



# Annual Report 2010



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# Introduction

**2010 WAS ANOTHER EXCITING** and successful year for the Trust. Our programmes continued to record notable success in rescuing and conserving crop diversity worldwide, while a new initiative, announced at the end of the year, will make dramatic strides towards ensuring crop diversity conservation for generations to come.

In last year's report, we described how the Trust was challenging the complacent assumption that agriculture will be able to adapt to climate change without taking deliberate steps to ensure that crop diversity is conserved. Consequently, we were thrilled this year to be able to announce a new programme which Erik Solheim, Norwegian Minister for Environment and Development, described as "one of the most concrete steps taken to date to ensure that agriculture, and humanity, adapts to climate change."

Norway announced a pledge of USD 50 million for a programme of work which will, over a decade, systematically find, gather, catalogue, use, and save the wild relatives of wheat, rice, beans, potato, barley, lentils, chickpea, and other essential food crops. The initiative will build on work supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the UN Foundation, and the Grains Research and Development Cooperation (GRDC). The work will be led by the Trust, working in partnership with national agricultural research institutes from around the world, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, U.K. and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), is the largest one ever undertaken with the tough wild relatives of today's main food crops.

This project is a direct response to the challenges posed by climate change. It will fill important gaps in genebank collections, whilst the rest of the Trust's programme continues to fund those collections to ensure they are not just better conserved but also more useful. Solheim explained that "Improving food security means helping farmers today, but also taking steps to ensure they will be able to adapt to changes in the future. If we wait until the climate has changed, it will be too late. Delaying adaptation is short-sighted and the poor will pay the heaviest price."

This makes the new project a powerful example of what the Trust exists to do – take immediate action for benefits in the future. Whilst such work is built on rock solid scientific assumptions and is widely acclaimed when funded, for many donors such long-term thinking is still hard to support. Our endowment is the clearest example of such thinking, and we are therefore particularly grateful to all who have given so generously to date. We will, however, continue to need their support to fulfill our promise of safeguarding the diversity of every important crop.



**MARGARET CATLEY-CARLSON**  
CHAIR



**CARY FOWLER**  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



## Highlights

**LAUNCHED** a major new 10-year initiative to find, gather, catalogue and conserve the wild varieties of our most important food crops, and to put the diversity into the crop breeding pipeline.

**INITIATED** a long-term grant to provide in-perpetuity funding to the world's most important collection of maize.

**PROVIDED** support for the deposit of 91,338 crop samples from international collections and an additional 5,877 samples from national collections to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. This brings the total number of samples deposited through Trust support to 466,414 by the end of the year. The Vault now holds the most diverse collection of crop diversity anywhere in the world.

**SIGNED** 7 grant agreements, awarded through a competitive grants scheme, to collect crop varieties currently unrepresented in genebanks.

**SUPPORTED** partners to place, *in vitro*, some 5,872 vegetatively propagated crop accessions across 26 different institutes in 24 countries.

**COORDINATED** the continued development of crop conservation strategies for 24 crops.

**INITIATED** a pilot project to improve the link between crop conservation and use in 3 countries, which will identify ways to better connect genebanks to farmers.

**SUPPORTED** the on-going development of a genebank data management software to be provided free to genebanks in developing countries, including a global information portal that will allow cross-searching of crop accessions for passport and characterization data.

**INITIATED** a process to negotiate and finalize a Headquarters Agreement for the Trust, to result in a permanent home for the organization.

**HELD** two Executive Board Meetings, the first by teleconference and the second in Rome.

**HELD** the annual meeting of the Donors' Council in Rome.



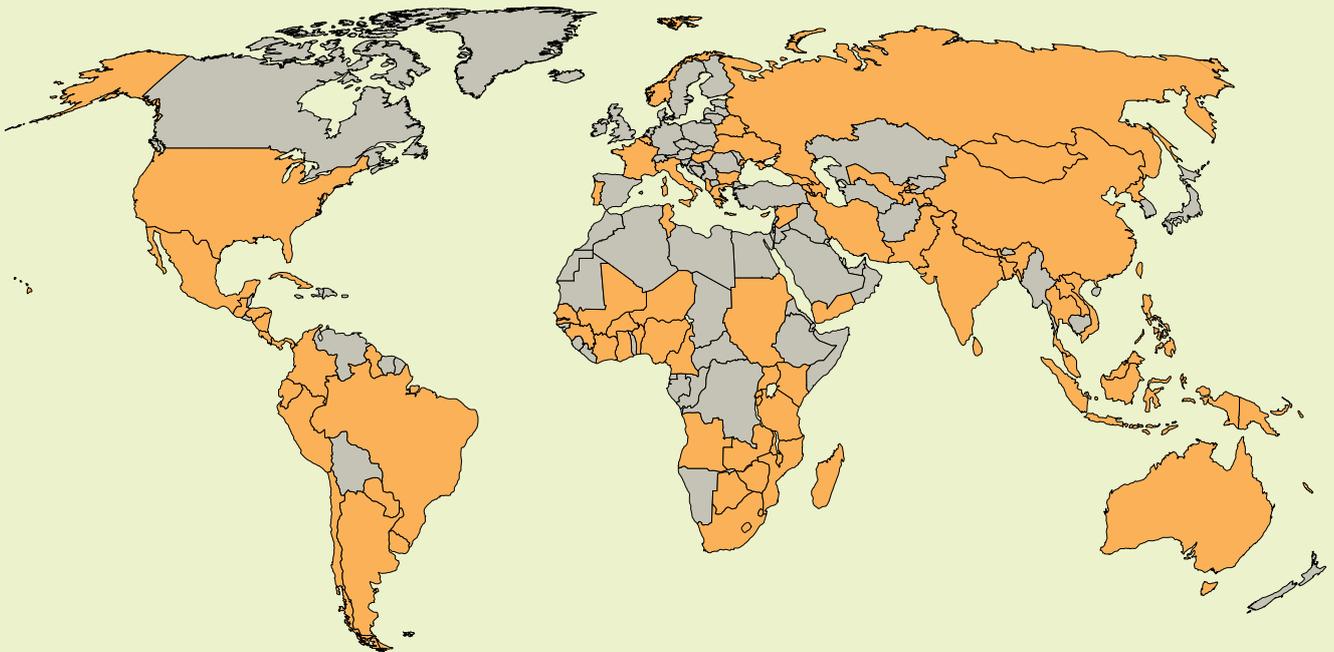
## The Global System

**THE THRUST OF THE TRUST'S PROGRAMME** remains steadfastly the creation of a rational, effective, efficient and sustainable global system for conserving crop diversity and making it available to breeders, farmers and other users. At the core of this effort are the international collections that receive support from the endowment fund for long-term conservation. Additionally, however, the Trust is using shorter-term, project-based work to address bottlenecks in building an effective and efficient system.

The following pages describe the activities in which these projects are engaged. These involve work:

- on 276 crop collections;
- in 133 national institutions;
- in over 88 countries.

This work is carried out in partnership with the UN Foundation (UNF) with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, with additional support from the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) of Australia.

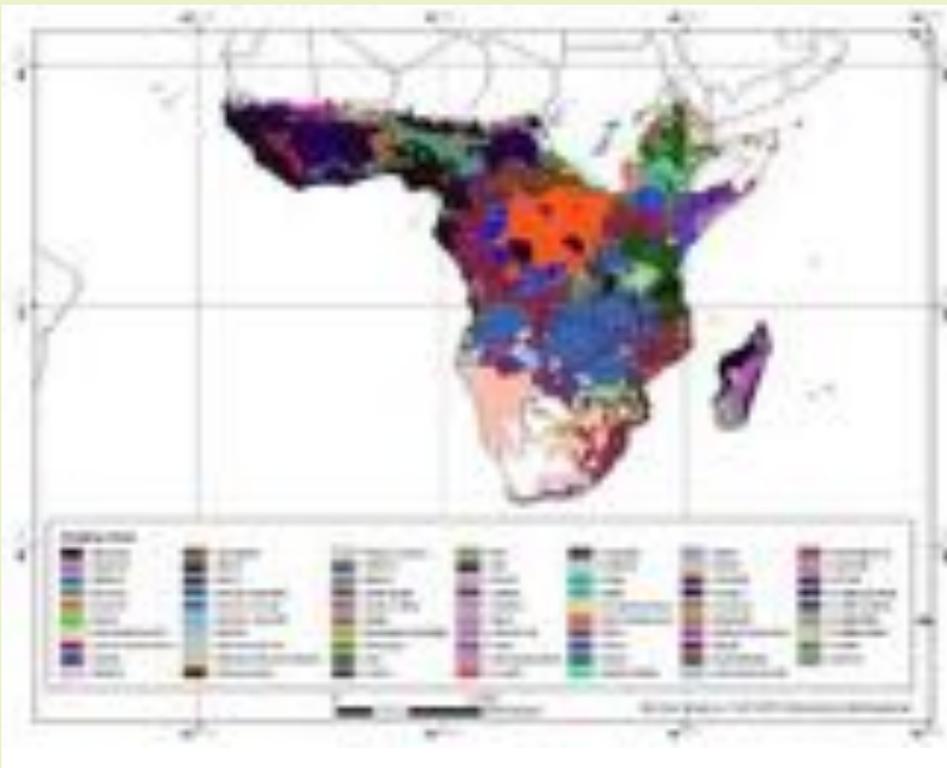


This map shows all the countries in which work is being carried out with funding from the Trust. To explore the interactive map online, please visit <http://www.croprust.org/main/lourwork.php>

## Saving

### Collecting

Conserving crop diversity in genebanks starts with collecting seeds from farmers' fields and from the wild. We know from our previous work in collaboration with the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) and Bioversity International that significant gaps still exist in the *ex situ* collections of many gene pools, especially with regard to crop wild relatives.



Identified gaps for *Vigna* genepool. To explore this map further, go to <http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/GapAnalysis/>

The Trust is now moving to address this. Last November it announced a competitive grant scheme for collecting: 49 proposals were received, and 7 were selected for support by a review panel of external crop experts and Trust Secretariat staff. Priority was given to those proposals that aimed to carry out collecting in areas and of species identified by gap analysis, and also populations likely to harbour traits potentially useful in adapting crops to climate change. Six projects are currently underway, and one project is still being finalized. The projects target landraces and wild relatives of cowpea, pearl millet, finger millet, pigeon pea, sorghum in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda.

## Regenerating

The largest and most complex element of the Trust's project work is the regeneration of threatened collections and their safety duplication in other genebanks to ensure their security and availability for the future. There cannot be an effective global system if a significant proportion of the material in it has died, either because it was collected many years ago or kept under sub-optimal conditions and not regenerated as appropriate.

The regeneration initiative comprises 56 projects that target 94,996 accessions in 246 collections of 22 crops held by 86 institutes in 77 countries. The projects are mainly bilateral arrangements with national institutes, but multilateral partnerships in a few cases, where a crop or regional network can provide coordination.

Although the projects are not yet all complete, achievements have been notable. By the end of 2010, over 67% of the targets had been met, with a total of 63,995 accessions (51,868 seed and 12,127 vegetative accessions) successfully regenerated. Due to the risk of disease transfer, many vegetatively propagated crops can only be sent for safety duplication *in vitro*. The Trust is helping partners to place *in vitro* some 5,872 accessions, of which 3,038 have been completed (approximately 60%), across 26 different institutes. This is a significant – but necessary – amplification of the work envisaged by the original project plan.

The priority collections for regeneration and safety duplication were identified in large part through the crop and regional conservation strategies. With GRDC and Trust funds, the Trust will have catalyzed the development of strategies for all regions and 24 crops; the last four planned strategies are being finalized (cowpea, yam and finger millet and pearl millet). The experiences of the strategy development process were summarized in 2010 in a peer-reviewed publication (Khoury C, Laliberté B, and Guarino L. 2010. Trends in Ex Situ Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources: A Review of Global Crop and Regional Conservation Strategies. Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution 57(4): 625-639).

## After regeneration - taking it a step further

**IN 2010, THE TRUST BEGAN TO EXPLORE HOW TO IMPROVE THE LINK** between conservation and use. Focusing on 4 crops (cowpea, pearl millet, sorghum and yam) and 3 countries (Ghana, Mali, Nigeria), the Trust looked into ways to join its current activities on regeneration and conservation with other projects on crop improvement. Activities included consultations involving both genebank managers and breeders to jointly set priorities for breeding, and identify potential sources of diversity, including material missing from *ex situ* collections.

