium







# holder farmers

More than 800 million people in developing countries live in rural areas, the majority relying entirely on what they can grow themselves in order to survive.

Smallholder farmers operate under a wide variety of conditions with differing levels of access to resources and support. What they all have in common, though, is an acute vulnerability to risk. If they do not grow enough, or if the crops fail, the family goes hungry. If the crop thrives, the family are fed and there may even be a surplus which can be sold to generate a small income.

CABI works with farmers to mitigate risks, from controlling pests and diseases to improving soil fertility and generating clean seed varieties.

Poor soil fertility is a major constraint to improving farm productivity and farmer livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa. With funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, CABI is coordinating the Africa Soil Health Consortium, a project that aims to help farmers increase crop yields through a better understanding of Integrated Soil Fertility Management – the effective use of mineral fertilizer, organic inputs and improved seed varieties combined with good agronomic management. As well as influencing policy, the project provides training and support materials to organizations that work directly with farmers.

For example, farmers in Tanzania like **Elishilia Alex** are being shown how



# small



**Harpal Singh, farmer**

“ I am a smallholder farmer in Meerut, in the state of Uttar Pradesh in northern India. I own five acres of land on which I grow sugarcane, mustard and wheat. For the past eight months I have been using IKSL’s Green SIM service for agricultural advice; this has become my main source of information and I also share it with other farmers in the village. Since I started using the service my profits have increased by 50%.

Following advice from the IKSL service, I spent US\$6 on sulphur which I sprayed on my mustard field. As a result I made an extra US\$140 profit. I understand that sulphur helps in increasing the percentage of oil in oilseeds and also results in producing a fuller grain. It also helps to control and prevent fungal diseases in oilseeds.

In my sugarcane field this year I had a problem with aphids, so called the IKSL helpline for advice. By following their advice my sugarcane crop was saved and I have realized 25% extra profit from it. I know that the IKSL helpline is always there to help me with everyday problems on the farm. I think that every farmer should use this service and enjoy the benefits.”



# holder farmers

One of the major difficulties for smallholder farmers is getting access to up-to-date, reliable, locally relevant knowledge. This knowledge already exists: the challenge is to get hold of it in areas where people typically have no internet access or other media, and in such a form that it can be of practical use.

CABI is increasingly working with technology providers to deliver targeted agricultural information to farmers via their mobile phones. Currently we have projects in India, Pakistan, and Kenya.

It is estimated that only 40% of India's 70 million or so smallholder farmers currently access any information at all about modern agricultural practices and inputs.

However, mobile phone use is growing at a phenomenal pace: India is now the second largest user of mobile phones in the world, with over 900 million subscribers. CABI is working in partnership with mobile value-added service providers such as IKSL and Handygo to provide tailored advice and information from the CABI knowledge database via text messages and interactive helplines. This helps farmers such as **Harpal Singh** maximize their yields and control pests and diseases.

**CABI delivers agricultural advice to around 4 million farmers via mobile phone in India, Pakistan and Kenya**



Nguyen Van Son, Southern Horticultural Research Institute (SOFRI), Vietnam

“ I first came into contact with CABI when a number of SOFRI colleagues and I attended the plant doctor training course.

That was in 2008, and since then, with help and support from CABI, the Mekong Delta Plant Clinic has gone from strength to strength. We hold a regular clinic every Thursday with all of our specialist plant doctors (on fruits, vegetables and flowers) and we organize a monthly mobile plant clinic that focuses on specific crops or regions. The success of the plant clinic is helped by our very good relationship with the Department of Agricultural and Rural Development and its Extension Centre.

Thanks to the training, we know how to communicate with farmers: how to ask about their problems, help them understand what the plant doctors advise, and put their recommendations into practice. We have a good source of materials to help transfer knowledge to the farmer, including leaflets, pictures, books and Powerpoint slides.

**57 new plant clinics in 2011**  
**over 100,000 farmers helped**  
**182 clinics operating in 15 countries**

An important part of the plant doctor's job is also to take good photographs of symptoms, and record and save data. This helps us spot the emerging pests and diseases in different areas, and where we need to conduct further research.

The plant clinic helps us transfer new techniques from SOFRI to farmers, thereby improving farmers' knowledge of how to manage their crops. As a result they get a high income, reduce the application of chemicals and protect the environment.

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# extension workers

One of the greatest issues facing agricultural extension workers in developing countries is that there are so few of them to go around.

In Africa, for example, there is one extension worker per 4,000 farmers, compared with one for every 200 farmers in developed countries. As much extension work is based on farm visits, it is understandable that most extension workers feel overstretched.

Plant clinics, part of CABI's Plantwise programme, are an alternative way for extension workers to engage with the farmers they help. Because these community-based clinics are set up on a regular basis in prominent locations and run on a drop-in basis, the farmers come to the extension workers. They bring with them samples of diseased plants so that the CABI-trained plant doctors can identify the problems and give practical advice.

CABI helps link each clinic to a network of national diagnostic laboratories which can support them. When the national diagnostic laboratories can't help, samples are sent to CABI in the UK, which has an expert diagnostic service with an international reputation and accepts diseased plant samples from all countries.

