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Inside back cover: Mission Statement
Well before we celebrate the 30th anniversary of IFS in 2002, we have been busy absorbing the results of the Third External Evaluation, published in 2001 under the title “Mobilising Scientists for Development: A Precious Mission in a Changing Context”.

We are very thankful to Ana María Cetto (Mexico), Thierry Freyvogel (Switzerland), Moctar Touré (USA) and team-leader Erik Thulstrup (Denmark) for their labours and for their forward-looking analysis. Their evaluation was not only the basis for an interesting and intensive discussion at a joint meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Donors Group, the Scientific and Grants Committee and the Evaluation Team, but also for the work plans for 2001 and 2002, and for a Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2002-2004.

In these new documents we find new ideas, with less emphasis on the six Research Areas of the IFS Granting Programme and more on the overall Mission. We also see enlarged or new working fields for grantees: water resources, biodiversity, social sciences and global change. These initiatives reflect the increasing significance of water and biodiversity in the 21st century.

Scarcity of water – especially in arid and semi-arid regions where more than half of the world’s population live – could in the near future become critical for water supply and food production. The social science component was introduced because scientific results in all research fields supported by IFS will, in most cases, only be applied and implemented if we better understand their economic, social and political contexts. The “Decadal Plan for Capacity Building for Global Change Science” is a new joint initiative involving IFS, START1 and TWAS. The Plan was presented at a capacity-building roundtable session organised at the July, 2001 Open Science Conference of all the Global Change Programmes, in which 400 scientists from developing countries took part.

New ideas and visions have not only resulted in new thematic fields, but also in new regional efforts. One of these will provide focused support and motivation to young scientists in the weakest countries and regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, parts of Latin America and poorer countries in Asia. The thematic extensions and the sub-regional focus are part of a determined strategy. We hope that our Donors – and especially potential Donors – will appreciate such targeted programmes, which address urgent needs for capacity-building in a so-called globalised world – a world which is endangered by increasing divisions between the rich and the poor.

Fully occupied with planning the future of IFS, we were surprised by the resignation of our innovative new Director, Thomas Rosswall, effective January 2002, to take up the post of Executive Director of the International Council for Science (ICSU). We regret this decision, but at the same time wish Thomas Rosswall all the best in this challenging function.

We thank Jacques Gaillard for taking on the responsibility as Acting Director until a new Director is selected, and we thank the whole staff of IFS for their outstanding commitment in this transition period for a precious mission: “Mobilising Scientists for Development”!

Bruno Messerli
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
An Organisation on the Move

Sven Brohult, the Founding President of IFS, passed away in January 2001. He understood, in the late 1960s, that support to young scientists in developing countries would greatly increase their chances of establishing scientific careers in their home countries, and thus decrease the risk of brain-drain. He laid the groundwork for the IFS granting programme in the management, use and conservation of biological resources. Recent events have confirmed his foresight.

The conclusions of the Third External Evaluation of IFS (see pages 5-6) and the first results from the ongoing impact evaluation exercise (see “IFS Impact in Mexico” pages 13-14) illustrate the force of his vision.

The Evaluation also suggested solutions for meeting the new challenges of capacity-building. Thomas Rosswall, the Director of IFS during 2001, was able to propel the organisation forward with new initiatives presented in the IFS Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2002-2004. The momentum of these initiatives will carry IFS forward for at least the next three years.

The Third External Evaluation was presented in May 2001 at the IFS Governance meetings – as well as at a meeting attended by Trustees, Donors, Scientific Advisers and Secretariat staff. It has also contributed to renewing discussions on strengthened, broadened or new areas. These include water resources, biodiversity, social sciences and global change. In addition to the “Decadal Plan for Capacity Building for Global Change Science” prepared jointly with TWAS and the START Secretariat, a project proposal for “Strengthening Social Science Capacity for the Sustainable Management of Biological Resources” was also drafted and circulated to potential donors. Similarly, a ten-year plan for “Capacity Building in Water Resource Science in Developing Countries” was prepared together with IWMI and TWAS. A new Mission Statement (see inside back cover) was approved during 2001 to accommodate all these changes.

As a response to the evaluation, discussions were also held with a number of organisations to develop sub-regional programmes, primarily in Africa (see page 10). IFS was represented at the African Agricultural Research Week in Addis Ababa and conferred with the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the three sub-regional agricultural research organisations in Africa (ASARECA, CORAF and SACCAR) and the national agricultural research organisations present in Addis Ababa. Subsequent visits were made during the year to CORAF and SACCAR Secretariats in Dakar and Gaborone respectively. IFS participated also in the CORAF and ASARECA annual meetings. A concrete plan for close collaboration to benefit scientific capacity-building in the region will be implemented in 2002.

The new logo and distinctive graphic profile used on reports in 2001 contributed to the overall efforts to raise IFS visibility. To that end, IFS staff members also participated in a number of strategic meetings and conferences highly relevant to capacity building. One example is the World Bank Workshop, co-sponsored by IFS, TWAS and OECD, titled “Promoting Science and Technology Capacity for Development: Assessing the Past, Preparing for the Future”.

In 2001, IFS awarded 187 grants (133 first grants, 54 renewals) to researchers in 45 countries to a total value of USD 1,942,460. Of the grants, 69 went to scientists in Africa, 54 to Asia and the Pacific, and 64 to Latin America and the Caribbean. At any given time over 1,000 scientists are engaged in IFS-supported research and many of them receive additional support in form of travel grants.
(for study visits, attending workshops and conferences), training courses, scientific counselling and contacts with the international science community through the Scientific Advisers, as well as purchasing services and literature searches. More than 500 Scientific Advisers and 650 experts contributed their time voluntarily in reviewing 660 research grant applications during 2001. Unsuccessful applicants continue to be provided with scientific guidance and encouraged to revise and improve their applications. Support was also given to networking activities.

A questionnaire was sent to Scientific Advisers in order to update information in the IFS database and to establish a new keyword system to better target their contributions and to facilitate the allocation of applications. Many Scientific Advisers have expressed their willingness to become mentors and to share their expertise with IFS grantees. Internal discussions within the Secretariat have also focused on ways to streamline routines in order to adequately respond to new needs and challenges while ensuring that the quality of our programmes and services are not compromised.

Ten organisations were welcomed as new members during 2001 including three national organisations, one regional organisation and six international CGIAR research centres. This brings the total number of Member Organisations (MOs) to 126 in 83 countries (see the complete list on pages 30-31). The role of the IFS MOs has been reviewed in a report presented and discussed at both sessions of the BOT during 2001 (see details on pages 11-12). Efforts to enlarge IFS membership and to revitalize the role of the MOs will continue during 2002.

Nineteen Donor organisations supported IFS during 2001. This included the secondment of two senior staff members to the IFS Secretariat. We would like to thank them for their generous contributions, which totalled approximately USD 3.7 million (USD 2.6 million in unrestricted, or “core” funds and USD 1.1 million in donor-restricted funds (see Financial Statement pages 23-26). Efforts also continued during 2001 to reinstate contributions from former donors and to find new donors. The activities presented in the IFS Workplan 2002 and in the Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2002-2004 will only be possible if increased and new funding are obtained during the coming years.

The end of 2001 was marked by a number of preparatory meetings for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) to be held in Johannesburg in August 2002. It has become increasingly clear that a sustainable future can only be based on knowledge societies in which scientists in partnership with the civil society and the private sector play a crucial role. At the dawn of this new millennium, the growing scientific imbalance between the OECD countries and the world’s poorest nations remains a threat to sustainable development. A major obstacle in these latter countries remains the lack of well-trained scientists with appropriate working conditions and linked to the international scientific community. Capacity building must contribute to the emergence of national scientific communities. IFS, in collaboration with its increasingly interactive partnership network in the North and in the South, will continue to contribute to that effort – and is prepared to launch new initiatives as additional resources are made available.

Jacques Gaillard
Acting Director
In 2000-2001, IFS underwent its Third External Evaluation. The purpose of this exercise was to assess the performance of the organisation and to suggest the most appropriate way for IFS to proceed in order to best fulfill its mission. The evaluation was undertaken by four distinguished scientists who are very active in supporting capacity strengthening in developing countries: Professor Ana María Cetto (Mexico), Professor Thierry Freyvogel (Switzerland), Dr Moctar Touré (Senegal), and Professor Erik Thulstrup (Denmark), team leader.

During the course of the evaluation, team members interviewed IFS grantees, Scientific Advisers, Secretariat staff, Trustees and representatives of Donor and Member Organisations. Their investigations led them to visit relevant individuals and institutions in Asia, Latin America, Africa, North America and Europe.