The newly collected and just-regenerated accessions will be made available to current breeding projects, testing the efficacy of the 'conservation-to-use' pipeline. The work also includes a desk study of the economic value of local diversity for crop improvement in the region. The Trust had held consultations in Ghana, Mali and Nigeria, and projects have been identified covering collecting, evaluation and breeding of cowpea, pearl millet, sorghum and yams.

## Svalbard Global Seed Vault

The Svalbard Global Seed Vault continues to receive seeds from all over the world. It holds over half a million samples of more than a thousand different species. The full list of accessions deposited can be found on NordGen's website (<http://www.nordgen.org/sgsv/>).

In 2010 the Trust organized the deposit of 91,338 samples from international collections and an additional 5,877 samples from national collections. This brings the total number of samples deposited through Trust support to 466,414 by the end of the year. In addition, over 136,000

samples from industrialized countries have so far been deposited in the Vault, which is now the most diverse collection of crop diversity anywhere in the world.



A delegation from the US Congress delivers hot pepper seeds for long-term cold storage in the Arctic. From left to right: Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-TX), Rep. Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D-NY), Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL), Dr. Cary Fowler, Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM), Sen. Ben Cardin (D-MD), Ambassador Barry White, Rep. Robert B. Aderholt (R-AL), and Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ).

## The Pull of the Vault – Politicians and Peppers

**AMERICA'S HOTTEST FOODS**—an eclectic range of New World chili peppers—were delivered to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in the Arctic Circle by a seven-person bipartisan delegation from the U.S. Congress, led by Senator Benjamin L. Cardin, Chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, and including Assistant Senate Majority Leader Dick Durbin.

The chili peppers delivered to the Vault included Wenk's Yellow Hots, a pepper that starts out yellow and hot and cools somewhat to red and medium-hot; Pico de Gallo or "Rooster's beak," a medium-hot salsa staple; and the unpredictable San Juan "Tsile," a New Mexico chili that can be anything from mild to medium to hot that is still grown by older farmers in a Native American pueblo.

"In New Mexico, our distinctive red and green chili peppers not only define our cuisine, they also symbolize our state's unique cultural heritage and the livelihoods of generations who have called it home," said Senator Tom Udall. "I'm very pleased that we are saving New Mexico's most deliciously famous crop in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault."

## Managing

### Upgrading

The Trust is working with partners on historically important, internationally recognized collections held by three institutes to improve techniques and overcome backlogs in essential operations, and thereby strengthen the part these collections can play in the global conservation system. The institutes are: the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), the World Vegetable Centre (AVRDC) and the N.I. Vavilov Institute (VIR) in Russia.

The challenges at CATIE and AVRDC are daunting because of the large numbers of both accessions and of distinct crops they manage, and the range of different *ex situ* conservation technologies involved. At CATIE, 1,383 accessions of 13 seed crops and 1,068 accessions of

7 field crops have now been successfully regenerated. In particular, very valuable peach palm material has been saved from being destroyed by the forced installation of a new high-tension electricity tower on the very site of the collections in Costa Rica. There is also excellent progress at AVRDC, buttressed by complementary funds from the Taiwan government to build a much-needed extension to the genebank. The target number of accessions in the project (6,213 accessions which come from all over the world) have been regenerated in Taiwan and Tanzania. Dispatch of regenerated seed for safety duplication in the Republic of Korea and in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault has started.

In the case of VIR in Russia, the Trust is supporting upgrading of the documentation system, through better hardware, software and training. The Trust also continues to support VIR in its regeneration work, with the current regeneration initiative supporting the regeneration of 4,750 accessions of cereals and pulses. A previous Trust-funded project that ended in 2010 regenerated 9,801 accessions.

### Data Management

Managing the data held by a genebank is a vital part of ensuring the collections are both more useful and better conserved. The project to develop a genebank management system, GRIN-Global, is entering its final phase. Developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, a prototype was put through its paces at a train-the-trainers workshop in April. This led to further improvement of the software in preparation for its deployment while also putting in place an enthusiastic cadre of trainers ready to support genebanks around the world in adopting the system.

The final release version of GRIN-Global will be ready in mid-2011.

### Cryopreservation

Work continued to find safer and more cost-effective methods of storing crops that do not produce seed, or that have seeds that are hard to store. We have focused on cryopreservation, the storing of plant tissue in liquid nitrogen at -196°C.

Cryopreserved material has low maintenance costs, making the technology ideal for long-term conservation, but the initial effort to prepare the appropriate tissue and subject it to ultra-low temperatures is technically complex, time consuming and expensive. Through a portfolio of 6 projects, the Trust is supporting the development of robust protocols for the cryopreservation of sweet potato, yams, cassava and aroids involving 2 advanced research institutes, the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven in Belgium (KULeuven) and the Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD-France), and 4 institutes holding major collections of these crops (CIAT, CIP, IITA and SPC). For each crop, two institutes collaborate to speed up work on each crop, exchanging information and staff. The research is making steady progress, with the droplet vitrification method in particular showing promising results for cassava, yam and taro.

Through support from the Trust, a major effort is also underway to complete the cryopreservation of the international banana collection. A project involving the KULeuven and the National Bureau for Plant Genetic Resources, India (NBPGR) aims to cryopreserve 200 accessions. At KULeuven, 106 accessions have now been cryopreserved and another 44 are in progress, and at NBPGR 17 accessions are cryopreserved and a remaining 33 are being prepared. India dispatched its first assignment of germplasm to the international banana collection, managed by Bioversity at KULeuven, signaling its willingness to play a role in conservation and research at a global level.

## Coconut

Coconut presents an obvious challenge to the management and exchange of germplasm, and moving the embryos rather than whole nuts is one possible solution. The Trust is making progress with the work to improve the application of existing coconut embryo culturing protocols to a wide range of genotypes. The International Coconut Genebank in Côte d'Ivoire has produced seednuts through controlled pollinations of 12 selected accessions, to test the protocol recommended at a workshop in 2008. The final phase of the project is under way, in which staff from coconut genebanks in Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines have hand-carried embryos extracted from the seednuts produced in Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with the agreed protocol, and are now culturing them in their own institutes. Problems with contamination and germination are apparent, and efforts are being made to identify the source of the problem and seek alternative methods of germplasm transfer.

## Using

### Evaluation

The Trust is providing competitive grants to screen collections for characteristics with the greatest potential for crop improvement, targeting traits of importance to the poor, in particular in the context of climate change, such as drought tolerance. Such information on collections is a prerequisite for effective use. Evaluation adds value to collections by identifying material with particular, important agronomic traits and adaptations.

All three planned calls under our competitive grants scheme for evaluation have now been made. The third and last call resulted in more than 80 proposals being received. Twelve were selected and all these are now underway. This brings the total number of crop evaluation projects the Trust is supporting to 42. These projects cover 58 collections of 20 crops for over 100 traits of significance to the poor in the context of climate change. They involve 57 different national/regional research institutes and 8 CGIAR Centres in 42 countries.

## Banking on Yams

**THOUSANDS OF YEARS OF CULTIVATION** have resulted in a wide diversity of yam varieties in farmers' fields, particularly in West Africa. In some parts of Africa (mainly Benin and Nigeria), yams are still being domesticated from wild tubers found in the forest. Consumed by 60 million people on a daily basis in Africa alone, the popularity of the crop remains high with consumers, and sellers get a high price in urban markets. However, yams remain relatively under-researched despite their potential to bring farmers out of poverty in one of the world's poorest regions.

The Trust is working with farmers and crop scientists worldwide in an ambitious new effort to add 3,000 yam samples to international genebanks, with the aim of saving the diversity of yams.

In almost all the countries of the African yam belt, a large number of potentially important yam varieties are preserved only in fields, where they are in danger of being picked off by pests or diseases as well as more common disasters like fire or flooding. For example, a large fire recently destroyed a yam collection in Togo. Civil conflicts have also resulted in collections being destroyed.

Yam varieties gathered from West and Central African countries through the project are being sent to the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, where tissue samples of the crop will be cultured *in vitro* and eventually frozen at ultra-low temperatures in liquid nitrogen—a technique known as cryoconservation—which offers the most secure form of long-term storage currently available. Using the collection now being assembled to find valuable traits that provide disease-resistance and higher yields is key to improving farmer's fortunes.

Three projects from the first call have ended during 2010 and their final reports were received. The projects being currently supported now have more than one-year duration, giving better prospects for results and data generation.

### Global Information portal

Getting information about collections out to potential users is a fundamental task of the global system. Our strategy to achieve this as effectively as possible has been to work with genebanks around the world to build Genesys (<http://www.genesys-pgr.org/>), a global online portal to accession information.

This continues to grow in data and functionality. Genesys continues to be developed on behalf of the System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP) by a dedicated team based at Bioversity, supported by funding from the Trust and the Secretariat of the International Treaty. As well as passport data from the international collections managed by the CGIAR, the European collections which contribute to EURISCO and the USDA's system of genebanks, it contains increasing amounts of characterization and evaluation data, in particular from the CGIAR Centers and USDA. The Trust, with support from GRDC, is providing funds to CGIAR Centres, specifically to CIAT, CIMMYT, ICARDA and IITA, to facilitate their upload of data to Genesys on the international collections, including the regenerated accessions that they are receiving.

Our project with Bioversity also included the development of crop documentation standards. This work was completed in May and standards for 22 crops are available online at <http://croppgenebank.sgrp.cgiar.org/>. With Genesys, we begin to see the makings of the information infrastructure of the global system. Never before has data from so many different genebanks (over 350) been available for searching from a single portal. This brings huge efficiencies to plant breeders, and increases the availability, and use, of crop varieties by scientists, researchers and farmers.

### Pre-breeding

Once evaluation has identified accessions with useful traits, pre-breeding is used to incorporate them into modern breeding materials.

The Trust's support to pre-breeding is mainly channeled through the Global Partnership Initiative for Plant Breeding Capacity Building (GIPB), a partnership facilitated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. GIPB is dedicated to the advancement of plant breeding in the agricultural development agenda, and is increasing our knowledge of national capacity in plant breeding, with regional analyses and 80 country briefs now finalized. These, together with the policy and advocacy materials that are being produced, provide a solid basis from which to target capacity building interventions and lobby policy-makers for investment. To date, 134 scientists have been trained in pre-breeding and, with an e-learning course soon available on-line, the target of 150 trainees will be greatly exceeded. In addition, 6 pre-breeding research grants are still ongoing and on track, and will be fully evaluated on completion in 2012, as planned.



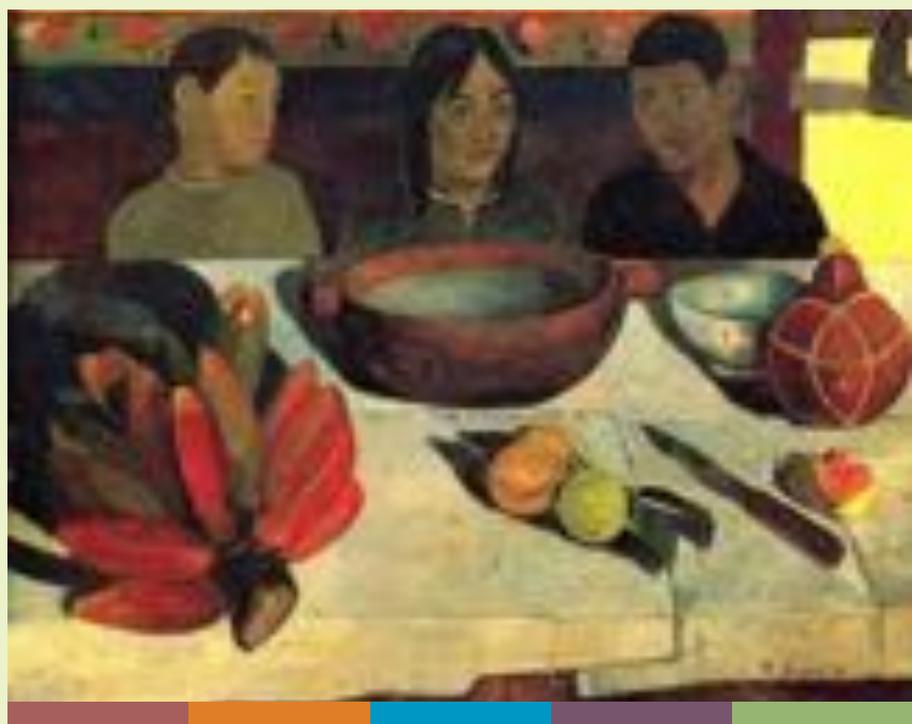
Giulio Napolitano/FAO

## Rescuing Gauguin's Bananas

**THE PACIFIC REGION IS MADE UP OF 22 COUNTRIES** and territories spread out amongst approximately 7,500 islands covering 30 million square kilometers—nearly twice the size of Russia. There is little maize, wheat, or rice grown in the region. Instead, farmers have cultivated many varieties of root crops and starchy fruits as their staple foods, such as taro, yam, sweet potato, breadfruit and cooking banana, along with coconut, that have been selected over the centuries for their suitability to island environments and many different uses. Pacific island crop diversity is especially hard to save because most of the crops do not produce seed. Preserving them requires saving a part of the plant itself. In some countries, national agriculture programs have set up field collections to conserve indigenous varieties. But the collections are constantly threatened by plant diseases, harsh weather, and inadequate management.