The clinics are also supported by a knowledge bank which provides diagnostic assistance, treatment support and pest distribution data gathered from plant clinics, researchers and international partners around the world.





**Isabel González, Georgia Born-Schmidt,  
Patricia Koleff, Yolanda Barrios  
and Silvia de Jesús**

“The National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) develops and maintains the National Biodiversity Information System for Mexico, one of whose components is invasive species.

We use the Invasive Species Compendium (ISC) to improve our species information sheets and supply risk assessments or screenings; we refer to it when answering requests from different authorities regarding imports, possible uses, diseases, etc. Sometimes the information provided on the ISC is enough and at other times we consult the scientific

papers provided to obtain additional information. The ISC is a great help as, most of the time, institutions do not have sufficient manpower or resources to obtain detailed and reliable information on so many aspects of invasive species.

We consider that providing free access to accurate and updated information on invasive species is an essential step in attending to the problem and the ISC can become one of the most useful and practical tools for this purpose.”



# institutions

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In most countries, professional and research institutions and learned societies are seen as valuable sources of reliable information and advice. However, many of them operate with limited resources and, while they are centres of national expertise, usually do not have the time to research the impact of issues beyond their own borders.

They are some of the foremost users of CABI's compendia: encyclopedic, mixed-media resources that bring together different types of science-based information from all over the world.

The Invasive Species Compendium, launched in 2011, is an open access publication, updated every day, that provides links to research and information on more than 1,500 invasive species. It contains detailed datasheets on invasive species with referenced text sections, links to related content, images and distribution maps, as well as outline datasheets on associated species (natural enemies, hosts, vectors and threatened species).

There are also case-studies that illustrate particular management practices and impacts, a bibliographic database and taxonomic framework.

**1,500 invasive species**  
**15 years in development**  
**25 consortium members**



**Juan Briano, South American Biological Control Laboratory**

I started at the South American Biological Control Laboratory (SABCL) as a technician in 1981 and became Director in 2003. Since then I have had the pleasure of leading a wonderful group of young scientists.

We perform basic studies on classical biological control of weeds and insect pests of South American origin that represent economic-ecological problems in the United States, Australia, South Africa, and Europe.

Our cooperation with CABI started informally in 2006 during a survey trip to north-eastern Argentina to study Floating pennywort, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, with Dick Shaw. In 2009, we signed a formal cooperation agreement to find natural enemies and study the weed ecology. Since then we have received the periodical and very productive visits of Dick Shaw, Djamila Djeddour and Marion Seier.

In addition, we recently had the privilege of editing several data sheets for the Invasive Species Compendium (ISC), a magnificent work showing, again, CABI's scientific leadership.



**Trevor Renals, Environment Agency UK**

My first involvement with CABI was during a workshop on Japanese knotweed at Loughborough University. The presentation highlighted that all UK Japanese knotweed was a single clone and I asked whether it was a suitable target for biological control. A voice at the back introduced himself as Dick Shaw and explained the work of CABI. That was the beginning of a valued friendship and a project that, 17 years later, would deliver the first use of classical biological control against an invasive non-native plant in Europe.

As clients, we have to remain impartial when we award contracts. However, CABI has earned a good reputation as a 'safe pair of hands' for contract management and delivering a quality product. I've had the pleasure to meet a variety of CABI staff and they always inspire confidence. The work CABI is currently doing has the potential to deliver important aspects of the UK commitment to the Water Framework Directive, as well as enhancing our environment and reducing the economic impact of plant invasions.





# scientists

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The global problems affecting food security and biodiversity know no boundaries. They can be successfully addressed only with cross-border cooperation between groups of scientists.

CABI has teams of scientists working on research in the fields of microbiology, plant pathology, and ecology. They collaborate with other scientists to apply their expertise and solve a variety of agricultural and environmental problems. Techniques include biological control and integrated crop management.

Globally, the cost of damage caused by invasive species has been estimated to be US\$1.5 trillion per year – close to 5% of global GDP. More recent estimates of costs within Europe alone are €12 billion.

CABI has a long history of researching invasive species that affect agriculture and the environment to find biological ways of controlling them. Our scientists work in partnership with research teams worldwide and advise government departments.

**More than 100 scientific papers  
published by CABI scientists**



**Professor K. M. L. Pathak**  
Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)

“The Animal Science Division of ICAR is working in partnership with CABI on an initiative to develop a clear roadmap to strengthen the veterinary profession in India. Both organizations have more than 100 years of experience and are trusted by veterinarians and people working in agriculture. We will use our combined knowledge to improve information support for practising veterinarians, to enable them to base their practice on the best available evidence, and to help develop the curriculum in the veterinary schools based on problem solving.”



**Raymond A. T. George**

“My first experiences of CABI go back to my days as a researcher when their range of Abstracts was very widely used. Although I am no longer directly involved in field work, CAB Abstracts are still extremely useful pointers to relevant research papers that I need during the course of my writing.