The fundamental mission of IFS is to strengthen capacity in developing countries to conduct relevant and high-quality research on the sustainable management, use and conservation of biological resources. The Evaluation Team concluded that, in the light of the changing international context, this mission is more important than ever before and that the resources available to IFS have been used effectively and in accordance with it.

There is no doubt that IFS has had a unique impact – both on individual scientists and at the institutional level. It was felt that IFS could generate even more significant impact by increasing the level of supporting activities. Priorities and programmatic goals should place increased emphasis on researchers, especially women, in the poorest countries and institutions; on integrated solutions relating interdisciplinary and participatory research to social needs in developing countries; and on research areas of emerging importance, such as water resources.

It is important for IFS to find ways and mechanisms to take better advantage of the local knowledge and clout.
of IFS Member Organisations in developing countries. The Monitoring and Evaluation System for Impact Assessment (MESIA) should be used to focus resources where they are most needed. A suggestion was made that IFS consider support for some of the countries in Eastern Europe and Asia currently in transition. The question of the age criterion should be revisited for some of the weakest countries.

The Evaluation Team emphasised the ever-increasing need for science-based solutions to local problems as society makes new demands. These solutions are increasingly dependent upon interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary initiatives. For example, the conservation and management of ecosystems requires research-based knowledge from a wide range of disciplines including biology, earth sciences and social sciences. The traditional subject orientation is increasingly being replaced by a problem or system orientation. It is likely that such an approach at IFS would better promote the direct use of research-based knowledge and skills to promote national social and economic development. It will be necessary for IFS to modify its policies according to needs and opportunities.

The Team recommended that the scientific quality criteria for evaluating research proposals could be improved by adding an impact criterion. In other words, much more emphasis could be placed on the relevance of the proposed research to the country or region. As long as scientific criteria are satisfied, research activities that are more directly related to community needs and to social and economic development should be promoted. For example, new crosscutting research areas in connection with scarce water resources are attracting increasing attention. IFS is already supporting such research but this should become a new IFS research area. In addition, the fields of global change and biodiversity might become new IFS research areas. Biotechnology may offer valuable opportunities for (even rural) development based on local natural resources and for this purpose, biotechnological research should be given a higher priority.

Member Organisations have lost much of their role in governance of IFS. It is important that IFS design new mechanisms to re-create meaningful interactions between the IFS and the Member Organisations.

The Team examined the question of country eligibility. At present, eligibility is based on GNI per capita which does not accurately reflect differences in countries’ science capacities and needs. After consultation with Donors, IFS should consider other approaches, such as the adoption of the multidimensional Human Development Index as an alternative guide for country eligibility.

The External Evaluation proved to be extremely useful in preparing the strategic plan for IFS for the next three years. This plan, approved by the IFS Board of Trustees in November 2001, is presented in two documents: the IFS Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2002-2004 and the IFS Workplan for 2002. The salient features of these documents focus on establishing greater synergy in science capacity-building initiatives by forging more partnerships with international, regional and local organisations that support capacity strengthening in developing countries.

The Third External Evaluation, Mobilising Scientists for Development: A Precious Mission in a Changing Context, has been published by IFS and is available on request from the Secretariat, or as a pdf-file on the IFS web (http://www.ifs.se).
IFS Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2002-2004

While retaining its overall mandate, IFS should review its priorities to ensure that it continues to fulfil the most important needs of science communities in developing countries. It should do this in close partnership with Member Organisations and other collaborating organisations to create win-win situations and efficient use of scarce resources. It should also be responsive to the changing priorities and suggestions of the donor community.

The IFS Medium-Term Strategic Plan, approved by the Board of Trustees (BOT) in November 2001, directly responds to these changing needs. It sets priorities and describes activities for a three-year period (2002-2004). It is hoped that this plan will enable many donors to decide on new and increased contributions based on three-year budgets, and thus enable IFS to implement the planned activities.

The Programme

During 2002-2004, the emphasis on the IFS Mission, rather than the current six Research Areas, should result in a greater number of applications covering a broader range of topics than those currently received. There are opportunities to seek additional funding for certain areas relevant to the IFS Mission Statement including Global Change, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Social Sciences. Such opportunities are currently being sought in partnership with other organisations.

Age requirements for applicants and country eligibility for support, currently based on the Gross National Income (GNI) indicator of the World Bank, will be revisited by the BOT during 2002. New streamlined procedures for the granting process are currently being developed. An electronic application form will also be made available. Efforts to increase the number of applications will continue and a more sustainable recruitment campaign will be developed using the entire IFS constituency.

A hallmark of the IFS process is its support to unsuccessful grant candidates. The Scientific Secretaries and the Scientific and Advisory Committees (SACs) spend considerable time formulating constructive suggestions on how applicants can improve their submissions. This addresses the needs of scientists working in environments where peers are often not available to offer support. Training courses in grant application writing are an important component of this exercise. These activities will be especially strengthened in the scientifically weaker countries.

Although it is important that IFS continues to focus on supporting individual researchers, scientific research increasingly involves multidisciplinary teams. Through partnership with MOs and collaborating organisations, attempts will be made to link more grantees to ongoing research projects and programmes.

Scientific Advisers

New Scientific Advisers will be recruited in order to:

- broaden the expertise base
- increase the number of female Scientific Advisers
- increase the number of Scientific Advisers from

Ms Zahra Saad Omer, Sudan, PhD student in Uppsala, Sweden and IFS grantee Dr Adolphe Monkiedje, Cameroon at an IFS-MISTRA workshop on Plant Pathology in Morocco.
non-European countries in general and developing countries in particular
• strengthen strategic partnerships with other Organisations

If a sufficient number of IFS Scientific Advisers are willing, a system with individual mentors to grantees will also be institutionalised.

Sub-Regional Programmes
A sub-regional approach will be taken to support researchers in the scientifically weakest countries, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa. The components of the sub-regional programmes will be developed in consultation with IFS partner organisations in the region and will reflect their priorities. The aim is to increase the impact of different capacity-building initiatives in the sub-regions and to add value to ongoing activities. The experience gained in Africa will be used to address the needs of poorer countries in the Asia/Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean regions (see Sub-Regional Approach, page 10).

Supporting Services
The MESIA studies and discussions with external partners clearly show that service and maintenance of scientific equipment is a serious problem in developing countries. IFS is reviewing the need for a second phase of a service and maintenance programme, which will initially focus on Central and West Africa. The IFS Secretariat has a great deal of purchasing expertise, which should be transferred to other institutions through appropriate training.

Access to literature is another serious constraint. IFS will continue its collaboration with INASP in order to benefit IFS grantees. In addition, for an initial trial period, IFS has secured the services of a documentalist at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, who will help grantees perform literature searches and provide appropriate literature via e-mail.

Training courses for writing grant applications will be continued, but with a regional focus or as part of a sub-regional programme. IFS will continue to support networking among its grantees and also in wider regional contexts.

Special Programmes
Programmes involving partnerships with COMSTECH, CONACYT, EU, FAO, KNAW/DGIS, MISTRA, OPCW, SidaNATUR and UNU/INRA have been very valuable and have made it possible to increase the number of grants and develop networking activities. IFS will work to strengthen such partnerships while continuing to adhere to its mission.

Monitoring and Impact Assessments (MESIA)
A Monitoring and Evaluation System for Impact Assessment (MESIA) is being established at the IFS Secretariat to provide the IFS constituency with information on the impact of the organisation’s work and to guide investment and future programmes (see IFS Impact in Mexico, pages 13-14). MESIA and the IFS database are also essential tools for any external evaluation of IFS. MESIA will become a permanent monitoring function, so that regular evaluations and assessments can be made.

Member Organisations and Strategic Partnerships
MOs provide very important links to both donor and recipient countries and a plan has been prepared to re-evaluate their role (see pages 11-12). It will be used during the next three years to further enlarge IFS membership and to strengthen strategic partnerships with IFS MOs. Similarly, IFS will continue to strengthen activities with relevant partners on the international scene.

Funding
The Secretariat will continue to develop closer contacts with current and potential donors exploring the possibilities of strategic partnerships, special programmes and joint activities. It is important not only to expand the funding base but also to increase funding so that IFS can fulfil the goal of a 50% increase in applications while maintaining a 25% success rate.
IFS has a long-standing collaboration with the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS). This collaboration was strengthened by a new agreement in March 2001, in which the two organisations agreed to:

- develop common activities and collaborative programmes
- consult frequently in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts
- develop links between TWAS fellows and the IFS scientific constituency
- jointly address issues in science policy and management
- disseminate information on each other’s programmes and activities to scientists in the developing world and elsewhere

The IFS application form is under revision and discussions will be held with TWAS concerning compatibility of and/or transfer of applications between the two organisations in cases which fall outside either organisation’s areas of support.

