

NOUVELLES
NEWSNIEUWS
NOVEDADES**BONS DE L'UNESCO****A quoi servent les Bons de l'Unesco?**

Dans de nombreux pays la pénurie de devises étrangères gêne l'importation des livres, des publications, du matériel scientifique.

Dans certains de ces pays, les Bons de l'Unesco, dont la valeur est exprimée en dollars des Etats-Unis, sont vendus contre paiement en monnaie nationale aux éducateurs, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants qui les utilisent pour payer leurs importations. Les Bons existent dans les valeurs suivantes: \$1 000, \$100, \$30, \$10, \$3, \$1; il existe également des Bons sans valeur nominale qui peuvent être valorisés par le distributeur pour les sommes de 1 à 99 cents.

En principe, toutes les publications, les films et le matériel qui ont une destination éducative, scientifique ou culturelle peuvent être acquis à l'aide des Bons de l'Unesco.

Les Bons de l'Unesco peuvent également être utilisés pour payer des cotisations à des institutions de caractère éducatif, scientifique ou culturel, pour acquitter des droits d'inscription universitaires ou des droits d'auteur.

Dans chaque pays utilisateur un organisme est responsable de la vente des Bons: c'est le plus souvent la Commission nationale pour l'Unesco. Cet organisme fournit sur demande les renseignements concernant l'acquisition des Bons.

Dans le cas où il dispose d'une allocation de Bons limitée, il décide des priorités à accorder aux différentes demandes qui lui parviennent.

Les Bons sont payés par les utilisateurs en monnaie nationale au taux de change officiel des Nations Unies en vigueur à la date de l'achat. Les organismes distributeurs peuvent par ailleurs demander aux utilisateurs le paiement d'une commission destinée à couvrir leurs frais administratifs; cette commission représente au maximum 5% de la valeur des Bons.

Les utilisateurs envoient à leur fournisseur avec leur commande les Bons correspondant à la valeur des marchandises et, le cas échéant, des frais d'assurance et d'expédition.

Les Bons de l'Unesco sont un moyen de paiement; les utilisateurs doivent prendre toutes les précautions d'usage pour éviter la perte, le vol ou l'emploi abusif. En cas de perte ou de vol, les numéros de séries des Bons doivent être immédiatement communiqués au Service des Bons de l'Unesco. Si, dans un délai de six mois, les Bons disparus n'ont pas été présentés au remboursement, le Service des Bons en assure le remplacement.

Source: «Renseignements à usage des fournisseurs» publié par l'UNESCO. — Paris.

UNESCO COUPONS**What is the purpose of Unesco Coupons?**

In many countries the shortage of foreign currency hinders the importation of books, publications and scientific material.

In some of these countries, Unesco Coupons, whose value is expressed in United States dollars, are sold for national currency to educators, research workers and students who use them to pay for their foreign purchases. The Coupons are issued in the following values: \$1,000, \$100, \$30, \$3, \$1; 'blank' Coupons, which can be made out by the distributing body for amounts from 1 to 99 U.S. cents, are also available.

As a general rule, all publications, films and material intended for educational, scientific or cultural purposes can be purchased with Unesco Coupons.

Unesco Coupons can also be used to pay subscriptions to educational, scientific or cultural institutions, and university registration fees and copyright dues.

In every user country there is a body responsible for the sale of the Coupons; as a rule, this is the National Commission for Unesco. This agency supplies information on request, concerning the purchase of the Coupons.

In cases where it has only a limited allocation of Coupons, the agency decides on an order of priority for the various requests received.

Users pay for the Coupons in national currency at the official United Nations rate of exchange on the day of purchase. National distributing bodies may add a surcharge to cover handling costs, but this may not exceed 5 percent of the value of the Coupons.

Coupon users should send the supplier their order with the Coupons corresponding to the price of the material, including where necessary, the cost of insurance and postage.

Unesco Coupons are a means of payment and users should take all the usual precautions to prevent their loss, theft or misuse. In case of loss or theft, please inform the Unesco Coupons Office immediately of the serial numbers of the missing Coupons. If the missing Coupons have not been presented for redemption within six months, the Coupons Office will replace them.

Source: "Information for coupon users" edited by UNESCO. — Paris.

BONOS DE LA UNESCO**¿Para qué sirven los Bonos de la Unesco?**

En muchos países la penuria de divisas extranjeras dificulta la importación de libros, publicaciones o material científico.

En algunos de esos países, los Bonos de la Unesco, cuyo valor se expresa en dólares de los Estados Unidos, se venden contra pago en moneda nacional a educadores, investigadores o estudiantes que los utilizan para pagar sus importaciones. Existen Bonos de los siguientes valores: 1 000 dólares, 100 dólares, 30 dólares, 10 dólares, 3 dólares, 1 dólar; existen también Bonos sin valor nominal que el distribuidor puede valorizar por cantidades de 1 a 99 centavos de dólar.

En principio, todas las publicaciones, películas y material que tengan una finalidad educativa, científica o cultural pueden adquirirse con Bonos de la Unesco.

Los Bonos de la Unesco pueden utilizarse también para pagar contribuciones a instituciones de carácter educativo, científico o cultural, para abonar los derechos de matrícula universitaria o para pagar los derechos de autor.

En cada país utilizador existe una entidad encargada de la venta de los Bonos: generalmente es la Comisión Nacional de la Unesco. Esa entidad facilita, cuando se le piden, los datos oportunos respecto a la adquisición de los Bonos.