I also appreciate CABI's agreement to publish annually with BCPC (British Crop Production Council) the UK Pesticide Guide; this respected guide therefore remains within financial reach of its many users. It is excellent that this kind of liaison between learned societies and such willing publishers can widen the spectrum of current information available to farmers and growers, especially when national and international rules and regulations are changing so rapidly.”



# professionals

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Practitioners in professional fields such as veterinary science and horticulture are active experts who need to be at the forefront of knowledge in their field.

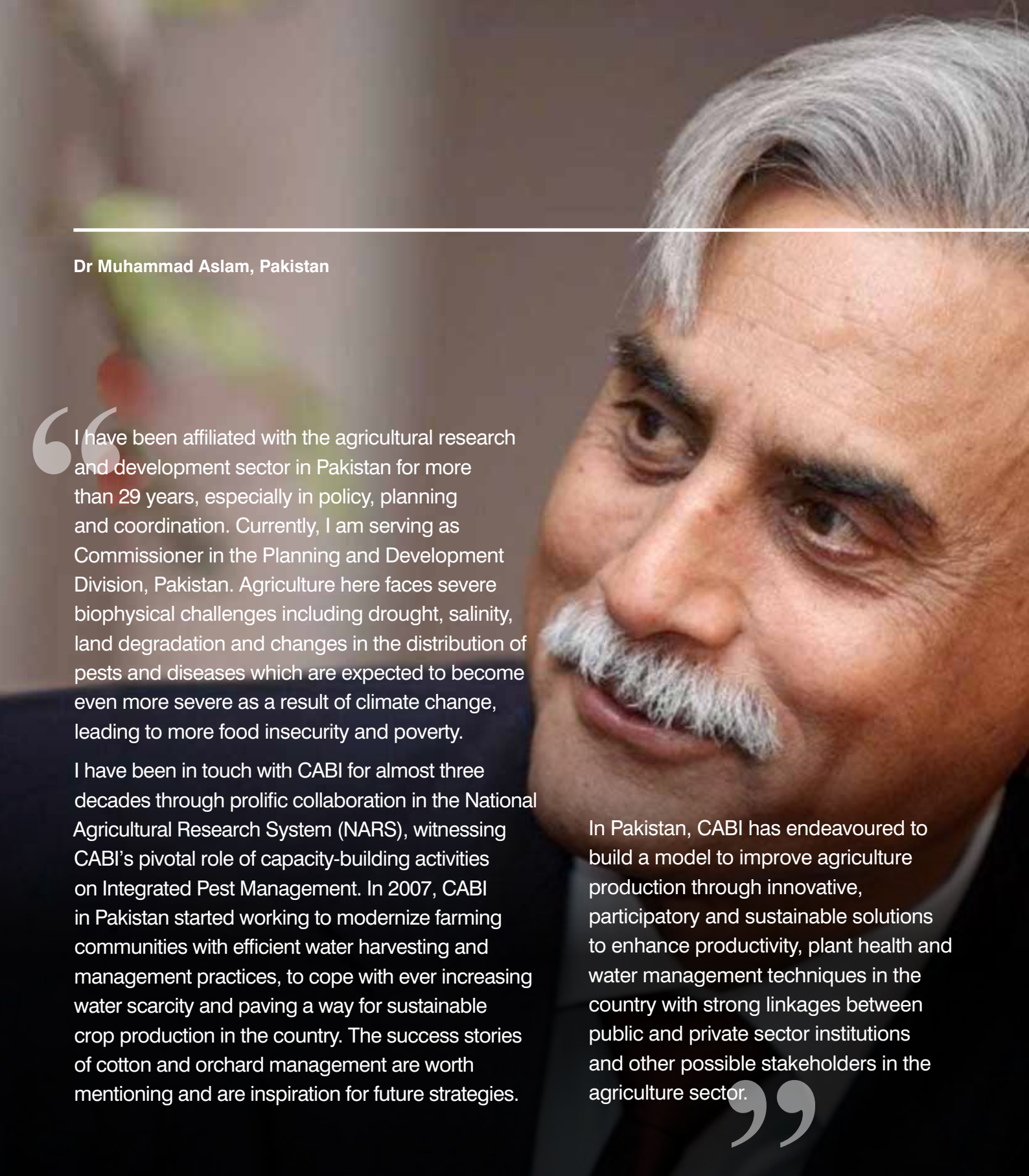
CABI works with professional bodies and with individual professionals to provide information resources and support both initial training and continuing professional development.

For example, currently India has the largest livestock population in the world: more than 500 million heads. India needs more veterinarians just to take care of this huge population. In addition, the sector is increasing in complexity, with new regulations and policies from international industries such as food manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, diagnostics and vaccine production.

The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and CABI, together with the University of Edinburgh and the Royal Veterinary College London/Wikivet and supported by Pfizer, held an expert consultation, Strengthening the Veterinary Profession in India to Improve Food Security, in Delhi in November 2011.

**More than 60 new books in 2011**

**More than 9 million abstracts on CAB Direct**

A close-up, profile view of Dr. Muhammad Aslam, an older man with grey hair and a mustache, looking thoughtfully to the left. The background is blurred, showing some greenery.