Together with the World Bank and OECD, TWAS and IFS organised a meeting in June, “Promoting Science and Technology Capacity for Development: Assessing the Past, Preparing for the Future”. Participants included donor agencies that support science and technology in developing countries. The aim of the meeting was to share experiences and analyse past performance. Two major conclusions were:

- any support must be long-term
- support must be provided both to individual scientists and to institutions.

While most donor agencies support institutions, TWAS and IFS have unique roles in supporting young scientists from developing countries working in developing countries.

IFS and TWAS also participated in a meeting on support for basic sciences, organised in Trieste by Sida/SAREC. The other participants were representatives of the Third World Organisation of Women in Science (TWOWS), the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) and the International Science Programme (ISP) at Uppsala University in Sweden.

During the year, IFS and TWAS developed a programme for Capacity Building for Global Change Science in collaboration with the International START Secretariat. The proposal utilises the different strengths of the three collaborating organisations and envisages a decadal plan for capacity building. IFS and TWAS will be responsible for research grants to young scientists. The programme also includes PhD fellowships, visiting scientist awards and a programme for guest lectures. In addition, START has already received funding from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation to support a number of training institutes for scientists from developing countries to address multidisciplinary global change issues. Funding for the other components is currently being sought.

This collaboration with TWAS is just one example of the type of strategic partnership that IFS would like to develop over the coming years.
A Sub-Regional Approach for the Scientifically Weakest Countries

Since 1972, IFS has supported scientists in 100 countries, although a small number of the scientifically stronger countries have received a large proportion of the grants. Yet even if there is a desire to award a larger proportion of the grants to scientists in the least developed countries, applications from these countries do not fare well in the evaluation process. Over the past five years, the overall success rate for applications submitted to IFS was 23%, but for applications coming from Sub-Saharan countries it was only 15% compared with 37% for Latin America.

Applications are frequently turned down because they have been poorly prepared or contain weak bibliographies. This reflects the scientific isolation that many young researchers experience, particularly in Africa. It is clear that any targeted effort to build capacity will have to address these problems. IFS aims to build strategic partnerships with a number of different organisations and programmes involved in capacity building in an effort to integrate activities.

The constraints faced by scientists in Africa were presented in a MESIA Report1. One particular concern – shared by IFS, the BOT and IFS Donors – is that support is primarily given to countries that already have considerable scientific capacity. Consequently, the BOT decided in 2001 that a sub-regional approach should be taken to support researchers in the scientifically weakest nations.

The first region in which this approach will be taken is Sub-Saharan Africa. IFS has initiated discussions with potential strategic partners in the region, and targeted programmes will be developed based on the special character and needs of the region. Components of the programme, some of which are already underway, include:

- information exchange
- access to, and development of, networks
- recruitment of local Scientific Advisers
- training courses, for example, in the preparation of applications
- access to scientific literature
- mentorship schemes
- targeted small grants programme
- strengthening the service and maintenance of scientific equipment
- setting up, and support of, alumni associations

Collaborative links will be established with organisations and networks operating in the region. Discussions were initiated during 2001 with sub-regional agricultural research organisations ASARECA, CORAF, and SACCAR. Other organisations we hope to involve in the sub-regional programmes are IFS MOs, and in particular the Future Harvest Centres of the CGIAR, TWAS, and AAS, as well as collaborating organisations, such as INASP and CODESRIA.

The components of the sub-regional programmes will be developed in consultation with the partners and will reflect their priorities. The aim of this approach is to increase the impact of various capacity-building initiatives in the sub-regions and to add value to ongoing activities.

The experience gained in developing a programme for Sub-Saharan Africa will be used at a later date to address the needs of poorer countries in the Asia/Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean regions.

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A Revitalised Role for the Member Organisations of IFS

The Member Organisations (MOs) of IFS today (126 in 83 countries – see pages 30-31) constitute a unique contact network of both donors and recipient countries. However, most MOs are only marginally involved in IFS programmes and the visibility of IFS among many MOs is often too low.

MOs could in particular play a greater role in recruitment of applicants, follow-up activities, impact assessments, co-organisation of workshops, training courses and national fora of IFS grantees, promoting the creation of associations of IFS grantees and fund-raising activities. The notion of complementary responsibilities and joint tasks between IFS and MOs needs to be discussed and developed. This short text summarises a paper entitled *IFS Member Organisations: Revisiting and Revitalising Their Role*, prepared after input from the BOT and consultations with the IFS MOs.

Different types of MOs having different roles

A particular effort has been made during the last three years to recruit new MOs, in particular regional and international organisations. Different types of institutes are represented among the IFS MOs including academies, research councils, research institutes, ministries, associations and universities. Three of these – academies, research institutes and associations – can be found at the national, regional and international levels, while the other three are national organisations only. Universities have been recruited as MOs in small countries, mostly African, where no national research co-ordinating bodies existed at the time they became Members (e.g. Lesotho, Niger, and Papua New Guinea). Overall, more than two-thirds (70%) of the MOs are in a developing country (and most often recipient countries), and less than one-third are in a donor or prospective donor country. While most countries have only one MO, an increasing number have two, three, or four MOs.

In a number of cases, the links between IFS and the MOs are not very active. Some of the academies, science ministries and research councils are not always the best channels to the particular universities and national research institutes where many of the IFS grantees and potential applicants are to be found. Conversely, while national research institutes and universities qualify for IFS membership, they do not represent the entire national scientific community.

An enlarged IFS membership

Efforts to recruit new national MOs will continue in countries where IFS has grantees or potential donors, but no MOs. For the reasons given above, National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) in developing countries could be invited to become MOs. Finally, efforts to recruit regional and international MOs will also continue.

The role of IFS Member Organisations revisited

A number of changes relating to the rights and duties of MOs were approved by the BOT in 2001. The implemen-
tation of these changes, presented below, will require a revision of the IFS Statutes during 2002.

The IFS Assembly will be replaced by regional meetings of MOs organised, when appropriate, using already planned regional meetings at which IFS MOs are represented.

The IFS minimum compulsory annual membership dues of USD 100 will be abolished and replaced by a voluntary contribution. Non-paying Members will not be suspended.

When inviting nominations for candidates to represent French-speaking Africa or English-speaking Africa, all MOs in Africa should be consulted.

MOs should be regularly reminded to assist in the recruitment of candidates for grants and for Scientific Advisers.

Steps in revitalisation

There are a number of ways to revitalise the role of IFS MOs. Many of them have already been tried, but they need to be documented and more generally applied whenever appropriate. A first prerequisite is to ensure that the level of exchange of information between IFS and the growing number of MOs is as frequent and as satisfactory as possible. The distribution of the IFS eNews (the quarterly e-mail newsletter) should improve this flow of information and the MOs should be reminded to contribute to it. The country Fact Sheets are also important information tools and they should be regularly updated.

In many recipient countries, former IFS grantees are increasingly becoming heads of research institutes, universities, academies and research councils as well as Ministers of Science and Technology. Their influence should be used to facilitate the successful implementation of these proposals. MOs will be encouraged to keep track of IFS grantees in their respective countries and to participate in the organisation of national fora and associations of grantees.

National MOs in recipient countries could also be involved in developing joint programmes with IFS to be submitted for funding to potential donors. Throughout the years, IFS has developed a comprehensive knowledge of setting up and managing competitive research grant schemes. As part of its overall mission to strengthen research capacity in the developing countries, IFS could, in collaboration with national MOs, transfer this knowledge.

National MOs in countries with no current grantees should also be kept within the IFS constituency. Through the active involvement of the MOs, it is particularly important to maintain collaboration between scientists in these countries and the rest of the IFS community of grantees, especially in the surrounding region.

A number of initiatives have also been taken to strengthen collaboration between IFS and the regional and international MOs. Collaboration with TWAS (see page 9) is exemplary in that context. A plan for generic collaboration with CGIAR, as well as for specific collaboration with each research centre of the CG system, is being developed. Discussions with the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa and its three sub-regional organisations (ASARECA, CORAF and SACCAR) were initiated during 2001 (see page 10). Collaboration with similar organisations in Latin America and in Asia will also be promoted.
IFS builds long-term relationships with its grantees, who today number more than 3,000 in 100 developing countries. A Monitoring and Evaluation System for Impact Assessment (MESIA) is being established at the IFS Secretariat to provide information on the impact of the organisation’s work and to guide investment and future programmes. MESIA uses the IFS database, questionnaire surveys, interviews with individual scientists, and bibliometric analysis of the scientific outputs of IFS grantees to form assessments. MESIA is one tool IFS can use to track the careers of its grantees and the impact of its support on scientific capacity strengthening in developing countries.