Aiming to save vulnerable varieties of bananas, rare coconuts, and 1,000 other unique varieties of staple fruit and vegetable crops across the Pacific, the Trust has partnered with crop specialists from nine Pacific nations to conserve the indigenous diversity of crops including Fe'i banana, Niu Afa coconut and giant swamp taro.

- Rich in Vitamin A and once highly abundant as an everyday staple in the islands of French Polynesia, the Fe'i banana, famously painted by former Pacific island resident Gauguin, fell into disuse as populations shifted and cultural changes took place. Fortunately, in 2008 and 2009, Maurice Wong, an energetic genebank curator based in Tahiti, collected more than 100 samples of the bananas from isolated farms on six islands in French Polynesia. The samples will be conserved in a field collection with duplicates sent to Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT).
- The Niu Afa coconut variety has also been rescued from a location that is now a penal colony. This rare coconut variety is recognized for producing the largest known coconuts. Farmers now rarely cultivate it since hybrid coconuts have become more common. The embryos from the seed of the Niu Afa coconuts have been extracted and taken to CePaCT to be cultured in the laboratory. Eventually, they will regenerate into whole plants to be planted back out in the field in multiple sites.
- Another unique crop targeted for conservation is the giant swamp taro, a resilient crop that can survive harsh atoll conditions including sandy saline soils, and once planted can be neglected for several years until needed. This is the main crop of atoll islands and a major food crop elsewhere, also serving as a famine food; when other crops have failed, the edible underground stems of the swamp taro are dug up and can provide ample food for a village for several weeks or months.





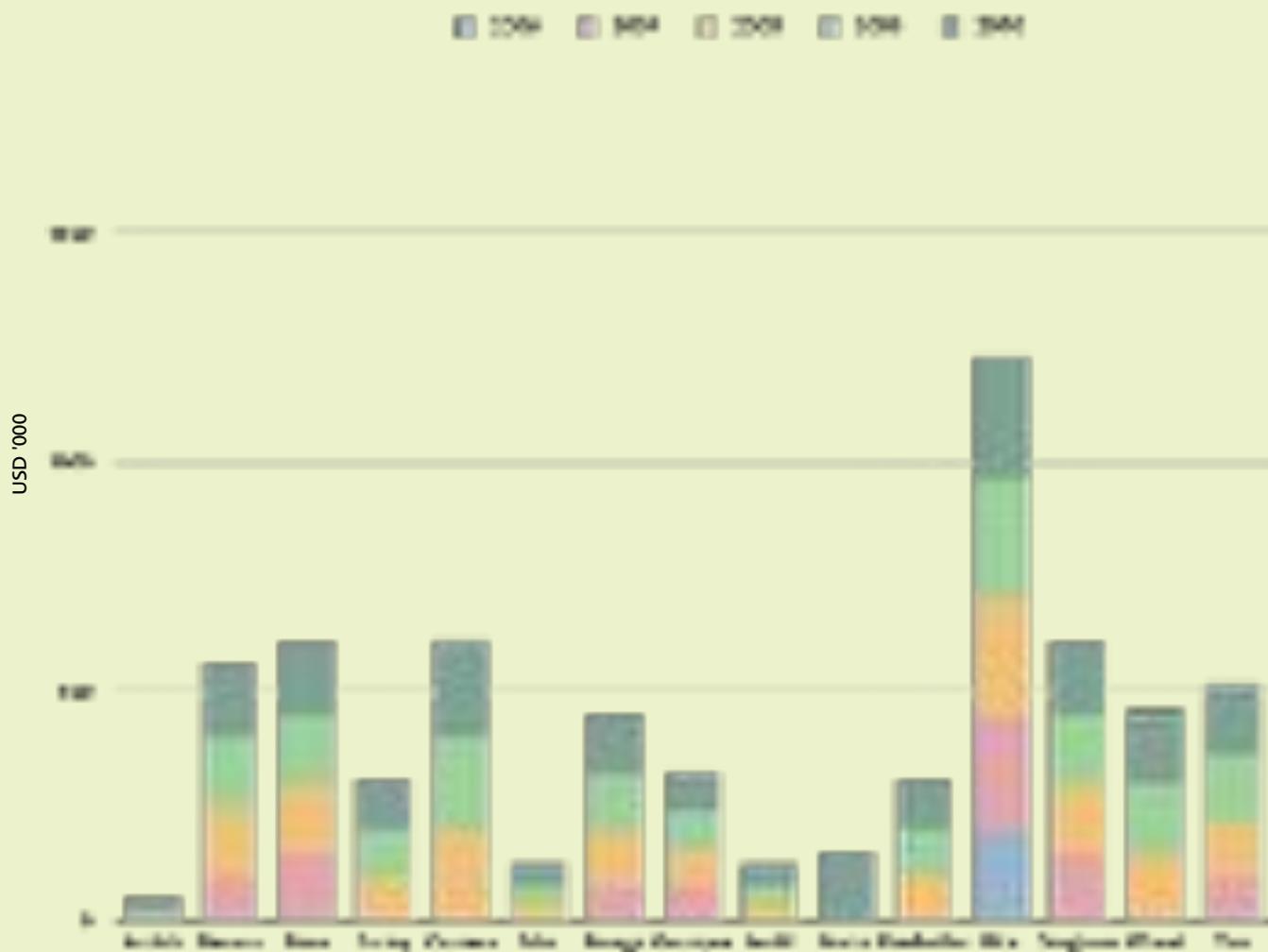
## Long-Term Funding

**THE MISSION OF THE TRUST IS THE CONSERVATION** and availability of crop diversity for food security. Although wars and natural disasters have, in recent years, taken their toll, the single greatest danger facing crop diversity held in genebanks around the world is the lack of reliable funding. To address this, the Trust is building an endowment designed to provide long-term financial security, and therefore stability, for the world's most important crop collections – effectively providing grants which will last forever.

As the endowment grows, so will the number of crops benefitting from this support. Some USD 120 million has been pledged to the endowment so far, and as a result, in 2010 the Trust was able to provide in-perpetuity funding to collections of 15 major food crops: rice, cassava, wheat, barley, faba bean, pearl millet, maize, forages, banana, bean, edible aroids, grass pea, sorghum, yam, and lentil.

The activities described in the previous pages are building a global system for the conservation of crop diversity. These long-term grants are the final piece of that process, ensuring that well-managed collections are properly funded, forever. Together, the long-term grant recipients and the Trust agree to cooperate to promote the long-term conservation and sustainable utilization of the *ex situ* crop collections and to place them within the purview of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Moreover, the grant recipients have agreed to manage the collections in accordance with international performance standards; thus providing the ability to measure quality performance across genebanks.

Distribution of Long-term Grants by Year and Crop (USD '000).



Distribution of Long-term Grants by Year and Crop (USD '000).

YEAR	Aroids	Banana	Barley	Bean	Cassava	Faba bean	Forages	Grasspea	Lentil	Maize	Pearl millet	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Yam
2010	26	156	104	156	208	42	125	83	42	150	104	265	156	156	150
2009	25	153	102	153	204	41	122	82	41	0	102	260	153	153	147
2008	0	150	100	150	200	40	120	80	40	0	100	255	150	150	120
2007	0	100	0	150	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	250	150	0	100
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0

## 2010 Progress

During 2010, maize was added to the list of crops benefitting from Trust support. The maize collection at CIMMYT, in Mexico, is the most important collection in the world for this crop, which is vital for food security. This grant will provide USD 150,000 per year, every year, for the conservation and availability of the diversity held in the genebank near Mexico City. It is the fifteenth crop worldwide to receive a long term grant from the Trust, and in fact the second crop collection at CIMMYT, as that institution is already receiving a long-term grant of USD 150,000 per year for the wheat collection held in trust there.

This latest grant brought the total long-term grants in 2010 to just over USD 2 million per year, providing funding for a total of 15 crops, across in 18 collections, held in-trust by 8 CGIAR genebanks, one regional genebank and the Svalbard Global Seed Vault.

### Amazed by Maize: Celebrating the Trust's 15<sup>th</sup> Crop

**CIMMYT HOLDS AN INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION OF MAIZE** comprising some 23,276 in-trust accessions, including important collections of wild relatives teosinte and *Tripsacum*. The collection is among the largest maize collections in the world.

The collection is well documented and CIMMYT is widely regarded for its international collaboration. The collection is maintained and managed under the terms of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and is available to plant breeders and other users worldwide.

## Grant outcomes and impacts

The long-term grant reports for 2009 (received in 2010) provide three years of data from which trends in performance can be observed. Overall, positive patterns have emerged, and notable results include a reduction in the backlog of core conservation activities: germplasm regeneration, seed viability testing and safety duplication. Equally important, there continues to be a notable increase in the number of accessions conserved under 'best practice' long-term conditions, and being documented and made publicly available.

- There has been a significant decrease in the average backlogs of seeds requiring viability testing. The decrease is from 64% of collections in 2007 (before Trust funding) down to 19% in 2009. IRRI reported that in 2009 they successfully undertook their largest number of germination tests ever undertaken in a single year.
- Vegetatively propagated material is more costly to conserve and protocols for some of these crops are still being developed, and staff still being trained in their application. Thus, it will take longer for these crop collections to be adequately conserved for the long-term. On average, cryopreservation of the collections of banana, cassava, taro and yam has increased from 14% in 2007 to 20% in 2009. The vast majority of these accessions are from the banana collection managed by Bioversity International, which now has 69% of its collection cryopreserved.



- There has been an increase in the levels of seeds being safety duplicated in an offsite storage facility which averaged 66% in 2009. Safety duplication at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault increased from 37% to 58% in 2009.

## Genebanks: calculating the real cost of conservation

**2010 SAW SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS** towards understanding the real costs of maintaining and distributing the in-trust CGIAR germplasm collections. In the long-term the Trust aims to support, from its endowment fund, the essential operations of the genebanks that manage the key collections, but until the endowment has built up sufficient funds, co-funding by donors to the CGIAR Consortium and other key genebanks will be required to accomplish the task. From the Trust's perspective, knowing these costs is critical for accurately gauging the size of the endowment needed. For the CGIAR Consortium, it is important for ensuring that the necessary funding is guaranteed.

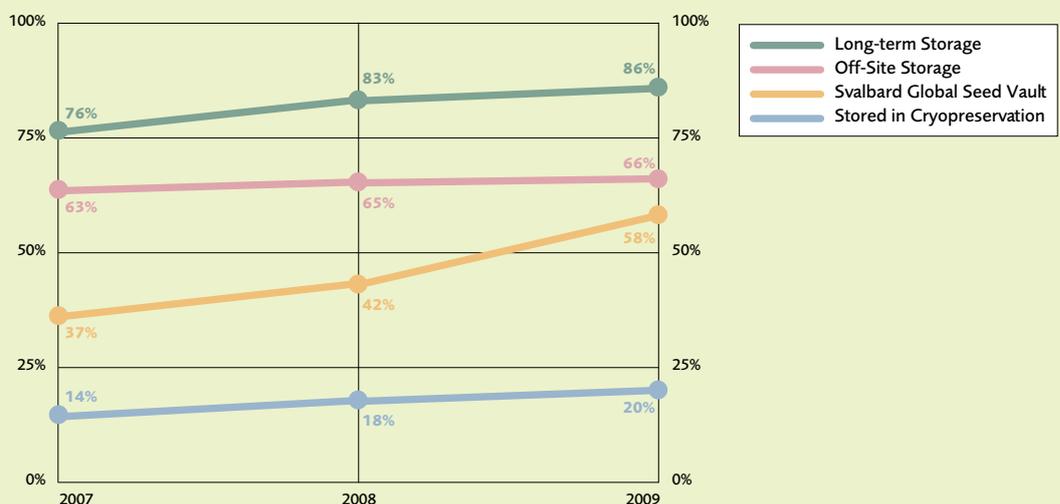
Therefore, in 2010 the Trust partnered with the CGIAR Consortium Office to jointly commission a study which would, for the first time, determine in a standardized and uniform way, the costs of conserving the CGIAR in-trust collections, managing them to international standards and making them available under the terms of the International Treaty.