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**Dr Muhammad Aslam, Pakistan**

“I have been affiliated with the agricultural research and development sector in Pakistan for more than 29 years, especially in policy, planning and coordination. Currently, I am serving as Commissioner in the Planning and Development Division, Pakistan. Agriculture here faces severe biophysical challenges including drought, salinity, land degradation and changes in the distribution of pests and diseases which are expected to become even more severe as a result of climate change, leading to more food insecurity and poverty.

I have been in touch with CABI for almost three decades through prolific collaboration in the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), witnessing CABI's pivotal role of capacity-building activities on Integrated Pest Management. In 2007, CABI in Pakistan started working to modernize farming communities with efficient water harvesting and management practices, to cope with ever increasing water scarcity and paving a way for sustainable crop production in the country. The success stories of cotton and orchard management are worth mentioning and are inspiration for future strategies.

In Pakistan, CABI has endeavoured to build a model to improve agriculture production through innovative, participatory and sustainable solutions to enhance productivity, plant health and water management techniques in the country with strong linkages between public and private sector institutions and other possible stakeholders in the agriculture sector.”

# policy makers

Policymakers have to make decisions about how to deal with real issues that affect people and communities. While many of them are highly expert in a particular field, they rely on the inputs of other experts to build a full picture of the problem and evaluate potential solutions.

“ I have been working with CABI for many years, both on specific agricultural projects and for four years as the Liaison Officer for Uganda when I was Director of the National Agricultural Research Organization.

The position of Uganda is such that its climate is very conducive to pests and diseases. Of course we have our own expertise, but the benefit of CABI programmes such as Plantwise and the Invasive Species Compendium is that they allow us to tap into global knowledge. What are our neighbours doing and what are their problems? What can we learn from each other?

I think the most important aspect of CABI's work is what it does on the ground, talking to farmers and understanding their problems. This yields really useful knowledge that can guide what CABI does as an organization, but also contributes to what member countries can build into their own agricultural policies.”

**Denis Kyetere**





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**Carmen Thönnissen, Switzerland**

“ If we are to do something about poverty and long-term food security, science must address the needs of smallholder farmers and deliver realistic and attractive options for their development. This will be particularly important in fragile ecosystems where vulnerability to climate change is high.

I work at the Global Programme Food Security of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and am responsible for the Swiss contribution to international agricultural research for development. As such, I am also the liaison officer for CABI in Switzerland. My role is to focus our ARD support on smallholders' needs, to support demand-driven, pro-poor-oriented and result-driven agricultural research, and to bring the different actors and initiatives in agricultural research for development closer to each other in order to enhance synergies and complementarities.

Switzerland's membership of CABI increases opportunities to collaborate with advanced research institutes and to obtain funding for

project implementation in areas such as biological control, invasion ecology, risk analysis, ecosystems management and crop health for food security. In addition, Switzerland has some of the world's highest standards of sustainable agriculture and I know that the integrated crop health management team located at Delémont is making the best use of it to identify, test, and implement solutions for sustainable agriculture to tackle environmental issues, alleviate poverty and enable food security.”



# member countries



Each of CABI's member countries has an equal role in the organization's governance, policies and strategic direction. They have the opportunity to share knowledge and experience with other member countries and their agricultural and environmental institutions to address common development goals. Of CABI's 46 Members, 42 are among the world's most food-insecure countries.

CABI's centres around the world all work directly with members, delivering programmes driven by their national and regional priorities.

CABI held its 17th Review Conference in London in February 2011, bringing together environment and agriculture ministers from its member countries and representatives from international development and major funding organizations.





I am senior scientist working from CABI's centre in Malaysia, entrusted with project management and implementation. Everyone in CABI is involved with knowledge of one form or another. For my own role, of course, it is crucial and the key to solving problems that are faced by farmers worldwide.

I am involved with regular consultations, and organize meetings, seminars, and workshops in order to enhance my own knowledge and share it more effectively with the farmers, scientists and extension workers I work with. I also read the latest publications and engage with other scientists in a variety of relevant networks. Within CABI itself, sharing knowledge is a 'feel-good' process from which everyone benefits, and we truly appreciate those who provide knowledge to us.

**350+ staff**

**19 locations worldwide**



**Sivapragasam Annamalai**



# CABI staff

At the heart of CABI's success are the skilled and hardworking people who make it happen. From scientists to information and communications specialists and support staff, all use and share knowledge on a daily basis.

“ Knowledge is of crucial importance in my role. Besides a thorough knowledge of CABI's own products, I have to understand market trends, political and budget issues, and, of course, the needs of the customers themselves. I use any chance during my visits to customer institutions to create personal relationships with local researchers, librarians and governmental representatives, as only this can give me the chance to receive their detailed and honest point of view on political decisions and tendencies; and on customer expectations and requirements.

Although I am a sales person, I never see myself as just that. I always try to help customers with their research and publishing activities. I offer to connect them with other scientists within and outside CABI; I collect information about all local scientific publications related to our subject areas and establish contact with the CABI Accessions department so that they can consider those local publications for inclusion in our databases.

When I can, I love to spend time in our headquarters office in the UK, as this gives me the chance to meet colleagues in different departments and to find out more about their new projects and activities.”