In December 2001, an impact assessment of IFS support to 145 scientists in Mexico was completed. Preparation of this third report in the MESIA series, entitled *IFS Impact in Mexico: 25 years of support to scientists*, was done in collaboration with the Mexican Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT). The collaboration with CONACYT was exemplary, and we hope that it can serve as a model for conducting additional national impact studies. A number of conditions were necessary for success. In particular, CONACYT understood from the beginning the benefits of the MESIA project and agreed to share the costs with IFS. CONACYT’s active involvement was also useful in locating former IFS grantees, thereby enabling a good 76% response rate to the questionnaire survey.

IFS grantees in Mexico are concentrated in two regions (Yucatán and Mexico City) and in four institutions, but are also dispersed in 22 of the remaining 30 states, with 17 institutions having only a single grantee. The interviews confirmed that, in many instances, IFS had a positive impact on the institutional promotion of grantees, on their progression in the national scheme for researchers (SNI¹), and on the award of national and international distinctions. IFS also contributed to the internationalisation of many careers, promoted collaboration with other scientists, and opened doors to additional funding opportunities. IFS support led Mexican grantees to publish more frequently, more often in English, and more often in mainstream scientific journals. Lastly, IFS grants contributed to scientific careers in Mexico, thus helping to reduce brain drain. Of 138 grantees, only two had moved to the US, and one of these had kept close professional ties with Mexico and was still contributing to the development of Mexican science.

The questionnaire survey showed that the Mexican government and the grantees’ home institutions are the primary source for research funding. Most respondents acknowledged that they would have been able to carry out their research without IFS funding (albeit in a substantially different form or on a reduced scale). To the

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¹ Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI) was created in 1984 as a response to declining salaries of researchers due to the economic crisis. Membership entitles the scientists to a monthly payment over and above institutional salaries.
extent that they are given at the very beginning of research careers, IFS grants do constitute a valuable catalyst for career establishment, even if the level of the grant (USD 12,000) may need to be readjusted for inflation or purchasing power. Yet, as many grantees have pointed out in interviews, "the IFS grant is much more than 12,000 dollars," meaning that IFS support cannot be judged solely in terms of its monetary value.

Mexican scientists are well connected via the Internet and conferences to the North American scientific community, but much less so to the rest of Latin America and the rest of the world. In particular South-South communication and collaboration are limited. In the interviews many grantees stressed the importance of, (and expressed their appreciation of) the networking opportunities that their IFS grant provided. Despite this, IFS networking activities received a less than satisfactory evaluation in the questionnaire survey. South-South collaboration and networking activities are two complementary areas where IFS could expand its role for the benefit of Mexican grantees.

Given the many new research grant schemes at the federal and provincial level – including grants to young scientists – is the IFS still needed in Mexico today? Although conditions have changed, this study provides enough evidence to suggest that IFS grants continue to constitute an important catalyst for the establishment of young Mexican scientists at the very beginning of their research careers. However, both the IFS mode of work in Mexico and the eligibility of Mexican scientists need to be re-evaluated.

An especially important challenge identified in the MESIA report is the disparity that exists between well supported institutions of excellence (some, but not all, being located in the capital city) and weaker institutions with fewer resources. In particular, scientists from weaker institutions find it both more difficult to access federal funding resources and to become members of the National System of Researchers (SNI). As a consequence, working conditions in weak, often remote, institutions are far less favourable than for their colleagues who benefit more regularly from the federal support system. Although the MESIA assessment of IFS support to scientists in Mexico found that IFS had a positive impact on the career development of most grantees, IFS support was deemed most needed and most important for scientists in the weaker institutions.

In addition to measuring the impact of IFS support, MESIA provides an opportunity for IFS to evaluate the effectiveness of its own practices and policies, and to suggest reforms. The Mexican MESIA report establishes new guidelines for judging whether an applicant is too well established to receive IFS support. It suggests that, given the science and technology environment in Mexico, most grantees do not need more than one grant to become established in their field. The report suggests that IFS supporting services to relatively strong countries such as Mexico should be reduced and that the Secretariat’s resources would have a much greater impact if concentrated on weaker countries. It is also recommended that future support for Mexican scientists should be concentrated on those working at disadvantaged research institutes and universities. Finally, a new partnership between IFS and Mexico is envisioned. The strongly emerging Mexican research community and the resources of IFS could be combined to further strengthen science development in nearby Central American countries with weak science capacity. A concerted effort in this vein could include research grants, networking activities and training courses, as well as scientific supervision and counselling.

IFS Impact in Mexico, authored by Jacques Gaillard, Jane M Russell, Anna Furó Tullberg, Nora Narvaez-Berthelemon and Eren Zink, has five components: an overview of science and technology activities in Mexico, a questionnaire survey addressed to 138 grantees in Mexico, a bibliometric study of their scientific production in national and international journals, and 48 interviews. Three persons at CONACYT were particularly instrumental in its facilitation: Dr Efrain Aceves, Director of International Cooperation; Ms Clara Moran, Deputy Director of Multilateral Affairs; and Ms Rita Torres, Coordinator of Multilateral Affairs. Their support, as well as the active participation of most IFS Mexican grantees, is gratefully acknowledged. The report is now available in full text on the IFS web (http://www.ifs.se), or in bound form by request to the IFS Secretariat.
IFS was founded in 1972 as an independent, non-governmental organisation, with the Mission to contribute towards strengthening the capacity of developing countries to conduct relevant and high quality research on the sustainable management of biological resources. The strategy used by IFS is to identify young, promising scientists through competitive grants and a careful screening process, and to support them in their early careers to enable them to become established and recognised in national and international circles.

Research supported by IFS addresses the renewable utilisation of biological resources. Projects are accepted in fields such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, natural product chemistry, food science and water management. They involve the study of physical, chemical and biological processes, as well as relevant social and economic aspects, important in the conservation, production and renewable utilisation of the biological resource base.

What kind of support does IFS provide?
The principal type of support is a research grant (up to USD 12,000 and renewable twice) that enables researchers to purchase equipment, expendable supplies, literature, etc. Out of some 800 applications received each year (see Figure 1), IFS awards some 200 grants (see Figures 2 and 3). Some 3,300 scientists in 100 developing countries have received support to date and over 1,000 projects are currently in progress. The proportion of grants going to women scientists has increased from 15 to 30% during the last 20 years (see Figure 4).

Besides the research grant, IFS grantees are provided with a range of services and complementary financial support that includes help with purchasing of scientific equipment and supplies, support for attending scientific meetings and training workshops and support for participating in networking and collaborative activities. Some of the major meetings and workshops organised or
supported by IFS during 2001 are shown in the sidebar. The contacts and scientific feedback provided to both applicants and grantees are also important. These services have been shown to be extremely effective in helping to break the scientific isolation of scientists in developing countries.

IFS has an award scheme that recognises IFS grantees for noteworthy achievements associated with research supported by IFS. The IFS/Danida Award and the IFS Silver Jubilee Award are given annually and the Sven Brohult Award triennially (see page 20).

Who qualifies for an IFS grant?
Since IFS support is intended to help young scientists establish their research careers; first-time applicants must be under the age of 40 (under 30 for applicants from China) and at the beginning of their research career. They must have an academic degree of not less than an MSc or the equivalent. Applicants have to be citizens of, and carry out the research in, a developing country. Eligibility for support is based on the list of countries with a GNI per capita of less than the average of the Middle Income Countries, according to the World Development Report of the World Bank. A list of eligible countries can be found on the IFS website. As of 10 January 2002, Argentina and Uruguay are no longer eligible for grants.

Scientific Advisers: a unique resource
A major strength of IFS lies in the commitment of its Scientific Advisers, experts who voluntarily contribute their time in advising the Secretariat and Trustees on scientific matters. The Scientific Advisers, numbering around 1,000 from around the world, evaluate qualifications of the applicants and the scientific merit and feasibility of proposed projects, as well as the relevance of the expected results to the country or region where the work will be carried out. The Scientific Advisers are also active in recruiting applicants, visiting and advising

Scientific Meetings in 2001
Some of the major scientific meetings attended by IFS grantees, supported by travel grants. The training courses were organised or sponsored by IFS.
• 5th All Africa Crop Science Congress, Lagos, Nigeria
• 3rd International Seminar on Tropical Rainforest Plants and their Utilization for Development, Padang, Indonesia
• International Symposium on Silvo-pastoral Systems, San José, Costa Rica
• Larvi 2001, Gent, Belgium
• 9th Natural Products Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa (NAPRECA) Symposium, Nairobi, Kenya
• Open Science Conference – Challenges of a Changing Earth, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
• 8th Symposium of the International Society for Tropical Root Crops, Ibadan, Nigeria
• 11th World Congress of Food Science and Technology, Seoul, South Korea
• 17th World Congress of Soil Science, Bangkok, Thailand
• Training Workshop on Microbial Ecology of Tropical Soils, MICROTOP 2001, Dakar, Senegal
• Training Workshop on Preparation of Research Proposals, Yaoundé, Cameroon
• Training Workshop on Preparation of Research Proposals, Dakar, Senegal
grantees, and participating in IFS scientific meetings and workshops.