Up-to-date cost information about the collections at an accession level was obtained from the genebank managers, and entered into a financial model called the Decision Support Tool ([http://croptgenebank.sgrp.cgiar.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=45&Itemid=142&lang=english](http://croptgenebank.sgrp.cgiar.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=45&Itemid=142&lang=english)). The Tool was used to provide information on the costs of individual genebank operations as well as generate reports on the overall cost of operating a genebank in a given year.

This is the most comprehensive analysis of CGIAR genebank costs ever undertaken. Aside from the detailed cost findings the study recognized further work was needed to identify mechanisms for funding and coordination. This has resulted in a co-funding arrangement for the CGIAR genebanks for 2011 between the Trust and the CGIAR Fund. The management and oversight structure will be further developed by the Trust and Consortium Office and will be initially based on the Trust's performance reporting requirements, in recognition of the Trust's proven track record in this area.

In addition, the Trust met with the CGIAR genebank managers to discuss further refinement of the performance indicators, for example on the management of in-vitro conservation of vegetatively propagated crops. These indicators allow the Trust to monitor performance and highlight challenges across genebanks.

*Ensuring Long Term Conservation - Genebank Performance*



The astonishing diversity contained in genebanks can manifest itself in *any* characteristic of a crop. Sometimes, researchers can discover such traits in unexpected ways.

## Adaptation to climate change: heat tolerance traits in rice

**ONE OF THE MOST HEAT-SENSITIVE MOMENTS** in the life of a plant is the moment when its flowers open. According to conventional wisdom, all rice flowers open in the middle of the day when the temperature is high, and this genetic limitation prevents progress on improving its heat tolerance.

One speculative scientist at IRRI decided to question this. A diverse set of accessions from the genebank was grown in the field. Throughout the flowering period, a team of observers watched from dawn to midday and recorded the opening of flowers: significant variation was found in the time of day at which flowers open, and a remarkably large proportion of traditional varieties were early-morning flowerers. With this discovery a new channel has been opened for breeding varieties with improved heat tolerance.

In a further interesting speculative twist to the story, it has been noted that when making their crosses between varieties, modern breeders tend to do the required manual pollination in mid to late morning. Has there been unintentional selection against varieties which flower early in the morning? Is this why most modern varieties are not early-morning flowerers?



Charlotte Lusty/Global Crop Diversity Trust



## Fundraising

**THE TRUST CONTINUES TO ENJOY STRONG SUPPORT** from a wide range of donors. The most significant development during the year was the pledge of USD 50 million, from Norway, for a 10-year programme of work on crop wild relatives.

The Trust is exceptionally grateful to Norway, not only because of the generosity of the pledge, but because of the ambition implicit in agreeing to a 10-year timeframe. This is far-sighted and important work, and like all the Trust's programmes, relies on donors making the connections between investments now and food security in the future.

The project is also exciting because it represents a collaboration with international experts from beyond the realm of agricultural research. The Millennium Seedbank at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew is the global centre for expertise on collecting and conserving wild seed, and this project will see the Trust partner with the Millennium Seedbank as well as national agricultural research institutions around the world and the centres of the CGIAR.

During the year AusAID, Norway and Sweden all contributed to staff positions, which is a major source of support for a small organisation.

Another area for which the Trust is grateful to its donors is the exceptionally high rate of fulfilled pledges. 89% of pledges to the endowment have now been paid.

## Going Wild – Securing The Crop Wild Relatives of the Major Food Crops

**ADAPTING AGRICULTURE TO CLIMATE CHANGE** is one of the most urgent challenges of our time. There is, quite simply, no more important step we can take to prepare for climate change, than to ensure that the crops that feed humanity are adapted. The need for new crop varieties that can be productive in the new climates of the future is now widely recognized. Less well known, however, is that our ability to breed these new varieties cannot be taken for granted.

The greatest source of untapped diversity, and in particular the richest source of diversity for adaptive characteristics, is the wild relatives of our crops. Not only is this source largely uncollected, and therefore unevaluated and unavailable to plant breeders and thus to farmers, many populations and species are also at risk of extinction. At the end of 2010, Norway announced that it will fund a new, ten-year, USD 50 million initiative to ensure that we win the race to collect crop wild relatives, protect them, and prepare them for use in plant breeding programmes in time to breed new crop varieties adapted to new climates.

The Trust will work in partnership with national agricultural research institutes, the centres of the CGIAR and the Millennium Seed Bank at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, to target the wild relatives of 23 crops of major importance to food security. The project will identify those crop wild relatives that are missing from existing collections, which are most likely to contain diversity of value to adapting agriculture to climate change, and are most endangered.

Collecting these is only the first step. The aim is not simply to collect and conserve, but to use and thus benefit from this diversity. However, these wild plants cannot be used straight away in a crop breeding program—as wild plants contain many characteristics that are undesirable for crops, along with the desirable ones. The 10-year scope of the project will therefore ensure that collected seed can be grown and crossed with existing material, a process known as "pre-breeding," to see if the traits of interest can then be introduced effectively into domesticated plants. Once this is done, the diversity is available to all plant breeders, everywhere.



CATIE



## Communications

**THE TRUST HAS BUILT A REPUTATION** for drawing significant media attention to the issue of crop diversity, and for presenting this issue in ways which continue to engage new audiences. In 2010, the Trust appeared in over 230 news articles in respected outlets around the world, including BBC News, the Independent, NBC, CBS, New York Times, Washington Post, the Guardian and Nature magazine.

### The Trust in Popular Culture

When the Svalbard Global Seed Vault opened its doors in 2008, there was little to prepare us for the amount of interest it would receive from the world's media. The futuristic structure of the Vault, and the juxtaposition of the bleak Arctic landscape with the biological wealth stored there, have provided journalists with a rich new array of ways in which to present the scientific subject matter of crop diversity. In this way, the Vault has provided a gateway for millions of people to be introduced to this vital but little-known subject.

Perhaps inevitably, the many articles, radio and television programmes have, in turn, inspired other responses, and the Trust receives frequent messages and letters from teachers, children, artists and activists inspired by the Vault and the work of the Trust, and determined to build on this themselves. School projects, models and artworks have followed. However, others in the media have also been inspired, and the Vault has featured in cartoons, in novels, and in comedy shows. The degree to which the awareness of the Vault has permeated popular culture is as rewarding as it would have been surprising to those involved in the original planning, when



*The popular animated series Futurama featured the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in 2010*

the Vault was simply being discussed in the most practical terms as a back-up storage facility. It is now an iconic structure and a symbol of determined conservation, and like any high profile media success, has collected praise, plaudits and conspiracy theories along the way.

## Website

The Trust's website continues to evolve, and remains the single most important component of the Trust's communication. During the year further French and Spanish sections were added to the site, and the most-visited sections were expanded.

The Trust's broader online presence continues to grow, using Facebook, Twitter and Flickr, and these have allowed us to reach new audiences. The Flickr site has proved exceptionally popular with over 35,000 views to date. It has also become a valued source of images to help the media promote stories on crop diversity.

To follow us online, please visit:

Flickr: [www.flickr.com/croptrust](http://www.flickr.com/croptrust)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/globalcropdiversitytrust](http://www.facebook.com/globalcropdiversitytrust)

Twitter: [www.twitter.com/croptrust](http://www.twitter.com/croptrust)

## Pavlovsk Experimental Station – Avoiding a Second Siege

**THE VAVILOV INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY**, of which Pavlovsk Station is a part, remains a source of inspiration worldwide, particularly as a demonstration of the importance to humanity of the genetic diversity of our crops. It was the scene of great heroism during the Siege of Leningrad, when scientists chose to die in the Institute, surrounded by samples of seed that they could easily have eaten, but preferring to ensure these collections would be available to future generations.

It is of great symbolic significance that the Pavlovsk Station was founded by N.I. Vavilov. Vavilov is the father of the entire science of plant genetic resources. Physically and intellectually brave, he travelled the world collecting huge amounts of genetic material to bring back to Russia, while also developing his theories on the origins of crops, which have shaped agricultural science. Vavilov was arrested for his scientific beliefs, which were viewed as contrary to Stalin's doctrine, and tragically died of malnutrition while in prison.

## Campaign to save Pavlovsk Station

In early 2010, the Pavlovsk Station, part of the Vavilov Institute, was threatened by property developers with plans to destroy the unique fields to make way for a luxury housing project. The Trust initiated a campaign to halt the destruction of this unique collection of fruits and berries near St Petersburg, highlighting the historical and agricultural importance of the crop collections held at Pavlovsk (see box for the incredible history of the Vavilov Institute). This campaign used social media, in particular making use of petition websites, Twitter, and Facebook, as well as the Trust's newsletter which is increasingly being posted online on well-visited websites.

The story spread rapidly across the web, driving people to the petition sites where over 50,000 signatures were collected – an extraordinary response to a story which the Trust feared would go unnoticed. The Trust encouraged people to 'tweet Medvedev', having noticed that the Russian President had recently opened a Twitter account, and provided English and Russian text to do so. This strategy bore fruit when President Medvedev actually used his account to tweet about the situation at Pavlovsk (see image). The campaign also attracted the attention of the Guardian newspaper which wrote about this use of social media.

Though a final decision is still awaited at the time of going to press, the destruction of the Pavlovsk Station has, for the moment, been halted. Through this campaign, the Trust was also able to connect with a whole new audience, and in doing so tripled the number of subscribers to our Crop Topics newsletter.



*President Dmitry Medvedev's Twitter page in answer to the Trust's campaign to save Pavlovsk Experimental Station*

## Press Coverage

A number of press releases were produced during the year, which succeeded in keeping the Trust profile high in the media.

**11 March 2010:** Arctic Seed Vault Inventory Passes Half-Million Mark to Become World's Most Diverse Collection of Crop Diversity

**11 July 2010:** Red Hot Chili Peppers Arrive in Sub-zero Arctic Seed Vault

**6 August 2010:** World's Largest Collection of European Fruits and Berries at Risk of Being Bulldozed by Property Developers in Russia.

**9 September 2010:** International Scientific Community Calls on Russian President To Halt Destruction of Pavlovsk Station – the Russian Plant Collection Critical to World.

**16 September 2010:** Global Project Underway to Preserve Yam Biodiversity

**21 September 2010:** 50,000 Petitioners Worldwide Declare Support for Campaign To Save Pavlovsk Experimental Station

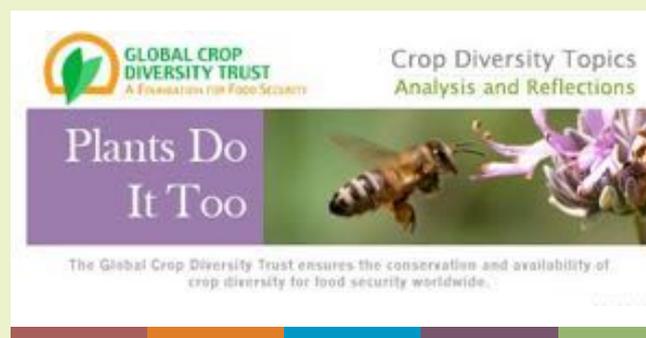
**22 October 2010:** Coalition to Rescue Gauguin's Bananas, Giant Swamp Taro, Other Nutritious Indigenous Pacific Island Crops

**10 December 2010:** Norway Pledges USD 50 Million to Campaign to Collect and Employ Endangered Wild Relatives of World's Major Food Crops

## Crop Topics

The Trust put out five issues of Crop Diversity Topics during the year. The number of people receiving these Topics has grown to over 10,000, and they are widely reproduced, both online and in print. They are therefore a vital part of disseminating the Trust's message, and of introducing new people to the subject of crop diversity.

- **Pretty Poison:** On how breeding new varieties can save many lives, as well as help us adapt to climate change.
- **Of Pandas and Peas:** Celebrating the year of biodiversity and highlighting the importance of diversity within a species, not just diversity between species
- **Plants Do It Too:** On plant breeding and the importance of a steady stream of new crop varieties that can keep pace with diseases and pests
- **The Second Siege:** Focusing on the historical significance of the Pavlovsk Experimental Station and its links to the heroes of the Siege of Leningrad.
- **Bubbles:** On the vital need for a more efficient global system for crop conservation





## Governance

### THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IS THE PRINCIPAL DECISION-MAKING BODY OF THE TRUST.

The Members of the Board (see Annex 4) are elected by the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Trust's Donors' Council. In addition, one member is appointed by the Director General of the FAO and one member appointed by the Chair of the CGIAR. These members operate in a technical capacity only and are non-voting members.