**Krassimira Anguelova**





Mr John Ripley



Dr Trevor Nicholls

## CABI Board



Mr Ian Barry



Dr Lutz-Peter Berg

This advisory board oversees CABI's programmes and guides management on operational and strategic issues



Mr Philip Walters



Dr Vibha Dhawan

### Review Conference

CABI's supreme governing body is the Review Conference of member countries, which reviews CABI's work programmes and determines its broad policies and strategies.



Mr Andrew Bennett



Dr Don Merino

### Executive Council

Representatives from each member country meet to monitor CABI's affairs and implement Review Conference resolutions. The Council approves the annual budget, the admission of new members and takes other key decisions.



Professor Emmanuel Owusu-Bennoah



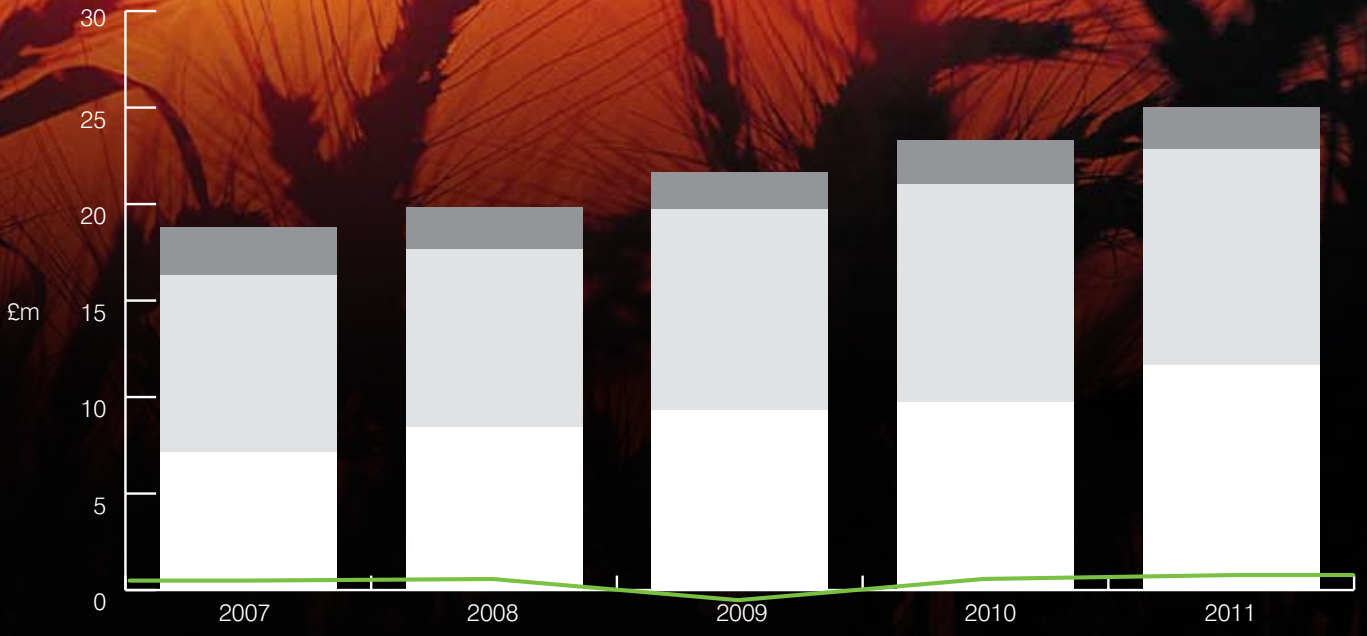
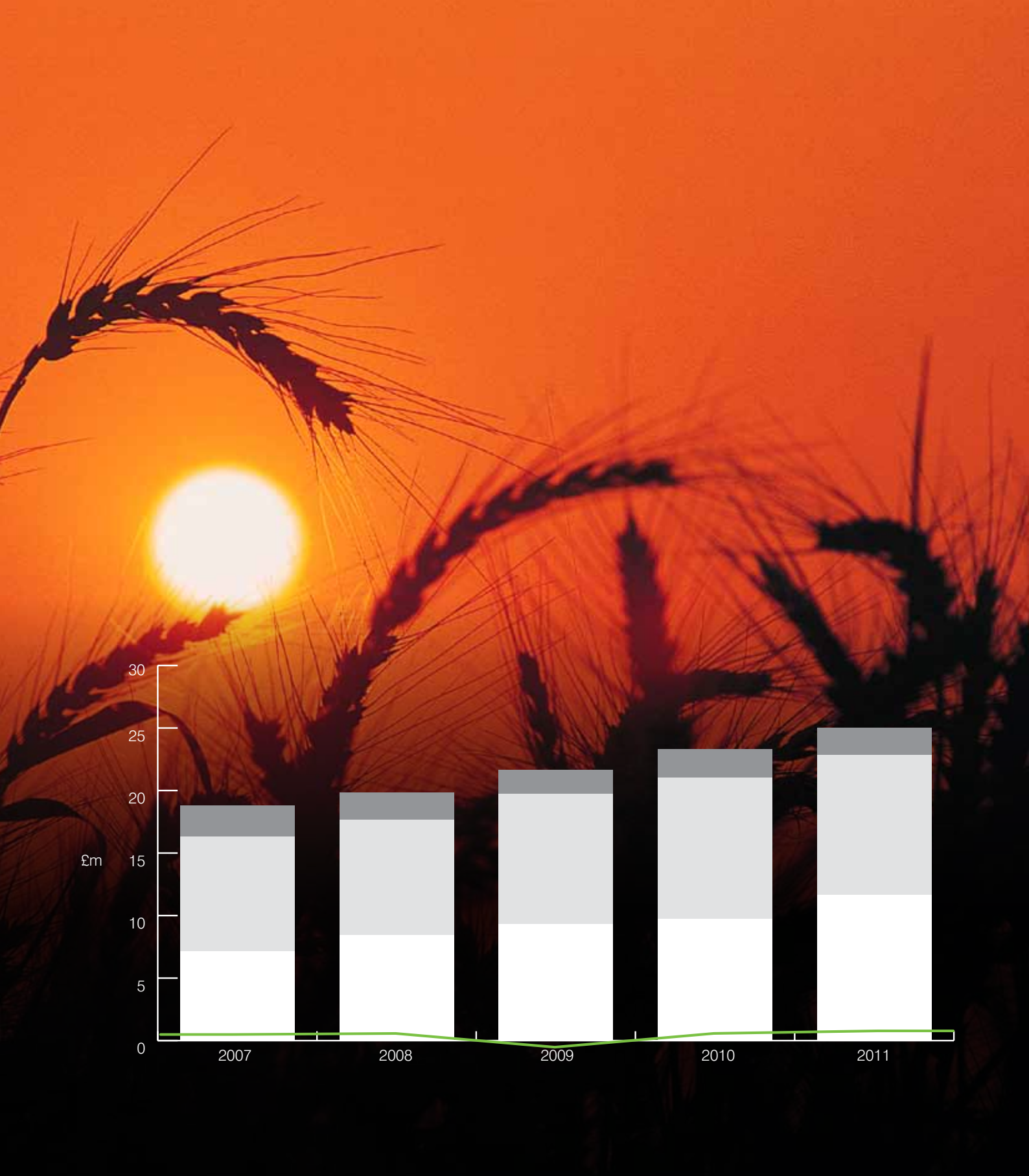
Mr Roland Dietz