Strategic partnerships
IFS is developing a number of strategic partnerships to ensure that its programmes complement the capacity-building initiatives of other organisations. These partnerships can lead to more efficient use of scarce resources and can add value to existing programmes. Strategic partners include Future Harvest Centres of the CGIAR, TWAS, AAS, and INASP, to name a few. Partnerships are also crucial in the development of sub-regional approaches to supporting researchers in the scientifically weakest countries (see page 10).

Getting in touch with IFS
The IFS Secretariat is based in Stockholm, Sweden. The Secretariat will gladly answer any questions that you might have about IFS and can provide you with grant application forms in both English and French. The application forms are also available on the IFS website. IFS has an electronic newsletter, IFS eNews, to which you may subscribe by contacting IFS at info@ifs.se.

Address: Grev Turegatan 19
SE-114 38 Stockholm
Sweden.

Web: http://www.ifs.se
E-mail: info@ifs.se

Photos, first row (from left): Dr Haydée Viola, Argentina, Dr Eléonore Yayi, Benin, Dr Bolanle Alake Adeniyi, Nigeria, Ms O E Ogunlade Adeparusi, Nigeria.

Second row: Dr Kayo Devi Yami, Nepal, Ms Nguyen Thi Mui, Viet Nam.
Dr B Kadidia Sanon, IFS grantee, Burkina Faso

Senegalese grantees Dr M Cisse and Ms Maty Ba Diao

M Mamidou Witabouna Kone, IFS grantee, Côte d’Ivoire

IFS Scientific Secretary Cecilia Öman in discussion with three resear-...
Scientific Advisory Committee Meetings
Venues / Scientific Advisers Participating

**Aquatic Resources**
- University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
- Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
  - Dr Malcolm Beveridge, UK
  - Dr Brit Hjeltnes, Norway
  - Prof Gabriele Hörgsten Schwark, Germany
  - Prof Nils Kautsky, Sweden
  - Dr Hans Komen, The Netherlands
  - Dr Karin Pittman, Norway
  - Prof Mohamed Shariff, Malaysia
  - Prof Patrick Sorgeloos, Belgium

**Animal Production**
- University of Reading, Reading, UK
- Food and Agricultural Organization, Rome, Italy
  - Dr Carlos Galina, Mexico
  - Dr Katherine Kocan, USA
  - Dr Emyr Owen, UK
  - Dr Reg Preston, UK
  - Dr Alain Provost, France
  - Dr Olanrewaju Smith, Nigeria
  - Dr Andrew Speedy, UK
  - Dr Diana Williams, UK

**Crop Science**
- Institut de Recherche pour Développement, Montpellier, France
- Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisbon, Portugal
  - Prof Jeremy Elston, UK
  - Dr Gérard Fabres, France
  - Dr Vivienne Gianinazzi-Pearson, UK
  - Dr Alexandre de Kochko, France
  - Prof Dietrich Leithner, Germany
  - Prof Aboubakry Sarr, Senegal
  - Dr Edith Taleisnik, Argentina

**Forestry/Agroforestry**
- University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
- Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Edinburgh, UK
  - Prof Henrik Balslev, Denmark
  - Dr François Le Tacon, France
  - Mr Gerry Lawson, UK
  - Prof Olavi Luukkanen, Finland
  - Prof Sinclair Mantell, UK
  - Mr Peter Wood, UK
  - Prof Marianne Popp, Austria

**Food Science**
- Seoul, Korea R
- Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and Arts, Brussels, Belgium
  - Prof Bhumiratana Amaret, Thailand
  - Dr Cherl-Ho Lee, Korea R
  - Dr Robert Nout, The Netherlands
  - Mr Alan Reilly, Ireland
  - Prof Andrew Westby, UK
  - Dr John Van Camp, Belgium
  - Prof Erick Vandamme, Belgium

**Natural Products**
- Institut de Pharmacologie et de Biologie Structurale, Toulouse, France
- Madrid, Spain
  - Prof Alan Harvey, UK
  - Prof Peter Houghton, UK
  - Dr André Menez, France
  - Prof Torbjörn Norin, Sweden
  - Prof Michel Sauvin, France
  - Dr Thierry Sévenet, France
  - Dr Berhanu Abegaz, Ethiopia
  - Prof Michel Wright, France

The Natural Products SAC inspecting plants at the Kew Royal Botanic Gardens outside London. From left, Ms Eva Rostig (Assistant, IFS), Professor Peter Houghton (UK), Dr Cecilia Öman (Scientific Secretary, IFS), Professor Philippe Rasoanaivo (Madagascar) guest at the SAC, Professor Alan Harvey (UK), Professor Torbjörn Norin (Sweden), Dr André Menez (France).

SAC member, Dr Alain Provost (France) and Scientific Adviser, Mr Börje Svensson (Sweden) at the Bee Research Station in Arusha, Tanzania.
The Sven Brohult Award is the most prestigious of the IFS Awards and is only given once every three years. The Sixth Sven Brohult Award was presented to Professor Philippe Rasoanaivo for his work on endemic medicinal and aromatic plants used by traditional healers in Madagascar against a range of diseases. He received the Award at a ceremony held at the National Academy of Sciences, in Washington DC, in November 2001.

Professor Rasoanaivo is a highly dedicated, brilliant and motivated scientist. He has been instrumental in building up natural product research in Madagascar and the surrounding region and has established strong collaboration with other groups in Africa. In ten years, Professor Rasoanaivo has put malaria research in Madagascar on the international map.

Professor Rasoanaivo received his first IFS research grant in 1975 to investigate *Ilex mitis* (Aquifoliaceae), a medicinal plant reputed to have wound-healing properties. After pharmacological evaluations and a successful clinical trial, a phytomedicine named Fanaferol could be produced for clinical use. Professor Rasoanaivo was awarded a second IFS grant for phytochemical studies of alkaloid-bearing plants, mainly species belonging to the *Strychnos* genus. Meanwhile, malaria re-emerged in Madagascar in the 1980s as the most devastating of the country’s tropical diseases, and this led the population back to the large-scale use of herbal remedies. Professor Rasoanaivo learned that rural populations in Madagascar treat malaria with chloroquine, together with a decoction made from various plants. This ethnobotanical finding turned out to be a key factor in the discovery of alkaloids with unique structures that markedly enhance chloroquine action. After successful pre-clinical investigations, he has taken a standardized phytomedicine from *Strychnos myrtoïdes* into a clinical trial.

Whereas useful derivatives of the bioactive *Strychnos myrtoïdes* alkaloid have now been patented, the parent compound itself turned out to be a useful biochemical tool for understanding drug resistance and its reversal. Furthermore, Professor Rasoanaivo identified a basic bioactive unit that stems from the chemical structures of naturally-occurring and synthetic chemosensitisers. He found that this unit is also present in the structure of chloroquine and is now trying to determine if this is coincidence, or related to chloroquine resistance. Several derivatives of this unit have been synthesized for drug optimisation.

Philippe Rasoanaivo is currently a Professor at the University of Antananarivo and Research Director at the Institut Malgache de Recherches Appliquées, and is also an invited Professor at two universities and one museum. He has authored more than 100 papers, holds 3 patents, has supervised over 30 dissertations and doctoral theses in science or medicine and has participated in over 60 international conferences as an invited speaker. He is a consultant to various international organisations and collaborates with European and North American laboratories. He has recently been appointed “Grand Officier de l’Ordre National Malagasy”. 
Recognizing that an award scheme can act as an incentive to young researchers, IFS gives a total of up to 24 IFS/Danida and IFS Silver Jubilee Awards every year to grantees who have conducted research with IFS Funds. The IFS Awards are given for noteworthy achievements clearly associated with work supported fully or in part by IFS and are in the amount of USD 2,000.