This year the Board welcomed two new members, Ms Åslaug Haga, and Ambassador Walter Fust. The Board also said goodbye to the retiring members Ambassador Jorio Dauster and Dr Adel El-Beltagy whose expertise and commitment to the cause of food security will be greatly missed. The Trust bid them farewell during a reception hosted by the Ambassador of Brazil at the Brazilian Embassy in Rome.

The Board met once through a teleconference on July 5th and held its seventh meeting in Rome on 22-23 November. This Annual Business meeting was preceded by an orientation session for the four new Board members beginning their terms in 2010 and 2011. Three members of the Executive Board, led by the Vice-Chair Adel El-Beltagy, also attended part of the annual Donors' Council meeting in November.

Board activities in 2010 included:

### Board Membership

- Elected Professor Sir Peter Crane as Vice-Chairperson for 2011.
- Appointed Ambassador Walter Fust to the Finance and Investment Committee.
- Bade farewell to Ambassador Jorio Dauster and Dr Adel El-Beltagy whose terms on the Board had expired; and welcomed new Board Members Ms Aslaug Haga, and Ambassador Walter Fust.
- Chair co-hosted a reception at the Embassy of Brazil with the Ambassador of Brazil attended by Executive Board Members, donor representatives, and partners.
- Undertook an Orientation Programme for incoming Board Members for 2010 and 2011.
- Established a Committee to explore all options for a Headquarters Agreement for the Trust requesting it provide recommendations to the Board by next their meeting in June 2011.

### Financial and Organizational Stewardship

- Approved the engagement of new investment managers Cambridge Associates and revised the investment strategy for the endowment fund.
- Initiated a process to negotiate and finalise a Headquarters Agreement for the Trust, and therefore identify a permanent home for the organization.
- Identified a number of fundraising and programmatic strategic initiatives for further investigation by the Secretariat and the Board in 2011.
- Provided the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust Report to table at the 4th Session of the Governing Body of the ITPGRFA in Bali, Indonesia in March 2011.
- Approved the signing of a number of Memoranda of Understanding, including one with the CGIAR Consortium Office regarding working together in the funding of core operations of the CGIAR genebanks.
- Approved the 2011 work plan and budget.
- Prepared the Trust Annual Board Statement of Risk and 2011 Risk Assessment.
- Undertook the biennial Board Self-Assessment.

## Donors' Council

The Donors' Council is composed of public and private donors, from both developing and developed countries, who have made a significant contribution to the Trust.

The Donors' Council serves to:

- Advise the Executive Board on fundraising and other financial matters related to the activities of the Trust;
- Provide a forum for the expression of the views of donors on the operation of the Trust;
- Provide financial oversight of the operations of the Trust.

To this end, the Donors' Council met prior to the seventh Executive Board meeting in November 2010, to review the 2011 annual budget and consider future programmatic areas for the Trust.

Three members of the Executive Board also attended this meeting, to ensure continued good relations between the Board and the Council. The budget and finance and investment report, with recommendations, were both endorsed; and a Donors' Council report provided to the Executive Board meeting by the Donors' Council Chair, who attends the Board meetings as an observer.



## Governing Body of the International Treaty

Concerns over the poor conservation of plant genetic resources led the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources (GPA), signed by 150 countries, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), to call for a more economically efficient and sustainable global system.

To turn these aspirations into reality, a funding mechanism was needed and it was against this background that the Trust was established.

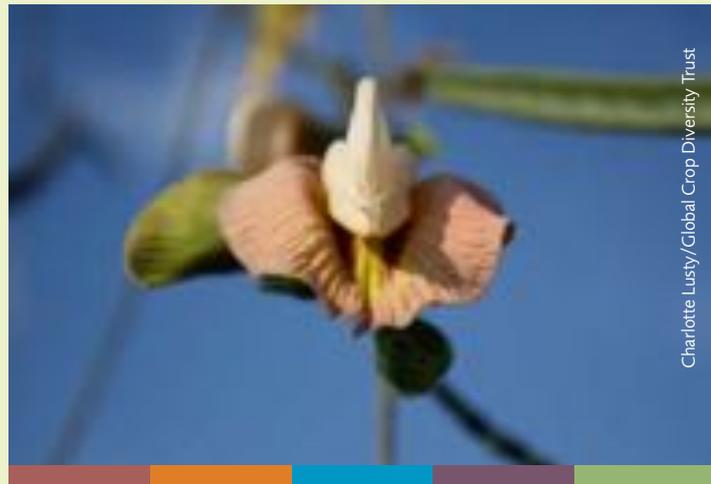
The GPA and the ITPGRFA provide the policy framework guiding the work of the Trust. Without this framework, and the MLS agreement on availability, accessibility and benefit sharing, it would not be possible to develop and fund a global system for the conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA).

The Trust and the Treaty therefore have a mutually beneficial relationship. The Trust is implementing vital areas of the Treaty, and in turn, the Treaty has created the framework to make collaboration and exchange of PGRFA possible.

A formal Relationship Agreement between the Trust and the Treaty was entered into in 2006, with the following main elements:

- Recognition of the Trust as an independent international organization
- Provision of overall policy guidance to the Trust by the Governing Body of the Treaty
- Recognition of the Trust as an essential element of the Funding Strategy of the Treaty
- Executive Board of the Trust reporting to the Governing Body of the Treaty on its activities
- Reaffirmation of the Trust's mandate as focusing on *ex situ* conservation and availability.

The Governing Body of the International Treaty did not formally meet in 2010, however the Trust Secretariat attended a number of formal and informal meetings with the Treaty Secretariat, Treaty Bureau, and committees during 2010. In addition, the Trust undertook joint fundraising meetings and events with the Treaty Secretariat in The Hague, Netherlands.



Charlotte Lusty/Global Crop Diversity Trust



## Finance and Investment

**THE TRUST MANAGES AN ENDOWMENT FUND**, the income from which is used to fund the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture. An endowment fund provides a permanent source of financial support matching the long-term nature of conservation with long-term secure and sustainable funding. Funds received for the endowment fund are invested in accordance with the Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board. The Trust also retains the services of an independent financial advisor, Cambridge Associates, to assist with all aspects of investment management including strategy development and implementation.

The Organization is an official signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), an international framework for incorporating sustainability into investment decision-making. The Principles were launched in 2006 by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan as a framework to help investors achieve better long-term investment returns and sustainable markets, through better analysis of environmental, social and governance issues in the investment process.

During the year contributions in the amount of USD 12,533,100 were received for the endowment fund. As at December 31, 2010 contributions to the fund had been received from the following donors:

**Australia, DuPont/Pioneer Hi-bred, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gates Foundation/UN Foundation, Germany, India, International Seed Federation, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syngenta A.G., United Kingdom and the United States.**

The market value of the endowment fund was USD 113,422,936 at December 31, 2010 and the fund reported a gain in market value for the year of USD 7,455,444 (6.9%). The Investment Objectives and Policies permit the annual withdrawal of up to 4% of the average market value of the fund over the previous twelve quarters however during the year the entire amount was not withdrawn as funding was received from other sources to cover both operational activities and long-term grant commitments.

The investment strategy of the Trust is kept under constant review by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board. During the year the independent financial advisor was tasked with developing a number of asset models and investment strategies with a view to selecting the optimal portfolio for the Trust. The selected model, which provides for the management of funds by multiple asset managers each specializing in a particular asset class, was approved by the Executive Board towards the end of the year and the financial advisor was requested to begin the process of identifying the investment managers. It is envisioned that the new strategy will be implemented in the first half of 2011.



Charlotte Lusty/Global Crop Diversity Trust



# Annexes

# Annex 1 Financial Statements

D. Cavagnaro



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Executive Board Global Crop Diversity Trust

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2010 and the statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### *Management's responsibility for the financial statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Policies outlined in Note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe the audit experience we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Global Crop Diversity Trust are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Accounting Policies outlined in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Rome, 18 May 2011

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Scott Cunningham  
(Partner)

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Il presente rapporto di revisione è stato redatto in conformità con le norme tecniche di revisione applicabili in Italia. Il presente rapporto di revisione è stato redatto in conformità con le norme tecniche di revisione applicabili in Italia. Il presente rapporto di revisione è stato redatto in conformità con le norme tecniche di revisione applicabili in Italia.



## Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2010

ASSETS	Notes	31/12/2010 USD	31/12/2009 USD
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Accounts receivable	3		
Donor		75,489	5,775
Host organizations		15,466,650	12,606,632
Other		-	417,671
Prepaid expenses		191,696	132,651
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>15,733,835</b>	<b>13,162,729</b>
<b>Non Current Assets</b>			
Held in trust by host organization in the form of:	6		
Cash & cash equivalents		37,997,025	25,399,364
Endowment fund		75,425,911	69,956,162
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>113,422,936</b>	<b>95,355,526</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b><u>129,156,770</u></b>	<b><u>108,518,254</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	4		
Grants		1,421,751	623,736
Other		174,895	72,305
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1,596,646</b>	<b>696,041</b>
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b><u>1,596,646</u></b>	<b><u>696,041</u></b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Unrestricted		4,975,447	4,807,537
Temporarily restricted		9,161,740	7,659,150
Permanently restricted		113,422,936	95,355,526
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	5	<b><u>127,560,123</u></b>	<b><u>107,822,213</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; NET ASSETS</b>		<b><u>129,156,770</u></b>	<b><u>108,518,254</u></b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.*



## Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December 2010

		2010 USD	2009 USD
<b>CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Income</b>			
Contributions	2.4	1,015,664	1,805,886
		<u>1,015,664</u>	<u>1,805,886</u>
<b>Net Assets Released from Restrictions</b>			
Satisfaction of program restrictions	2.4	7,154,106	6,645,447
Income released from endowment fund		1,985,695	1,955,387
		<u>9,139,801</u>	<u>8,600,834</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>GRANT EXPENDITURE</b>			
Conservation grants		2,093,970	1,900,362
Global system development grants		3,925,683	3,793,568
Conservation strategies		-	83,192
Salaries & benefits		1,995,390	1,928,386
Professional services		184,201	145,799
Travel		164,484	145,716
		<u>8,363,728</u>	<u>7,997,024</u>
<b>OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Salaries & benefits		711,592	622,478
Travel		82,660	35,370
Governance		87,733	102,399
Fundraising & communications		308,925	174,414
Professional services		393,545	375,810
Facilities		39,372	32,966
		<u>1,623,826</u>	<u>1,343,439</u>
<b>Increase in Unrestricted Net Assets</b>		<b><u>167,911</u></b>	<b><u>1,066,258</u></b>
<b>CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>			
Contributions		8,656,696	6,862,018
Net assets released from restrictions		(7,154,106)	(6,645,447)
<b>Increase in Temporarily Restricted Net Assets</b>		<b><u>1,502,590</u></b>	<b><u>216,571</u></b>
<b>CHANGES IN PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>			
Contributions		12,533,100	2,852,213
Investment income		64,560	17,959
Net gain on endowment fund		7,455,444	11,964,460
Net assets released from restrictions		(1,985,695)	(1,955,387)
<b>Increase in Permanently Restricted Net Assets</b>		<b><u>18,067,409</u></b>	<b><u>12,879,245</u></b>
<b>INCREASE IN NET ASSETS</b>		<b><u>19,737,910</u></b>	<b><u>14,162,074</u></b>
<b>Net Assets as at 01/01</b>		<b><u>107,822,213</u></b>	<b><u>93,660,139</u></b>
<b>Net Assets as at 31/12</b>		<b><u>127,560,123</u></b>	<b><u>107,822,213</u></b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.



## Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2010

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash received from temporarily restricted contributions	8,586,982	6,856,243
Cash received from unrestricted contributions	1,015,664	1,805,886
Cash released from endowment fund	2,175,394	1,843,623
Cash paid for program and operations	(4,313,476)	(4,077,258)
Grants paid	(4,604,546)	(6,355,227)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b><u>2,860,018</u></b>	<b><u>73,266</u></b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash received for the endowment fund	12,533,100	2,852,213
Interest earned	64,560	17,959
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b><u>12,597,660</u></b>	<b><u>2,870,172</u></b>
<b>Increase in Accounts Receivable (Hosted)</b>	<b>(2,860,018)</b>	<b>(73,266)</b>
<b>Increase in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents (Hosted)</b>	<b>(12,597,660)</b>	<b>(2,870,172)</b>
<b>Net Increase in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at 01/01</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at 31/12</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Reconciliation of Change in Net Assets to Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>		
Change in net assets	19,737,910	14,162,074
<b>Adjustments</b>		
Endowment fund gain	(7,455,444)	(11,964,460)
Contributions received for the endowment fund	(12,533,100)	(2,852,213)
Interest earned on endowment funds	(64,560)	(17,959)
Income released from the endowment fund	1,985,695	1,955,387
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	900,605	(1,158,767)
Increase in accounts receivable (donor)	(69,714)	(5,775)
Decrease in accounts receivable (other)	417,671	87,632
Increase in prepaid expenses	(59,045)	(132,651)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b><u>2,860,018</u></b>	<b><u>73,266</u></b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.*



# Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

## 1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (hereinafter referred to as the "Trust" or the "Organization") is an autonomous international fund established under international law. The international status of the Trust is conferred under an Establishment Agreement, which has been signed by 26 countries. The Trust was established on October 21, 2004 and operates within the framework of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture as an essential element of its Funding Strategy.

The Trust is currently located in Rome, hosted by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Bioversity International, pending the establishment of a permanent headquarters location.

### Mission

The mission of the Trust is to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity for food security worldwide.

Donors to the Trust include governments from developing and developed countries, foundations, the private sector and individuals.

These financial statements have been reviewed by the Finance & Investment Committee and approved by the Executive Board of the Trust.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared with reference to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). However, since existing IFRS do not cover issues unique to not-for-profit organizations, the Trust has drawn from other widely used standards (such as the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC)) to provide guidance on issues of importance that are not yet addressed by existing IFRS. The significant accounting policies followed are described below.

### 2.1 Accounts Receivable

All receivable balances are valued at their net realizable value, that is, the gross amount receivable less an allowance for doubtful accounts where appropriate.

Allowances for doubtful accounts are provided in an amount equal to the total receivables shown, or reasonably estimated to be doubtful of collection. The amount in the allowance is based on past experience and on a continuous review of receivable reports and other relevant factors. When an account receivable is deemed doubtful of collection, an allowance is provided during the year the account is deemed doubtful. Any receivable, or portion of receivable judged to be un-collectible is written off. Write-offs of receivables are done via allowance for doubtful accounts after all efforts to collect have been exhausted.

The Trust did not have any doubtful accounts during the year.



## 2.2 Non Current Assets

This relates to a permanently restricted endowment fund established by the Trust to support the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture.

The endowment fund investments are recorded as non-current assets at fair market value. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined with reference to quoted market prices. Changes in the market value of the fund are reported as an increase or decrease in permanently restricted net assets.

## 2.3 Accounts Payable

These are short-term liabilities reflecting amounts owed in respect of services received during the year and grants payable for the year.

## 2.4 Revenue Recognition

Contributions received by the Trust fall into three categories:

- 1) Unrestricted – contributions not subject to donor imposed restrictions.
- 2) Temporarily restricted – contributions subject to donor-imposed time or use restrictions.
- 3) Permanently restricted – contributions subject to donor-imposed restrictions that the funds be invested in perpetuity.

Unrestricted contributions are recorded in full upon receipt of funds as contribution income in the period received.

Temporarily restricted contributions are recorded upon receipt of funds, or upon expenditure of project costs for which contributions have been pledged, as temporarily restricted net assets and are subsequently recognized as revenue to the extent grant conditions have been met. The amount recognized as income for the year is reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. Contributions pledged for project expenditure but not yet received are accrued among donor receivables to the extent expenditures have been made.

Permanently restricted contributions are recorded in full upon receipt of funds as permanently restricted net assets. In accordance with the Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board of the Trust, up to 4% of the average market value of the endowment fund over the previous twelve quarters may be withdrawn to cover program and operational expenses of the Trust. Funds withdrawn are reported in the statement of activities under net assets released from restrictions.

Total annual income and support less expenditure is reported as an increase or decrease in unrestricted net assets.

## 2.5 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Trust conducts its operations in several currencies and maintains its accounting records in United States dollars.

Assets and liabilities held in currencies other than United States dollars have been translated at the year-end exchange rate.

Revenue and expense items in currencies other than United States dollars have been recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

## 2.6 Expenditure

The activities of the Trust have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated between grant expenditure and supporting expenditure. Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis in the statement of activities in the period in which the cost is incurred.



## 2.7 Fixed Assets

Office equipment and furniture are recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets (three to five years) on a straight-line basis where the asset has an original cost greater than USD 2,000. Items with an original cost lower than this amount are charged directly to operating expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

The Organization did not record any fixed assets at cost during the year.

## 2.8 Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to ensure conformity with the current year presentation.

## 2.9 Subsequent Events

The Organization has evaluated events and transactions up to April 27, 2011 for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. No subsequent events have been recognized or disclosed.

## 3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

### Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Organization. The Organization does not have any significant credit risk exposure as amounts receivable consist mainly of amounts held with the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, which are highly reputable international organizations. Total accounts receivable represent 12% of total assets.

#### (A) Accounts Receivable – Donor

Accounts receivable from donors consists of claims for expenses paid on behalf of restricted projects in excess of the amount received. Accounts receivable from donors at year-end amounted to USD 75,489 (December 31, 2009: USD 5,775).

#### (B) Accounts Receivable – Host Organizations

This balance relates to amounts received by the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, on behalf of the Trust that have not yet been expended. Details of the accounts receivable are presented in the following table.

	2010	2009
<b>Bioversity International</b>		
Balance as at 1/1	12,147,434	12,131,174
Income released from endowment fund	2,175,394	1,402,414
Funds received	9,555,973	8,271,847
Disbursements	(8,745,587)	(9,658,001)
<b>Balance as at 31/12</b>	<b>15,133,214</b>	<b>12,147,434</b>
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>		
Balance as at 1/1	459,198	402,192
Income released from endowment fund	-	441,209
Funds received	547,963	390,282
Disbursements	(673,724)	(774,484)
<b>Balance as at 31/12</b>	<b>333,436</b>	<b>459,198</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,466,650</b>	<b>12,606,632</b>



#### 4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

This balance consists of amounts payable at the year-end in respect of conservation and global system development grants. It also includes amounts payable for supplies and services received during the year. All balances are payable within twelve months.

	31/12/10	31/12/09
<b>Grants Payable</b>		
Conservation grants	312,181	-
Global system development grants	1,109,570	623,736
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,421,751</b>	<b>623,736</b>
<b>Other</b>		
Investment management fee	60,746	57,305
Supplies & services	114,149	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,895</b>	<b>72,305</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,596,646</b>	<b>696,041</b>

#### 5. NET ASSET BALANCES

Resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into net asset classes according to the restriction imposed. The following tables show the changes in net assets during the year.

##### Unrestricted Net Assets

	2010	2009
Balance as at 1/1	4,807,537	3,741,280
Contributions	1,015,664	1,805,886
Net assets released from restrictions	9,139,801	8,600,834
Expenditure	(9,987,554)	(9,340,463)
<b>Balance as at 31/12</b>	<b>4,975,447</b>	<b>4,807,537</b>

##### Temporarily Restricted Net Assets

	2010	2009
Balance as at 1/1	7,659,150	7,442,579
Contributions	8,656,696	6,862,018
Net assets released from restrictions	(7,154,106)	(6,645,447)
<b>Balance as at 31/12</b>	<b>9,161,740</b>	<b>7,659,150</b>



## Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Donors	Balance Jan 1, 2010	Contributions	Other movements	Balance Dec 31, 2010
Australia	12,673	-		12,673
Dupont/ Pioneer Hi-bred	1,000	-		1,000
Egypt	25	-		25
Ethiopia	25	-		25
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	7,500	-		7,500
Germany	6,045	4,155		10,200
India	50	-		50
International Seed Federation	30	-		30
Ireland	4,145	-		4,145
Norway	15,177	-		15,177
New Zealand	50	-		50
Slovak Republic	20	-		20
Spain	1,252	1,378		2,630
Sweden	11,887	-		11,887
Switzerland	10,262	-		10,262
Syngenta AG	1,000	-		1,000
United Kingdom	19,468	-		19,468
United States	5,000	7,000		12,000
Other	1	-		1
Interest earned	1,537	-	65	1,602
Realized & unrealized gain on investment fund (change in market value) less management fees	5,731	-	7,455	13,186
Income released	(7,523)	-	(1,985)	(9,508)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,355</b>	<b>12,533</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>113,423</b>

Further detail can be found in Note 6.

## 6. ENDOWMENT FUND

The Trust manages an endowment fund, the income from which is used to fund the effective conservation and ready availability of the biological basis of agriculture. An endowment fund provides a permanent source of financial support matching the long-term nature of conservation with long-term secure and sustainable funding.

Funds are invested in accordance with Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board. The Finance and Investment Committee implements the investment strategy adopted by the Executive Board. The Trust also retains the services of an independent financial advisor, Cambridge Associates, to assist in all areas of investment management including strategy development and implementation.

The Organization is an official signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), an international framework for incorporating sustainability into investment decision-making. The Principles were



launched in 2006 by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan as a framework to help investors achieve better long-term investment returns and sustainable markets, through better analysis of environmental, social and governance issues in the investment process.

### Cash & Cash Equivalents

This comprises cash restricted for investment held in trust by the host organization, Bioversity International. The cash is held in bank accounts with Intesa San Paolo, Italy and Banca Popolare di Sondrio, Italy and is denominated in United States dollars. The Organization considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents comprise contributions received for the endowment fund together with related interest earned. As contributions for the endowment fund are permanently restricted, cash and cash equivalents at year-end of USD 37,997,025 (2009: USD 25,399,364) are reported as non current assets.

### Endowment Fund

The investments at year-end of USD 75,425,911 (2009: USD 69,956,162) represent the principle together with changes in market value less management fees and income released. Changes in the market value of the funds and interest earned are reported as an increase or decrease in permanently restricted net assets.

The following schedule represents the composition of the market value of the invested portion of the endowment fund:

	31/12/10	31/12/09
Equities	40,980,661	36,944,559
Bonds	27,604,333	26,063,006
Hedge funds	2,844,082	2,505,352
Real estate	1,018,753	1,209,009
Cash	2,978,083	3,234,236
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75,425,911</b>	<b>69,956,162</b>

The following table provides an analysis of changes to non-current assets during the year:

	Note	2010	2009
Balance as at 1/1		95,355,525	82,476,280
Contributions	a	12,533,100	2,852,213
Endowment fund gain	b	7,455,444	11,964,460
Income released	c	(1,985,695)	(1,955,387)
Interest income	d	64,560	17,959
<b>Balance as at 31/12</b>		<b>113,422,936</b>	<b>95,355,525</b>

#### Notes:

- a. Contributions during the year were received from government agencies. See also Note 5.
- b. Endowment fund gain represents the change in the market value of the fund and is reported as an increase to permanently restricted net assets.
- c. The Investment Objectives and Policies of the Trust permit the annual withdrawal of up to 4% of the average market value of the fund over the previous twelve quarters. During the year the Trust did not require the entire 4% and approximately 2.1% was withdrawn with the balance being retained in the fund. This amount released is reported in the statement of activities under net assets released from restrictions.
- d. Interest income relates to amounts earned during the year on cash and cash equivalents.



### Investment Risk & Risk Management

The Organization invests in a professionally managed portfolio that contains equity, corporate bonds, government bonds, emerging market debt, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and hedge funds. Such investments are exposed to various risks such as market and credit. Due to the level of risk associated with such investments, and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of such investments, it is reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near term would materially affect investment balances and the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Currency exposure within the fixed income portion of the portfolio is predominantly in United States dollars as dictated by the component indices all being referenced to the United States fixed income markets. As a result, the fixed income portion of the portfolio has minimal currency risk.

Movements in market interest rates within a bond portfolio and the inherent risks thereof are driven by changes in market participant views on macroeconomic, and to a certain extent technical, factors. Price sensitivities of securities to changes in interest rates are primarily measured by the duration measure - modified duration for sensitivities to changes in yield, and spread duration for price sensitivities to changes in the option adjusted spread (which is a function of perceived credit quality). Management of interest rate risk is performed through the adjustment of the duration measure by buying/selling bonds of different maturities. Where the investment team's view is for price appreciation in any one market or sector, greater duration risk may be taken through the switching of existing bonds into longer maturity securities. Conversely, if bond yields were perceived to rise in the future, a shorter maturity/duration profile would be taken as a means of a defensive stance. Duration adjustments may also be performed through the use of an interest rate Futures overlay, where permitted. The monitoring of interest rate risk is usually performed relative to a benchmark or investment objective through the duration measure. This marginal or active risk as mentioned previously is thus monitored on a continual basis until a change in investment view is decided.