### Liaison Officers

Each CABI member country has at least one liaison officer. Their role is to provide a crucial link between their country and CABI.

# governance

<b>ANGUILLA</b>	Mr William Vanterpool, Director of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	Dr Mark Lonsdale, CSIRO Entomology
<b>BAHAMAS</b>	Mr Creswell Sturup, Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	Dr Wais Kabir, Executive Chairman, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
<b>BERMUDA</b>	Dr Fred Ming, Department of Environmental Protection, Bermuda Government
<b>BOTSWANA</b>	Dr Pharoah Mosupi, Director of Agricultural Research, Common Service Division, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Ms. Arona Fahie-Forbes, Department of Agriculture
<b>BRUNEI DARUSSALAM</b>	Hjh Aidah binti Haji Mohd Hanifah, Acting Director, Dept of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry & Primary Resources
<b>BURUNDI</b>	Amb. Salvator Nthibose, Director General, Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU)
<b>CANADA</b>	Dr Gary Whitfield, Science Director, Integrated Pest Management, Greenhouse and Processing Crops Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
<b>CHILE</b>	Dr Andres France, Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA)
<b>CHINA</b>	Mr Liu Yingjie, Deputy Director General, Department of International Co-operation
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	Dr Fernando Gast, Director, Cenicafe-FNC Km
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>	Dr Yo Tiemoko, Directeur Général, CNRA
<b>CYPRUS</b>	Mrs Egly Pantelakis, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources & Environment
<b>DPR KOREA</b>	Mr Chae Chun Sik, Senior Officer, Academy of Agricultural Sciences (AAS)
<b>GAMBIA</b>	Permanent Secretary, Department of State for Agriculture (DOSA)
<b>GHANA</b>	Dr Abdulai Baba Salifu, Director-General, CSIR
<b>GRENADE</b>	Mr Daniel Lewis, Chief Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
<b>GUYANA</b>	Dr Oudho Homenauth, Director, National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI)
<b>INDIA</b>	Dr Rajesh Ranjan, Director (International Cooperation), Ministry of Agriculture, Dept of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE)
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Mr Donovan Stanbery, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Land
<b>KENYA</b>	Dr Ephraim A. Mukisira, Director, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
<b>MALAWI</b>	Dr Alfred P Mtukuso, Department of Agriculture Research Services
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	Mr Muhammad Salimi bin Sajari, Undersecretary, Strategic Planning and International Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries
<b>MAURITIUS</b>	Mr V A PUNCHOO, Chief Agricultural Officer, Agricultural Services
<b>MONTSERAT</b>	Mrs Camille Thomas Gerald, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and Environment
<b>MYANMAR</b>	U Hla Kyaw, Director General, Department of Agricultural Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Ms Aaltje de Roos, Senior Policy Adviser, Department for Sustainable Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>NIGERIA</b>	Prof. B. Y. Abubakar, Executive Secretary, Agriculture Research Council of Nigeria
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	Member (Plant Sciences Division) PARC, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC)
<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	Dr Sergie Bang, Deputy Director General, PNG National Agricultural Research Institute
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	Mr Nicomedes P Eleazar, Director, Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR), Research & Development Management Information Center
<b>RWANDA</b>	Daphrose Gahakwa, Deputy Director General, Rwanda Agriculture Board – Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda (RAB-ISAR)
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>	Dr Alfred Dixon, Director General, Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI)
<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS</b>	Mr Luma Darcy, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	Mr Ramagwai Joseph Sebola, Director, Research & Technology Development, Department of Agriculture
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	Dr Karunathilaka Wahundeniya, Director, Horticultural Crop Research & Development Institute
<b>ST HELENA</b>	Mr Darren Duncan, Chief Agricultural & Natural Resources Officer, Agriculture Department
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	Dr Carmen Thönnissen, Programme Manager, Federal Agency for Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
<b>TANZANIA</b>	Dr Fidelis A Myaka, Director, Division of Research & Development, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
<b>TRINIDAD &amp; TOBAGO</b>	Ms Edwina Leacock, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs
<b>UGANDA</b>	Dr Emily Twinamasiko, AG. Director General, National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)
<b>UK</b>	Alasdair Swift, Research and Evidence Division, DFID
<b>VIETNAM</b>	Dr Nguyen Van Tuat, Vice President, Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Science (VAAS)
<b>ZAMBIA</b>	Mr Albert Chalabesa, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives, Agricultural Research Institute
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	Mrs Danisile Hikwa, Acting Principal Director, Department of Research and Specialist Services, Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development