**IFS/Danida Awards**

**Dr Jean WANDJI**  
*Université de Yaoundé, Cameroon*  
Studies on the phytochemical and pharmacological properties of compounds from three Cameroonian species of the plant genus *Drypetes* (Euphorbiaceae)

**Mr Vincent N FONDONG**  
*Institut de la Recherche Agricole pour le Développement, Cameroon*  
African cassava mosaic virus: Biocharacterization, concentration in plants, and effect of cutting, selection, and roguing on spread

**Dr Tiby GUISSOU**  
*Institut de l’Environnement et des Recherches Agricoles, Burkina Faso*  
Controlled development of mycorrhiza in the jujube tree

**Dr Abdulai JALLOH**  
*Institute of Agricultural Research, Sierra Leone*  
The effect of cassava leaf harvesting on productivity of the cassava-rice intercropping system

**Dr Daniel Kanani MASIGA**  
*Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute, Kenya*  
The diversity of trypanosomes in small ruminants and pigs in a mixed farming community endemic for animal and human trypanosomosis in Kenya

**Dr Esron MUNYANZIZA**  
*Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania*  
Miombo trees and mycorrhizae: ecological strategies, a basis for afforestation in dry areas

**Prof Augustine OBIEKEZIE**  
*University of Calabar, Nigeria*  
Pathogens and diseases of cultured fish in southern Nigeria: prophylactic strategies and drug sensitivities in early stages of cultured African Clariidae

**Dr Michael OCAIDO**  
*Makerere University, Uganda*  
Predictive models for ticks and tick-borne diseases on ranches with a high potential for mixed game and live-
stock ranching around Lake Mburo National Park
Silver Jubilee Awards
Dr Adriana M ALIPPI
Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina
Dynamics and control of American foulbrood of honeybees (Apis mellifera)

Dr María del Pilar BUERA
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina
Molecular and macroscopic properties of sugars related to biomaterial stabilization

Dr Claudia A CASALONGUE
Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina
Molecular characterization of potato cDNAs clones differentially induced by Fusarium attack

Dr Marilvia DANSAS PETRETSKI
Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Brazil
Heme metabolism in blood-sucking insects midgut

Dr José Alberto DELGADILLO
Universidad Autónoma Agraria ‘Antonio Narro’, Mexico
The use of males submitted to a previous treatment of light and melatonine to improve the efficiency of the male creole goats in Comarca Lagunera

Prof Ismail EL HADRAMI
Semlalia Université Cadi Ayyad, Morocco
Induced resistance: new biotechnology for the control of the vascular fusariose fungi in date palm

Dr Oscar Osvaldo IRIBARNE
Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina
Ecological role of the south-west Atlantic burrowing crab Chasmagnathus granulata: its importance in salt marsh conservation

Dr Luis Manuel PEÑA RODRIGUEZ
Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán, Mexico
Detection, isolation, and identification of bioactive metabolites produced by medicinal plants in the Yucatán

Dr Athayde TONHASCA Jr
Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Brazil
Evaluation of parasitism impact of phorid flies on the leaf-cutting ant Atta sexdens rubropilosa and Atta laevigata

Dr Fatimah YUSOFF
Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
Phytoplankton ecology and water quality in tropical marine shrimp culture ponds

Dr ZHANG Xuexian
Huazhong Agricultural University, China
Characterization of the host-specific nodulation genes (nodFE) of Astragalus sinicus rhizobia
Accounting Principles
The evaluations and assessments are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden. The Financial Statement for 2001 is in conformance with the laws on annual financial reports.

The accounting principles are unchanged from the previous year.

Accounting for Contributions
IFS is funded by many donor organisations, some of the contributions are unrestricted (Core Funds) and some contain restrictions on their use (Donor Restricted Funds).

Core Funds
Core funds are used for all aspects of the on-going operations of IFS. Core funds are recorded at the time of official notification by the Donor.

Donor Restricted Funds
Donor restricted funds are used according to the restrictions placed by the contributor. Donor restricted funds are recorded at the time of official notification by the Donor. Due to their being donations restricted for specific use, these are accounted for as self-balancing funds.

Contributions not received are accounted for as Donor Receivables.

Research grants are recorded as grant expense and as a liability at the time that the grants are approved.

Receivables
Receivables are recorded according to an assessment of the amount that is anticipated to be received.

At the Board of Trustees Meeting held May 19 - 20, 2001, the Board approved that as of 2002, membership dues to IFS shall be voluntary with no required minimum payment. As a result of that decision, IFS has discontinued recording Membership Fees Receivable as of December 31, 2001.

Foreign Currency
Receivables and liabilities of amounts in foreign currency are accounted for in Swedish Crowns at the exchange rate as of the balance sheet report.

Furniture and Equipment
Furniture and equipment are depreciated in full the year of purchase.

Leasing Agreements
Leasing agreements are recorded as expense as they are paid.
Statement of Income and Expense
(Amounts shown in SEK, SEK 1 = EUR 0.1064) for the year ended December 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core contributions</td>
<td>27 374 772</td>
<td>27 434 567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor restricted contributions</td>
<td>12 022 363</td>
<td>8 412 851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>65 402</td>
<td>178 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants withdrawn</td>
<td>436 361</td>
<td>1 227 668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>45 068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income - pension insurance carrier (SPP)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 772 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>39 899 336</td>
<td>41 070 447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research grants</td>
<td>20 201 876</td>
<td>17 755 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel grants</td>
<td>1 388 958</td>
<td>1 686 806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awards and other grants</td>
<td>1 028 333</td>
<td>349 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network support and local workshop costs</td>
<td>943 985</td>
<td>2 052 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel costs, staff and others</td>
<td>1 923 955</td>
<td>1 404 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programme Costs</strong></td>
<td>25 487 107</td>
<td>23 248 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td>7 077 545</td>
<td>6 394 908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social benefits, insurance and pension costs</td>
<td>3 728 400</td>
<td>3 121 681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff training, health and other benefits</td>
<td>559 520</td>
<td>345 708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff recruitment costs</td>
<td>145 045</td>
<td>177 681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Personnel Costs</strong></td>
<td>11 510 510</td>
<td>10 039 978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General and Administrative Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy costs</td>
<td>2 590 623</td>
<td>1 997 015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other general and administrative costs</td>
<td>2 736 497</td>
<td>2 644 621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>59 450</td>
<td>100 416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total General and Administrative Costs</strong></td>
<td>5 386 570</td>
<td>4 742 052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expense</strong></td>
<td>42 384 187</td>
<td>38 030 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus (Deficit)</strong></td>
<td>(2 484 851)</td>
<td>3 040 155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interest Income and Expense**

1. See Note 1, page 26
### Balance Sheet

(Amounts shown in SEK, SEK 1 = EUR 0.1064)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>December 31, 2001</th>
<th>December 31, 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivable - pension insurance carrier (SPP)</td>
<td>1 321 284</td>
<td>1 757 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Long-term Assets</td>
<td>1 321 284</td>
<td>1 757 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor receivables</td>
<td>5 101 705</td>
<td>5 362 860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables - pension insurance carrier (SPP)</td>
<td>960 000</td>
<td>960 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expense and accrued income</td>
<td>937 691</td>
<td>1 183 720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current receivables</td>
<td>116 821</td>
<td>259 054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Receivables</td>
<td>7 116 217</td>
<td>7 765 634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments - due within one year</td>
<td>18 844 810</td>
<td>16 834 835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Bank Balances</td>
<td>1 936 908</td>
<td>4 122 946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Assets</td>
<td>27 897 935</td>
<td>28 723 415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>29 219 219</td>
<td>30 480 961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund Balances and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund Balance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated surplus, Jan 1</td>
<td>5 407 362</td>
<td>1 719 098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus (Deficit) for the year</td>
<td>(2 116 818)</td>
<td>3 688 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated surplus, Dec 31</td>
<td>3 290 544</td>
<td>5 407 362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research grants and awards payable</td>
<td>18 407 836</td>
<td>18 478 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred restricted contributions</td>
<td>4 634 298</td>
<td>4 860 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>1 258 600</td>
<td>609 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>1 248 163</td>
<td>909 955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current liabilities</td>
<td>379 778</td>
<td>215 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Liabilities</td>
<td>25 928 675</td>
<td>25 073 599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fund Balances and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>29 219 219</td>
<td>30 480 961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pledged Assets**

none

**Contingent Liabilities**

none
### Note 1. Income and Expense, Core and Donor Restricted Funds

(Amounts shown in SEK, SEK 1 = EUR 0.1064)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Core Funds</th>
<th>Donor Restricted Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>27 857 626</td>
<td>11 539 509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions for overhead</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>482 854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>65 402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants withdrawn</td>
<td>436 361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>438</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>28 359 827</td>
<td>12 022 363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Core Funds</th>
<th>Donor Restricted Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research grants</td>
<td>11 435 054</td>
<td>8 766 822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel grants</td>
<td>794 363</td>
<td>594 595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awards and other grants</td>
<td>722 152</td>
<td>306 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network support and local workshop costs</td>
<td>35 803</td>
<td>908 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel costs, staff and others</td>
<td>1 796 369</td>
<td>127 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programme Costs</strong></td>
<td>14 783 741</td>
<td>10 703 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Costs</td>
<td>10 921 504</td>
<td>589 006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy Costs</td>
<td>2 590 623</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other General and Administrative Costs</td>
<td>2 459 225</td>
<td>760 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>59 450</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expense</strong></td>
<td>30 814 543</td>
<td>12 052 498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Description                                |                     |                        |
| Surplus (Deficit)                           | (2 454 716)         | (30 135)               |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Core Funds</th>
<th>Donor Restricted Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Income and Expense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and exchange rate income</td>
<td>736 530</td>
<td>50 929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and exchange rate expense</td>
<td>398 632</td>
<td>20 794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Interest Income and Expense</strong></td>
<td>337 898</td>
<td>30 135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L’IFS : une organisation en pleine évolution