Cuando sólo dispone de una cantidad limitada de Bonos, decide el orden de prioridad de las diferentes peticiones que recibe.

Los usuarios pagan los Bonos en moneda nacional al cambio oficial de las Naciones Unidas en vigor en la fecha de la compra. Las entidades distribuidoras pueden pedir a los utilizadores que paguen una comisión destinada a cubrir sus gastos administrativos; esa comisión representa como máximo el 5% del valor de los Bonos.

Con su pedido, los usuarios envían a los proveedores los Bonos correspondientes al valor de la mercancía y si es necesario, de los gastos de seguro y expedición.

Los Bonos de la Unesco son un medio de pago; los usuarios deben tomar todas las precauciones habituales para evitar la pérdida, el robo o la utilización abusiva de los mismos. En caso de pérdida o de robo han de comunicarse inmediatamente al Servicio de Bonos de la Unesco los números de serie de los Bonos. Si en un plazo de seis meses no se han presentado al reembolso los Bonos desaparecidos, el Servicio de Bonos los reemplaza por otros.

Fuente: «Información para los usuarios» publicado por UNESCO. — Paris.

CGIAR

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), established in 1971, is an informal association of governments, international and regional organizations, and private foundations, dedicated to supporting a system of agricultural research centers and programs around the world. The purpose of the research effort is to improve the quantity and quality of food production and the standard of living of poor people in the developing countries. More than 7,000 staff members, including some 600 senior scientists from more than 40 developed and developing countries, work at CGIAR-supported centers on crops, livestock and farming system that yield three-quarters of the developing countries total food supply.

Problems of Tropical Agriculture

The yield disadvantage of the tropical and subtropical countries cannot be overcome simply by transferring technologies from the temperate zone. The typical developing-country farmer faces problems and constraints for which temperate-zone solutions are often inappropriate and ineffective. The developing-country farmer, for example, typically tills fewer than five hectares; fewer than three in much of Asia; fewer than two in Bangladesh. What soil he has may be low in fertility and poor in structure; he is likely to have too little water or too much, and at the wrong time. The tropical heat bakes his soil, enervates his seeds and withers his plants.

His seed is usually a traditional local variety, saved from the previous harvest. Its great virtue is its ability to yield modestly but dependably under difficult conditions with rudimentary management. However, it lacks the genetic potential to reward fertilizer, water and care with increased yields. Even if the farmer has access to fertilizers and other inputs, he may not have the cash or the credit to buy them, the information to use them to advantage, or the equipment to apply them. Even if he manages to produce a surplus, he may lack access to markets at prices that will repay his investments.

The CGIAR

The present system of internationally funded centers located in the developing countries has its roots in a joint crop-improvement program undertaken in 1941 by the Mexican government and The Rockefeller Foundation. A team of Mexican and United States scientists, combining several agricultural specialities, made a systematic effort to develop superior varieties of maize and wheat. By 1948, thanks to favorable weather and improved crop varieties, including wheats that were able to resist a severe rust epidemic, Mexico did not have to import grain for the first time in 35 years.

By the late 1960's many governments and international funding agencies felt that support for the existing international centers should be increased, and that the system should be expanded to cover other food crops, farming systems, and agroclimatic zones of the developing world. At the same time, it was evident that the Rockefeller and Ford foundations, by then each contributing some \$3 million to the four existing centers, could not long continue as the sole supporters of the system or undertake its expansion.

At four meetings during 1969 and 1970, the leaders of the major national and international funding agencies reviewed the opportunities for cooperation in increasing food production in developing countries. In October 1969, the president of the World Bank proposed to the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization that the three institutions jointly organize long-term support for an expanded international agricultural research system.

The result of these initiatives was the establishment in 1971 of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, under the joint sponsorship of the World Bank, the UNDP, and the FAO. The Bank provides the CGIAR with its chairman and secretariat, while the FAO provides a separate secretariat for the group's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The TAC is made up of 13 distinguished agricultural and social scientists, nominated by the three co-sponsors and approved by the CGIAR members, and drawn approximately equally from the developed and the developing countries. The TAC regularly reviews the scientific and technical aspects of all center programs and advises the Consultative Group on emergent needs, priorities and opportunities for research.

Recently, the CGIAR was awarded the King Baudouin International Development Prize for having made a significant contribution to the development of the Third World and to the solidarity and good relations between the industrialized countries and the countries in process of development. This recognizes the importance of the scientific work of the research institutions and the support it has received from the international community.

Address: CGIAR Secretariat, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20433, U.S.A. *Source:* CGIAR: 1980

CGIAR — Supported Centers

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) — Apartado Aéreo 6713 — Cali, Colombia
 Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) — Apartado 5969 — Lima, Peru
 Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT) — Londres 40 — Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico
 International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) — Via delle Terme di Caracalla — 00100 Rome, Italia
 International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) — P.O. Box 114/5055 — Beirut, Lebanon
 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) — Patancheru P.O. — Andhra Pradesh 502 324, India
 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) — 1776 Massachusetts Avenue N.W. — Washington D.C. 20036, USA
 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) — P.O. Box 5320 — Ibadan, Nigeria
 International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) — P.O. Box 30709 — Nairobi, Kenya
 International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) — P.O. Box 5689 — Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) — P.O. Box 933 — Manila, Philippines
 International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) — P.O. Box 933 75 — 2509 AJ The Hague, The Netherlands
 West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) — E.J. Roye Memorial Building — P.O. Box 1019 — Monrovia, Liberia

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