# financials

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After a strong performance in 2010, CABI continued the momentum in 2011 with growth of 7% over the prior year in income and a 28% increase in operating surplus to £661k.

The primary reason for the growth in income was in International Development where project income grew by 20% in total with income generated from the Plantwise programme doubling to £1.8m. After growing by 8% in the previous year, total sales from Publishing were relatively flat over the prior year although within that performance there were some areas of product growth.

- income from ID
- income from publishing
- income from other sources
- operating surplus

**statement of comprehensive income** for the year ended 31 december 2011

	<b>2011</b>	2010
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
<b>continuing operations</b>		
<b>income</b>		
sales and project income	22,867	21,015
member contributions	940	1,009
CABITAX recovery	1,099	1,168
miscellaneous income and recoveries	118	103
	<b>25,024</b>	<b>23,295</b>
<b>expenditure</b>		
staff costs	7,647	7,507
direct project costs	9,578	8,512
production	2,967	3,092
facilities and maintenance	1,455	1,392
sales and distribution	519	547
travel	613	544
depreciation and leasehold amortisation	643	596
consultants, freelancers	341	382
restructuring costs	257	179
increase in provision for arrears of member country contributions	30	85
associated company profits	(42)	(71)
other costs/ (gains)	356	(3)
	<b>24,364</b>	<b>22,762</b>
<b>operating surplus before interest</b>	<b>660</b>	533
interest receivable	4	6
interest payable	(3)	(21)
	<b>1</b>	<b>(15)</b>
<b>operating surplus for the year</b>	<b>661</b>	518
<b>other comprehensive deficit</b>		
cash flow hedges	(183)	(58)
property revaluation gains	0	129
actuarial losses on defined benefit pension schemes	(1,245)	(904)
	<b>(1,428)</b>	<b>(833)</b>
<b>total comprehensive deficit for the year</b>	<b>(767)</b>	<b>(315)</b>

**statement of financial position** for the year ended 31 december 2011

	<b>2011</b>	2010
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
<b>assets</b>		
<b>non-current assets</b>		
properties – held at revalued amounts	9,349	9,562
plant and equipment – held at cost	1,032	1,129
intangibles – held at cost	106	0
investments accounted for using the equity method	287	245
	<u>10,774</u>	<u>10,936</u>
<b>current assets</b>		
inventories	1,729	1,803
trade and other receivables, net of provisions:	1,196	859
- sales debtors		
- sums owing by project sponsors	1,014	2,127
- from member countries	97	0
financial assets:		
- derivative financial asset	0	36
- cash and equivalents	5,189	3,385
other debtors	886	800
	<u>10,111</u>	<u>9,010</u>
<b>total assets</b>	<b>20,885</b>	<b>19,946</b>
<b>equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>equity</b>		
revaluation reserve	1,921	1,921
translation reserve	(147)	36
designated fund	150	0
accumulated fund	5,935	6,669
	<u>7,859</u>	<u>8,626</u>
<b>liabilities</b>		
<b>non-current liabilities</b>		
financial liabilities	2,169	924
	<u>2,169</u>	<u>924</u>
<b>current liabilities</b>		
sales income received in advance	3,180	3,007
member country contributions in advance	5	0
sums held on behalf of project sponsors	4,916	4,303
Bionet International Fund	0	132
trade and other payables:		
- trade creditors	675	512
- other creditors	1,934	1,534
- hire purchase creditor (due within 1 year)	0	0
financial liabilities		
- derivative financial liability	147	0
- cash and cash equivalents	0	908
	<u>10,857</u>	<u>10,396</u>
<b>total liabilities</b>	<b>13,026</b>	<b>11,320</b>
<b>total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>20,885</b>	<b>19,946</b>