## 7. OPERATIONAL, FUNDRAISING AND GRANT ACTIVITIES

Income for operational, fundraising and grant activities for the year was received from the following donors:

	<b>USD</b>
Australia	179,790
Canada	999,400
CGIAR Consortium	60,561
Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN	26,928
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	4,997,295
Grains Research & Development Corporation	1,137,111
Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust	550,000
Norway	120,559
Sweden	36,863
Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation	45,000
Other	16,264
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,169,770</b>



## 8. GRANT AND OPERATING EXPENDITURE

With the exception of investment management expenses, which are released from the investment fund, all expenditures are incurred by the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, on behalf of the Trust. These expenditures are charged back to the Trust at cost plus overhead.

Grant expenditure continued to increase in 2010 as work progressed on the Global System Project, a five-year project funded by the Gates Foundation/UN Foundation. The Trust also increased its program of providing long-term sustainable funding to the world's most important collections of crop diversity; collections of banana, barley, bean, cassava, edible aroids, faba bean, forages, lathyrus, lentil, maize, pearl millet, rice, sorghum, wheat and yam were supported in 2010.

The Trust retains the services of a government affairs company in Washington DC to assist with the process of securing funding from United States government sources. It also retains the services of a communications company to assist in raising awareness for the Organization and its mission and to educate donors and policy makers about the wide-ranging benefits of crop diversity.



Giulio Napolitano/FAO

# Annex 2 Crop Topic: Plants Do it Too



Crop Diversity Topics is a regular newsletter published 4-5 times a year. Each issue takes a fresh and original look at the diversity of our crops and how it relates to the big issues of our time. The issue below, Plants Do It Too was published in 2010.





#### A targeted pipeline

Plasma Institute has been involved in the greatest service which can be rendered any country is to add a useful plant to its culture. But in the intervening centuries since the principal author of the job (the father of independence) made that observation, plant breeding has been advanced. Not just in the U.S., but globally. An ideal survey of plant breeders revealed that most felt that plant breeding capacity was declining - starting for grains, vegetables, fruits, roots and tubers, everything, eventually, except sugar crops. We have all become dependent on a limited cadre of plant breeders, the collection of crop diversity and what they work, and what they.

Indeed, investments in plant breeding have languished or even declined, with the number of farmers has almost halved a billion. There's a connection.

As much as we love food, we value its production for "granted." It is no doubt a source that we do not produce value what has been history, given as long as we are its daily beneficiaries," as Richard Rogers (the man who said).

As a youngster I accompanied my maternal grandmother back to her home in the agricultural experiment station for western Tennessee, in the 1950s. There she turned me after one of her courses, cotton and corn varieties were for comparison. She asked questions about their characteristics. Did they taste like in that "country"? How did they stand up to the heat? What yield might she expect?

My grandmother understood plant breeding, and retained the value of having new crop varieties that had been with the farmer (in those days for farmers was a crop breed that targeted for cotton).

It strikes me now that she was often asked for the people back in the 1950s, that cotton and farmers are in Africa or some elsewhere in the developing world today. There was a context, if possible, delivering crop improvements and solutions.

In many countries, particularly in Africa, you could find up all the plant breeders and get them in a single room for a trip to the field. There are few that breeders. FAO's Global Plant Breeding Initiative for Food Breeding Capacity Building has assembled the top scientists in country after country. Many crop back a single breeder. That is one variation on a professional and offered to farmers. Last year's variety - great last season's variety - completely against the year's rain, drought and climate. It's not a fair match. The few plant breeders that had made an all-around better able to better to serve a huge market.

One of the most realistic ways of bettering those able is to increase the diversity of breeders and events. Just as our developed crops need help at least plant breeders and farmers need help to do their breeding. They require a mix of crop diversity - the better the better - with which to produce their crop.

Our singular job at the Trust is to help make that plant breeding possible - and that's why we think about it - in supporting the national crop diversity and making it available for breeding all around the world.

It's not a simple task, but it's a great one. Thank you for your support.

Cary Fowler  
Cary Fowler  
Executive Director

The Global Crop Diversity Trust

Website: [www.croptrust.org](http://www.croptrust.org)

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## Annex 3 Board Statement of Risk



### Statement on Risk Management and Internal Controls for the year ended 31 December 2010

The Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust has responsibility for ensuring that an appropriate risk management process is in place to identify and manage high and significant risks to the achievement of the Trust's objectives. These risks include **performance, governance, financial, operational and programme risks** that are inherent in the nature, modus operandi and partnerships of the Trust's activities, and are dynamic as the environment in which the Trust operates changes. They represent the potential for loss or failure resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, human factors, or for many of them external, uncontrollable events. Risk management is aimed at minimizing risks and taking appropriate opportunities in line with the organization's strategy and business plans. In the Trust's context, the objectives of risk management include:

- strong performance in ensuring the long-term conservation and availability of plant genetic resources;
- high impact, effective fund disbursement and allocation of scientific efforts towards building a global system;
- maintenance of integrity, reputation and recognition as an essential element of the funding strategy of the Treaty;
- maintenance of strong relationships with key partners, an engaged political constituency and clear strategic direction;
- momentum in building the endowment;
- strong performance from investment management allowing liquidity of funds for long-term programme needs;
- strong performance across project planning, management and monitoring;
- efficient transaction processing and robust internal and external controls;
- maintenance of assets including information assets;
- recruitment, retention and effective utilization of qualified and experienced leadership and staff and capacity for core operations; and
- proper execution of legal, fiduciary and agency responsibilities.

Risk mitigation strategies include maintaining systems of internal control and monitoring which, by their nature, are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk. The Trust endeavors to manage risk by ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and people are in place throughout the organization. Key practices employed in managing risks and opportunities include environmental scans, clear policies and accountabilities, transaction approval frameworks, early identification through monitoring, financial and technical reporting and the monitoring of metrics which are designed to highlight positive or negative performance across a broad range of areas.

The risk management approach of the Trust seeks to draw upon best practice and will be subject to ongoing review.

The implementation of risk management during 2010 has been reviewed by the Board with the Trust Secretariat. The Board views risk management as an ongoing process and is satisfied with the progress made.

## Annex 4 Board Members 2010



### Chair: Margaret Catley-Carlson (Canada)

Chair of the Global Water Partnership, and the International Advisory Committee for Group Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux, Ms. Catley-Carlson is a member of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board, the Rosenberg Forum, and of the Council of Advisors of the World Food Prize. She serves on the Boards of the Biblioteca Alexandrina, IMWI (the International Center for Water Resource Management); the IFDC (Fertilizer Management) and IIED - the International Institute for Environment and Development. She has been chair of the ICARDA and CABI Boards and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Vice Chair of the IDRC Board and a commissioner of Water for the 21st Century. She was President of the Canadian International Development Agency 1983-89; Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF in New York 1981-1983; President of the Population Council in New York 1993-98; and Deputy Minister of the Department of Health and Welfare of Canada 1989-92. Ms. Catley-Carlson is an Officer of the Order of Canada.

Ms. Catley-Carlson has served as a Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2007, has served as Chair since 2007, and is a Member of the Headquarters Committee.

### Vice-Chair: Adel El-Beltagy (Egypt)



Professor Dr. Adel El-Beltagy is currently the Chair of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR). He is Chairman of the International Dryland Development Commission (IDDC) and Professor at the Faculty of Agriculture/Ain Shams University. He was Director General of the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) (1995-2006); Director/Board Chairman of Agricultural Research Center, Egypt (1991-1995); Fellow of the University of Wales (1993); Chairman for the Scientific Technical Council of the International SAHARA and SAHEL OBSERVATORY (SSO) (1993-2002); First Under-Secretary of State for Land Reclamation, Egypt (1986-1991). Foreign Member of the Russian academy of Agricultural Sciences, Moscow; Academician (Foreign Member) of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and Honorable Academician of Kyrgyz Agrarian Academy; He is Honorable Professor of the Scientific Council of Azerbaijan Agricultural Academy; Fellow of Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), and has been awarded Al-Istiklal Medal by His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Hussein of Jordan; He has authored/co-authored more than 140 scientific publications.

Professor El-Beltagy served as a Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust from 2007 until 2010 and served as Vice-Chair in 2010.

### Lewis Coleman (USA)



Mr. Coleman was appointed President of DreamWorks Animation, a NASDAQ company, in December 2005 having served as a director of the company since October 2004. As of March 2007, he was re-elected to the Board of Directors and has taken on the position of Chief Financial Officer as well. Previously he was the President of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation from its founding in November 2000 to December 2004, and currently serves as one of the Foundations trustees. Prior to that, Mr. Coleman was employed by Bank of America Securities, formerly known as Montgomery Securities where he was a Senior Managing Director from 1995 to 1998 and Chairman from 1998 to 2000. Before he joined Montgomery



Securities, Mr. Coleman spent ten years at the Bank of America and Bank of America Corporation where he was Head of Capital Markets, Head of the World Banking Group, and Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Financial Officer. He spent the previous thirteen years at Wells Fargo Bank where his positions included Head of International Banking, Chief Personnel Officer and Chairman of the Credit Policy Committee.

Mr. Coleman currently serves as Non-executive Chairman of Northrop Grumman Corporation. He also serves on several private company and civil boards.

Mr. Coleman was one of the pioneers of debt-for-nature swaps, which involves agreements between developing nations in debt and one or more of their creditors who agree to forgive debt in return for environmental protection.

Mr. Coleman has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2007, and is a Member of the Finance and Investment Committee.

### **Sir Peter Crane (UK)**



Professor Sir Peter Crane is Dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Yale University. He is a Fellow of The Royal Society, UK and former Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. He is also a foreign associate of the United States National Academy of Sciences and a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Sir Peter Crane has previously served as Director of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. In 2004 he was knighted for his services to conservation and horticulture. Sir Peter stepped down from his post at the Royal Botanic Gardens-Kew in 2006 to become the John & Marion Sullivan University Professor at the University of Chicago.

Sir Crane has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2007.

He was elected Vice Chair of the Executive Board for 2011, and is a Member of the Headquarters Committee.

### **Jorio Dauster (Brazil)**



Ambassador Jorio Dauster was appointed in July 2010 as Chairman of Ferrous Resources Ltd., where he has been a member of the Board since April 2008. Ambassador Dauster is the Board Chairman of Brasil Ecodiesel. He is a former Ambassador of Brazil to the European Union, and Chief Negotiator of Brazil's foreign debt for the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Finance. Ambassador Dauster has also served as President of the Brazilian Coffee Institute and as Coordinator of the Project for the Modernization of Brazil's Patent System.

Ambassador Dauster served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust from 2007 until 2010.

### **Cary Fowler, Executive Director (ex officio)**



Prior to joining the Trust as its Executive Director, Dr. Cary Fowler was Professor and Director of Research in the Department for International Environment & Development Studies at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. He was also a Senior Advisor to the Director General of Bioversity International. In this latter role, he represented the Future Harvest Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research in negotiations on the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

Cary's career in the conservation and use of crop diversity spans 30 years. He was Program



Director for the National Sharecroppers Fund / Rural Advancement Fund, a US-based NGO engaged in plant genetic resources education and advocacy. In the 1990s, he headed the International Conference and Programme on Plant Genetic Resources at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which produced the UN's first ever global assessment of the state of the world's plant genetic resources. He drafted and supervised negotiations of FAO's Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources, adopted by 150 countries in 1996. That same year he served as Special Assistant to the Secretary General of the World Food Summit. He is a past-member of the National Plant Genetic Resources Board of the U.S. and the Board of Trustees of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico. Cary is the author of several books on the subject of plant genetic resources and more than 75 articles on the topic in agriculture, law, and development journals.

Dr. Fowler has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2007. He is a Member of the Finance and Investment Committee and a Member of the Headquarters Committee.



### **Emile Frison (Belgium)**

Dr. Emile Frison is the Director General of Bioversity International. A plant pathologist by training, Dr. Frison served as a Senior Scientist with Bioversity where he held special responsibility for the health of samples of crop diversity. He then served as Director of Bioversity's regional office for Europe and, until his appointment to the top position at Bioversity, was Director of the organization's International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain in Montpellier, France, promoting research on bananas and plantains, the world's fourth most important staple crop. As Director General of Bioversity, Dr. Frison recently lead the organization, its stakeholders and partners in the formulation of a new strategic vision for Bioversity, in which nutrition and agricultural biodiversity will play an important role in the overall goal of reducing hunger and poverty in a sustainable manner. He is author and co-author of over 150 scientific publications and is a member of several scientific societies.