Le professeur Sven Brohult, Président Fondateur de l’IFS qui nous a quitté en janvier 2001, avait compris, dès la fin des années 60, qu’en venant en aide à de jeunes scientifiques des pays en développement on accroîtrait leurs chances de s’établir en tant que chercheurs dans leurs pays d’origine et on contribuerait à réduire la fuite des cerveaux. C’est lui qui fut à l’origine du programme de l’IFS sur la gestion, l’utilisation et la conservation des ressources biologiques. Les conclusions de la troisième évaluation externe de l’IFS (voir pages 5-6) et les premiers résultats de l’étude d’impact en cours (voir IFS Impact in Mexico, pages 13-14) illustrent parfaitement la pertinence de sa vision.

L’évaluation externe propose des mesures visant à permettre à l’IFS d’affronter les nouveaux défis liés au développement et au renforcement des capacités des pays en développement. Thomas Rosswall, Directeur de l’IFS pendant l’année 2001, s’est attaché à promouvoir ces nouvelles orientations et les a présentées dans un plan stratégique à moyen terme qui servira de guide à l’action de l’IFS pour les trois prochaines années.

Cette troisième évaluation, présentée en mai 2001 aux diverses réunions des organes de l’IFS (ainsi qu’à une réunion où assistaient une trentaine de personnes : membres du Conseil d’Administration, Donateurs, Conseillers scientifiques et membres du secrétariat), a été l’occasion d’un renouvellement du débat autour de la question du renforcement et du développement des programmes de bourses. De nouveaux domaines furent proposés comme les ressources aquatiques, la biodiversité, les sciences sociales et le changement global. C’est pourquoi, conjointement au plan décennal pour le développement des capacités scientifiques pour un changement global préparé avec TWAS et START, l’IFS a élaboré et distribué aux donateurs potentiels, un projet visant le renforcement des sciences sociales pour une gestion durable des ressources biologiques. Concomitamment, un plan décennal pour renforcer les capacités scientifiques en ressources aquatiques dans les pays en développement fut préparé conjointement avec l’IWM et TWAS. Pour mettre en œuvre ces changements, la mission de l’IFS a fait l’objet d’une révision qui a été approuvée pendant l’année 2001 (voir troisième de couverture).

De même, pour satisfaire aux recommandations de l’évaluation, nous avons mis en route des collaborations avec un certain nombre d’organisations afin de développer, d’abord en Afrique, des programmes sous-régionaux (voir page 10). C’est ainsi que nous avons pris part à la Semaine de la Recherche Agricole Africaine qui s’est tenue à Addis Abeba afin de discuter avec le FARA (Forum pour la Recherche Agricole en Afrique), puis avec les trois organisations sous-régionales africaines de recherche agricole : ASARECA, CORAF et SACCAR et enfin avec les organisations nationales de recherche agricole présentes. Ultérieurement, nous sommes allés rencontrer sur place les secrétariats du CORAF au Sénégal et du SACCAR au Botswana et nous avons participé aux réunions annuelles du CORAF et de l’ASARECA. Un plan concret de collaboration visant le développement et le renforcement des capacités au niveau des sous-régions sera mis en œuvre en 2002.

Le changement de logo et le nouveau graphisme utilisé pour la présentation des documents de l’IFS marquent cette transition et visent à contribuer à l’effort général déployé pour accroître la visibilité de la Fondation. C’est également dans cet objectif de visibilité que l’IFS a participé à un ensemble de réunions et de conférences stratégiques ciblées sur le développement des capacités. L’Atelier de la Banque Mondiale co-sponsorisé par l’IFS, la TWAS et l’OCDE sur la promotion des capacités scientifiques et technologiques pour le développement en est un exemple.

En 2001, l’IFS a distribué 187 allocations de recherche (dont 133 nouvelles attributions) dans 45 pays, pour un montant de 1 935 000 $ US. Ces bourses ont été réparties.
entre des scientifiques exerçant en Afrique (69), en Asie et Pacifique (54) et en Amérique Latine et Caraïbes (64). Outre ces nouvelles bourses et ces renouvellements, l’IFS a continué de soutenir plus de 1000 chercheurs de façon diverses : allocations de voyages (pour visites d’étude, participations à des ateliers et conférences), invitations à des sessions de formation, conseils scientifiques et contacts avec la communauté scientifique internationale (par le truchement des Conseillers Scientifiques), services d’achat d’équipement et de recherche bibliographique. Plus de 500 Conseillers Scientifiques et 650 experts ont participé bénévolement à l’examen des 660 demandes de bourses examinées en 2001. Les postulants qui n’ont pas été retenus ont également bénéficié d’avis scientifiques et ils ont été encouragés à revoir et à améliorer leur projet de candidature. Un soutien particulier a également été apporté aux activités de mise en réseau.

Les Conseillers Scientifiques ont été destinataires d’un questionnaire visant à réactualiser notre base de données et à mettre en place un nouveau système de mots-clés. Ce système permettra de mieux dispatcher les dossiers de demande de bourses entre les Conseillers et partant, d’améliorer leur contribution. Par ailleurs, de nombreux Conseillers Scientifiques se sont proposés pour avoir une action de suivi scientifique auprès des boursiers. Au sein du Secrétariat, un travail de réflexion a également été entrepris pour rationaliser certaines routines de travail afin de répondre plus efficacement aux besoins et faire face aux défis liés à ces nouveaux changements tout en assurant le même niveau de qualité de nos programmes et de nos services que par le passé.


La Fondation a bénéficié du soutien de dix-huit donateurs pendant 2001 que nous tenons particulièrement à remercier pour leurs généreuses contributions, lesquelles s’élèvent à un montant global d’environ 3,7 millions de Dollars US, soit 2,6 millions pour le budget général et 1,1 millions pour les budgets liés (voir l’exposé de la situation financière pages 21-25). En 2002 nous continuons nos efforts pour le rétablissement des contributions d’anciens donateurs et la recherche de nouveaux. Ce n’est qu’au prix d’un accroissement des financements, ce qui implique de nouveaux donateurs, que le plan de travail pour 2002 et le plan stratégique à moyen terme 2002-2004 pourront être mis en œuvre.

La fin de l’année 2001 a été marquée par de nombreuses réunions préparatoires au Sommet Mondial sur le Développement Durable qui se tiendra en septembre 2002 à Johannesburg. Il est de plus en plus clair que le futur, pour être durablement viable, ne peut que s’ancrer dans une société du savoir où les scientifiques, en partenariat avec la société civile et le secteur privé, jouent un rôle primordial. À l’aube du vingt et unième siècle, le déséquilibre scientifique croissant entre les pays de l’OCDE et les pays les plus pauvres constitue une menace pour le développement durable. Un des obstacles majeurs pour les pays pauvres reste toujours lié à la pénurie de scientifiques bien formés, ayant de bonnes conditions de travail et connectés à la communauté scientifique internationale. Le développement des capacités de ces pays doit contribuer à l’émergence de ce type de communautés scientifiques endogènes. L’IFS, en collaboration avec son réseau partenarial de plus en plus dense au Nord comme au Sud, ne pourra continuer à contribuer à cet effort que si on lui en donne les moyens financiers.