**statement of cash flows** for the year ended 31 december 2011

	<b>2011</b>	2010
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
<b>cash flows from operating activities</b>		
cash generated from continuing operations	3,282	2,131
interest paid	(3)	(21)
net cash generated from operating activities	3,279	2,110
<b>cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(327)	(407)
payments to acquire intangible assets	(112)	0
interest received	4	6
net cash used in investing activities	(435)	(401)
<b>net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2,844</b>	1,709

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

**(i) reconciliation of operating surplus/(deficit) to net cash inflow from operating activities**

operating surplus before interest	660	533
depreciation charges	643	596
share of associated company profits	(42)	(71)
decrease/(increase) in inventories	74	(222)
decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	679	(225)
increase in trade and other payables	485	116
increase in income in advance	791	1,421
(increase) in other debtors	(86)	(104)
increase in provision for restructuring	78	87
	3,282	2,131

**(ii) movement in net cash during the year**

net cash at 1 January	2,345	636
net cash at 31 December	5,189	2,345
movement in net cash during the year	<b>2,844</b>	1,709

**(iii) analysis of movement in net cash**

	<b>cash flows</b>	<b>31.12.2011</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
cash at bank in hand and in transit	1,804	5,189
bank overdrafts	908	0
adjustment for Bionet funds	132	0
<b>net cash</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>5,189</b>



# thank you

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## international

Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation  
Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)  
European Commission (EC)  
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)  
Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)  
Welthungerlife  
World Bank (WB)  
World Trade Organization (WTO)

## national and regional

Australia Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)  
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)

Brunei Government of Brunei Darussalam

Canada Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)  
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)  
Ministry of Forests and Range, British Columbia Provincial Government

China Government of China

Malaysia Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute

Pakistan Government of Pakistan  
Government of Punjab

Switzerland Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

UK Department for International Development (DFID)  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)  
Environment Agency (EA)

USA United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

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104. Papers published online in 2011 will be listed when the printed version is published.
105. In addition to these original publications, CABI scientists contribute expertise and editorial skills to support the production of CABI's wide range of secondary research databases, multimedia Compendia and scholarly books.

# contact CABI

## Africa

### Kenya

**CABI**, ICRAF Complex  
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri  
PO Box 633-00621  
Nairobi, Kenya  
**T:** +254 (0)20 7224450/62  
**E:** africa@cabi.org

## Americas

### Brazil

**CABI**, UNESP-Fazenda Experimental  
Lageado, FEPAF (Escritorio da CABI)  
Rua Dr. Jose Barbosa de Barros  
1780, Fazenda Experimental Lageado  
CEP:18.610-307  
Botucatu, San Paulo, Brazil.  
**T:** +5514-38826300  
**E:** y.colmenarez@cabi.org

### Trinidad & Tobago

**CABI**, Gordon Street, Curepe  
Trinidad and Tobago  
**T:** +1 868 6457628  
**E:** caribbeanLA@cabi.org

### USA

**CABI**, 875 Massachusetts Avenue  
7th Floor, Cambridge  
MA 02139, USA  
**T:** +1 617 3954051  
**E:** cabi-nao@cabi.org

## Asia

### China

**CABI**, Beijing Representative Office  
Internal Post Box 56  
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences  
12 Zhongguancun Nandajie  
Beijing 100081, China  
**T:** +86 (0)10 82105692  
**E:** china@cabi.org

### India

**CABI**, 2nd Floor, CG Block,  
NASC Complex, DP Shastri Marg  
Opp. Todapur Village, PUSA  
New Delhi – 110012, India  
**T:** +91 (0)11 25841906  
**E:** cabi-india@cabi.org

### Malaysia

**CABI**, PO Box 210,  
43400 UPM Serdang  
Selangor, Malaysia  
**T:** +60 (0)3 89432921  
**E:** cabisea@cabi.org

### Pakistan

**CABI**, Opposite 1-A,  
Data Gunj Baksh Road  
Satellite Town, PO Box 8  
Rawalpindi-Pakistan  
**T:** +92 (0)51 9290132  
**E:** sasia@cabi.org

## Europe

### Switzerland

**CABI**, Rue des Grillons 1  
CH-2800 Delémont,  
Switzerland  
**T:** +41 (0)32 4214870  
**E:** europe-CH@cabi.org

### UK

**CABI**, Nosworthy Way  
Wallingford, Oxfordshire  
OX10 8DE, UK  
**T:** +44 (0)1491 832111  
**E:** corporate@cabi.org

**CABI**, Bakeham Lane  
Egham, Surrey  
TW20 9TY, UK  
**T:** +44 (0)1491 829080  
**E:** microbiologicalservices@cabi.org  
**E:** cabieurope-uk@cabi.org