Jacques Gaillard
Directeur par Intérim
## List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAS</td>
<td>African Academy of Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACIAR</td>
<td>Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASARECA</td>
<td>Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>Board of Trustees (IFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGIAR</td>
<td>Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIAT</td>
<td>Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>Council for the Development of Social Sciences Research in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMSTECH</td>
<td>Organisation of Islamic Conference Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONACYT</td>
<td>Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORAF</td>
<td>Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danida</td>
<td>Danish International Development Assistance, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development, United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFG</td>
<td>Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGIS</td>
<td>Ministry of Development Cooperation, The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARA</td>
<td>Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI</td>
<td>Gross National Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICLARM</td>
<td>International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRAF</td>
<td>International Centre for Research in Agroforestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSU</td>
<td>International Council for Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICTP</td>
<td>International Centre for Theoretical Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFS</td>
<td>International Foundation for Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INASP</td>
<td>International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCO</td>
<td>Research for Development of International Cooperation Programme (EU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INRA</td>
<td>Institute for Natural Resources in Africa of the United Nations University (UNU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPGRI</td>
<td>International Plant Genetic Resources Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRD</td>
<td>Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISP</td>
<td>International Science Programme, Uppsala University, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWMI</td>
<td>International Water Management Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNAW</td>
<td>Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAE</td>
<td>Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, France</td>
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<tr>
<td>MESIA</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation System for Impact Assessment (IFS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISTRA</td>
<td>Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>Member Organisation (IFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARS</td>
<td>National Agricultural Research Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORAD</td>
<td>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPCW</td>
<td>Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAC</td>
<td>Scientific Advisory Committee (IFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACCAR</td>
<td>Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Natural Resources Research and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAREC</td>
<td>Department for Research Co-operation, Sida, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Agency, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLU</td>
<td>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNI</td>
<td>Sistema Nacional de Investigadores, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNSF</td>
<td>Swiss National Science Foundation, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAAR</td>
<td>Special Program for African Agricultural Research – No longer in operation, replaced by FARA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>START</td>
<td>Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWAS</td>
<td>Third World Academy of Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWOWS</td>
<td>Third World Organisation of Women in Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAM</td>
<td>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU</td>
<td>United Nations University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSD</td>
<td>World Summit on Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IFS Member Organisations 2001

#### National Organisations

**Argentina**
- Academia Nacional de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales (ANCEFN)
- Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET)

**Australia**
- Australian Academy of Science (AAS)

**Austria**
- Fonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF)
- Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften (ÖAW)

**Bangladesh**
- Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR)

**Belgium**
- Académie Royale des Sciences d’Outre-Mer (ARSOM)
- Académie Royale des Sciences des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique
- Koninklijke Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België (KVAB)

**Bolivia**
- Academia Nacional de Ciencias de Bolivia (ANCB)

**Brazil**
- Academia Brasileira de Ciencias (ABC)
- Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPQ)
- Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ)

**Burkina Faso**
- Ministère des Enseignements Secondaire, Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (MESSR)

**Cameroon**
- Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research

**Central African Republic**
- Ministère des Enseignements de la Coordination des Recherches et de la Technologie

**Chad**
- Direction de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, MESRS

**Chile**
- Academia Chilena de Ciencias
- Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (CONICYT)

**China**
- Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)

**Colombia**
- Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales (ACCEFYN)
- Centro para la Investigación en Sistemas Sostenibles de Producción Agropecuaria (CIPAV)
- Instituto Colombiano para el Desarrollo de la Ciencia y Tecnología (COLCIENCIAS)

**Congo (Brazzaville)**
- Direction Générale de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, MENRST

**Costa Rica**
- Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas (CONICIT)

**Côte d’Ivoire**
- Fédération des Associations Scientifiques de Côte d’Ivoire (FEDASCI)

**Cuba**
- Academia de Ciencias de Cuba (ACC)
- Ministry for Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation

**Denmark**
- Akademiet for de Tekniske Videnskaber (ATV)
- Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab (RDVS)

**Ecuador**
- Fundación para la Ciencia y la Tecnología (FUNDACYT)

**Egypt**
- Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT)

**El Salvador**
- Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT)

**Ethiopia**
- Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission (ESTC)

**Finland**
- Delegation of the Finnish Academies of Science and Letters

**France**
- Académie des Sciences
- Centre de Coopération Inter-nationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)
- Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA)
- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD, formerly ORSTOM)

**Germany**
- Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)

**Ghana**
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

**Guinea**
- Direction Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique

**Guinea-Bissau**
- Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEP)

**Guyana**
- Institute of Applied Science and Technology

**Haiti**
- Unité de Science et de Technologies Appliquées

**Honduras**
- Consejo Hondureño de Ciencia y Tecnología (COHCIT)

**India**
- Indian National Academy of Sciences

**Indonesia**
- Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI)

**Israel**
- The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities

**Jamaica**
- Scientific Research Council (SRC)

**Jordan**
- Royal Scientific Society (RSS)

**Kenya**
- Kenya National Academy of Sciences (KNAS)

**Korea DPR (North)**
- Academy of Sciences of DPR Korea

**Korea R (South)**
- National Academy of Sciences (NAS)

**Kuwait**
- Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR)

**Latvia**
- Latvian Academy of Sciences (LAS)

**Lesotho**
- The National University of Lesotho (NULL)

**Liberia**
- University of Liberia (UL)

**Madagascar**
- Académie National Malgache
Malawi
• National Research Council of Malawi (NRCM)

Malaysia
• Malaysian Scientific Association (MSA)
• National Council for Scientific Research and Development (MPKSN)

Mexico
• Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT)

Morocco
• Centre National de Coordination et de Planification de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (CNR)
• Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II

Mozambique
• Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)
• The Scientific Research Association of Mozambique (AICIMO)

Nepal
• Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST)

Netherlands
• Koninklijke Nederlandse Academie van Wetenschappen (KNAW)

Niger
• Université Abdou Moumouni

Nigeria
• Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (FMST)
• The Nigerian Academy of Science (NAS)

Norway
• Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademien (DNVA)

Pakistan
• Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST)

Panama
• Secretaria Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología e Innovación (SENASA)
• Universidad de Panamá

Papua New Guinea
• The University of Papua New Guinea

Peru
• Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONCYTEC)

Philippines
• National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)

Poland
• Polish Academy of Sciences (PAS)

Saudi Arabia
• King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST)

Senegal
• Délégation aux Affaires Scientifiques et Techniques, MRST

Seychelles
• Seychelles Bureau of Standards (SBS)

South Africa
• National Research Foundation (NRF)

Sri Lanka
• National Science Foundation (NSF)

Sudan
• National Centre for Research (NCR)

Sweden
• Ingenjörsvetenskapsakademien (IVA)
• Kungliga Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien (KSLA)
• Kungliga Vetenskapsakademien (KVA)

Switzerland
• Conference of the Swiss Scientific Academies (CASS)
• Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung (SNF)

Tanzania
• Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)

Thailand
• National Research Council (NRC)
• The Thailand Research Fund (TRF)

Tunisia
• Direction Générale de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, MES

Uganda
• Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST)

United Kingdom
• The Royal Society
• Natural Resources Institute (NRI)

Uruguay
• Programa de Desarrollo de las Ciencias Basicas (PEDECIBA)

USA
• American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS)
• National Academy of Sciences (NAS)
• New York Academy of Sciences (NYAS)

Venezuela
• Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas (CONICIT)

Viet Nam
• Ministry for Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE)

Zambia
• National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR)

Zimbabwe
• Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SirDC)
• University of Zimbabwe

Regional Organisations

Africa
• Association of African Universities (AAU)
• The African Academy of Sciences (AAS)
• West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (WECARD/CORAF)
• Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)

Latin America and the Caribbean
• Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)
• The Caribbean Academy of Sciences (CAS)
• Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)

International Organisations

• International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD)
• International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)
• Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR):
• CGIAR Secretariat
• Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
• Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
• International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
• International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM)
• International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
• International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
• International Service for National
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IFS Staff

Bottom row: Brian Porter, Jacques Gaillard, Jenny Lidholm, Ingrid Leemans, Nathalie Persson Andrianasitera, Judith Furberg
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Top row: Richard Hall, Marianne Widingsjö, Tanja Lundén, Richard Fuchs, Ylva Egardt, Eva Rostig, Eren Zink, Thomas Rosswall, Per Ekman
Not present: Ingela Taxell
IFS Mission Statement

The need
Scientific research provides an important input for sustainable management of biological resources. Scientific knowledge is central for rural, urban, industrial, and policy development, which will lead to improvement of people’s livelihoods.

The mission
IFS shall contribute towards strengthening the capacity of developing countries to conduct relevant and high quality research on the sustainable management of biological resources. This will involve the study of physical, chemical, and biological processes, as well as relevant social and economic aspects, important in the conservation, production, and renewable utilisation of the natural resources base.

The strategy
IFS shall identify, through a careful selection process, promising young scientists from developing countries with potential to become future lead scientists and science leaders. They will receive support in their early careers to pursue high quality research in developing countries on problems relevant to the mission, which will help them to become established