Dr. Frison has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2009.



### **Walter Fust (Switzerland)**

After his studies in public administration/international relations at the University of St. Gallen, he commenced his diplomatic career serving at the Swiss Embassy in Baghdad and Tokyo. He subsequently assumed various functions in the Federal Administration and in the private sector, including the role of personal assistant to the President of the Confederation. He was then Managing Director of the Swiss Trade Promotion Office (OSEC) and Secretary General of the Ministry of Interior (Research, Environment, Culture, Health etc.).

Ambassador Fust headed the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for 15 years. Since his retirement, he holds mandates in the UN (Broadband Commission ITU/ UNESCO, Committee of Experts on Public Administration). He furthermore serves on the Board of a number of international institutions (Coalition for a Dialog on Africa (CoDA); International Risk Governance Council (IRGC); Library of Alexandria) in addition to Philanthropy Foundations and Funding Funds.

Ambassador Fust served as a member of the Interim Panel of experts, which acted as the interim Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust prior to the establishment of the Executive Board. Ambassador Fust has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2010 and is a Member of the Finance and Investment Committee.



### Åslaug Haga (Norway)



Ms. Haga is the Director of Renewable Energy of the Federation of Norwegian Industries. She is also the Head of the governing board of the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA). Ms. Haga has held senior positions in the Norwegian embassies in New York and New Delhi. Ms. Haga served as a Member of Parliament from 2001-2005 and again in 2008. She was elected Chairman of the Centre Party in 2003. Ms. Haga held three Ministerial positions: Minister of Cultural Affairs from 1999-2000, Minister of Local Government and Regional Development from 2005-2007, and Minister of Petroleum and Energy from 2007-2008.

Ms. Haga has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2010. She also serves as a Member of the Headquarters Committee.

### John Lovett (Australia)



Professor John Lovett is the Chairperson of the Cooperative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity, Australia. He has held professorships at the University of Tasmania and the University of New England, of which he now is a Professor Emeritus. Professor Lovett has previously served as Chairperson of the Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Accounting and of the Oilseeds Research Council, as Managing Director of the Grains Research and Development Cooperation and as President of the Australian Society of Agronomy.

Professor Lovett has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2007. He serves as a Member of the Finance and Investment Committee.

### Wangari Maathai (Kenya)



Professor Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace. In 2009, the UN Secretary-General designated her as a United Nations Messenger of Peace. She is the founder of the Green Belt Movement, a grassroots environmental organization which has assisted women and their families in planting more than 35 million trees across Kenya to protect the environment and promote sustainable livelihoods. She is a Member of Parliament and a former Assistant Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya. Among the many honors and awards Wangari Maathai has received are the Right Livelihood Award (1984); the Global 500 Roll of Honor (1991); the Goldman Environmental Prize (1991); the Africa Prize (1991); the Edinburgh Medal (1993); the Sophie Prize (2004) and the Legion d'Honneur (2006).

Professor Maathai has served as a Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2007 and has served as Vice-Chair from 2007-2009.

### Modibo Tiémoko Traoré (Mali)



Dr. Modibo Tiémoko Traoré, a former Minister for Rural Development with the Government of Mali, is the FAO Assistant Director-General charged with the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department. He joined FAO as Regional Representative for Africa after heading the African Union's Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources for three years. A veterinarian and livestock expert, Dr. Traoré was also Mali's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China between 2000 and 2005. Mr Traoré, a former National Director of Mali's Livestock and Veterinary Services was his country's Minister for Rural Development (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) between 1994 and 2000, and also held responsibility for the Environment and Water Resources.

Dr. Traoré has served as Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2009.

# Annex 5 Staff

## Full-time staff

- **Jenin Assaf** – Programme Specialist
- **Anne Clyne** – Director of Finance
- **Layla Daoud** – Project Officer
- **Amanda Dobson** – Programme Assistant
- **Maria Vinje Dodson** – Associate Professional Officer
- **Cary Fowler** – Executive Director
- **Suzy Gemma** – Programme Assistant
- **Luigi Guarino** – Senior Science Coordinator
- **Colin Khoury** – Scientific Assistant
- **Julian Laird** – Director of Development and Communications
- **Charlotte Lusty** – Scientist
- **Godfrey Mwila** – Programme Scientist
- **Hang Nguyen** – \*Programme Assistant
- **Michela Paganini** – \* Scientific Consultant
- **Melly Preira** – Personal Assistant to Executive Director
- **Britta Skagerfält** – +Associate Professional Officer
- **Anna Stolyarskaya** – Finance Assistant
- **Jane Toll** – Project Manager
- **Kem Turner** – Programme Assistant
- **Kijo Waruhiu** – Associate Scientist
- **Melissa Wood** – Director of Operations

## Part-time staff

- **Geoff Hawtin** – \* Senior Advisor
- **Marco Marsella** – IT Consultant
- **Gerald Moore** – Legal Advisor
- **Bert Visser** – \* Honorary Fellow

## Interns and Volunteers

- **Susan Jested-Nielsen**
- **Joanna Gardesten**
- **Corey Longhurst**
- **Hannes Dempewolf**
- **Jens Hansson**

\* *Not Rome based*

\* *Started during the year*

+ *Left during the year*

# Annex 6 Media



## Press Coverage 2010

ABC News	Der Spiegel Online	Los Angeles Times	Science Daily
ABC Radio (Australia)	Der Standard Online	MaxiSciences (France)	Science Magazine
ABC.es (Spain)	Des Moines Register	Memphis Commercial Appeal	Science Oxford Online
AboutMyPlanet.com	Diario de Noticias (Portugal)	Montreal Gazette (Canada)	ScienceaGoGo.com
The Age (Australia)	Die Tageszeitung	Moscow News	Scientific American
Agence France Presse (French)	Digital Journal	Morning Star (UK)	Seattle Times
Agence France Presse (English)	Discover Magazine	Mother Earth News	SeedSnatcher.com
Agence France Presse (German)	Discovery News	Mundo Hispanico	SlowFood.com
Agricultural Biodiversity Weblog	Dnevnik.si (Slovenia)	n-tv.de (Germany)	Smithsonian Magazine Online
AgroViet.gov (Vietnam)	The Economist	National Public Radio	St Petersburg Times
AOL News	EcoSeed	Nature	St. Louis Post
Asahi Global (Japan)	El Espectador (Colombia)	Nature's "The Great Beyond" Blog	St. Louis Post Dispatch
Associated Press	Eureka Alert	NBC - Washington	Stltoday.com
Associated Press (Spanish)	EuroNews	NBC's News First 5	Stock and Land (Australia)
ATL (Sweden)	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) Blog	New Agriculturalist	Straits Times (Singapore)
Atlantic Online	Food Magazine	New Mexico Independent	Süddeutsche Zeitung (Germany)
Baltic News Agency	Fox News Online	New Scientist	Suite 101
BBC News	La France Agricole	New York Times	Supersadovnik.ru (Russia)
BBC Russia	France24	New York Times' Green Blog	Sustainable Business
Blitz (Italy)	Gawker.com	Notre-planete.info (France)	Svalbardposten (Norway)
BoingBoing	Globe and Mail	Novaya Gazeta Online (Russia)	Svenska Dagbladet (Sweden)
Boston Globe	Goteborgs-Posten (Sweden)	NPR - Arizona Public Radio (KNAU)	Sydney Morning Herald
Business Standard	Greenwire	NRK.no (Norway)	Tages Anzeiger
CABI Blog	Grist	OPRF.ru (Russia)	TechPresident
Calgary Herald	Guardian	PANA Press	Tela Botanica (France)
Care2	Huffington Post	Politiken (Denmark)	Télévision Suisse Romande
CBS News	Hufvudstadsbladet (Finland)	Popular Science Online	Tempo Interaktif (Indonesia)
Change.org	The Independent (UK)	The Post and Courier	The Times (Malta)
Chefs Collaborative	Indiana Public Media	Prensa Libre (Guatemala)	Treehugger.com
Christian Science Monitor	InoPressa (Russia)	Press Trust of India	United Press International
Chronicle of Philanthropy	Irene Sharon Hodes Blog	Publico (Portugal)	USA Today
CivilEats.com	Irish Times Online	Radio Netherlands	USA Today Online
The Commercial Appeal	The Japan Times	Reuters	Vesti (Russia)
The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	Journal Ogonyok	RIA Novosti (Russia)	Voice of America
Creating a Sustainable Future Blog	KM.ru (Russia)	River Front Times	Voice of America (Russian)
Dagens Nyheter (Sweden)	Krone.at (Austria)	RT KORR (Russia)	Washington Examiner
The Daily Green	Kyodo News (Japan)	RTE Morning Ireland	Washington Post
Daily Nation	La Voix du Nord (France)	Salam News (Russia)	Weekly World News
Dat Viet (Vietnam)	Le Journal de Montreal	The Santa Fe New Mexican	Western Farm Press
Decorah Newspapers	Le Vif (Belgium)	Science	World Records Academy
	LeDevoir.com (Canada)	The Scientist	Xinhua (China)
	Life Sciences World	SciDevNet	Yahoo! France
			Yahoo! News

# Annex 7 Funds Raised

## Cumulative Funds Raised as at December 31, 2010

DONOR	TOTAL PLEDGES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010			PERIOD OF PLEDGE	TOTAL PAID 31-Dec-10 USD
	AMOUNT PLEGGED	USD EQUIVALENT*			
<b>Countries</b>					
Australia	AUD	21,195,000	16,242,947	2003-2013	13,047,051
Brazil	USD	30,000	30,000	2002	30,000
Canada	CAD	10,000,000	8,960,394	2003-2012	7,031,850
Colombia	USD	35,802	35,802	2002	35,802
Egypt	USD	166,657	166,657		25,000
Ethiopia	USD	50,000	50,000		25,000
Germany	EUR	7,500,000	10,200,000	2006-2010	10,200,000
India	USD	50,000	50,000	2006	50,000
Ireland	EUR	3,000,000	4,144,250	2007-2009	4,144,250
Italy	USD	300,000	300,000	2005	300,000
Italy	EUR	500,000	89,096	2007	689,096
New Zealand	USD	50,000	50,000	2005	50,000
Norway	NOK	50,000,000	7,676,617	2004-2006	7,676,617
Norway	USD	58,181,438	58,181,438	2006-2020	10,685,821
Slovak Republic	USD	20,000	20,000	2009	20,000
Spain	EUR	2,000,000	2,629,650	2008-2009	2,629,650
Sweden	SEK	80,000,000	1,886,620	2005-2007	11,886,620
Sweden	USD	438,095	438,095	2007-2010	438,095
Switzerland	USD	10,798,076	10,798,076	2001-2009	10,798,076
Switzerland	CHF	150,000	118,478	2004-2005	118,478
United Kingdom	GBP	10,000,000	19,468,582	2007-2008	19,468,582
United States	USD	24,500,000	24,500,000	2001-2010	14,500,000
<b>Foundations</b>					
Aria Foundation	USD	10,000	10,000	2010	10,000
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	USD	29,911,740	29,911,740	2007-2012	29,911,740
Gatsby Charitable Foundation	GBP	605,000	1,057,573	2003-2007	1,057,573
The Gordon J. Hammersley Foundation	USD	20,000	20,000	2008	20,000
Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation	USD	200,000	200,000	2006-2007	200,000
Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000	2008-2010	1,000,000
Rockefeller Foundation	USD	305,000	305,000	2003-2007	305,000
Sam Spiegel Foundation	USD	5,000	5,000	2008	5,000
Syngenta Foundation	USD	246,732	246,732	2003-2007	246,732
United Nations Foundation	USD	775,000	775,000	2003-2007	775,000
<b>Corporations</b>					
Dupont/Pioneer Hi-bred	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000	2004-2007	1,000,000
Grains Research & Development Corporation	USD	5,000,000	5,000,000	2004-2011	4,860,000
Syngenta AG	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000	2004	1,000,000
<b>Other</b>					
CGIAR Centres	USD	210,000	210,000	2001-2002	210,000
Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN	USD	40,000	40,000	2010	12,000
International Seed Federation	USD	30,000	30,000	2007	30,000
Systemwide Genetic Resources Programme	USD	255,000	255,000	2001-2002	255,000
World Bank - CGIAR	USD	200,000	200,000	2002	200,000
Individual Donations	USD	75,201	75,201	2005-2009	75,201
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$217,977,948</b>		<b>\$155,023,235</b>

\* Where amounts have not yet been received the rate of exchange as at Jan 4, 2010 has been applied



The Global Crop Diversity Trust is extremely grateful  
to its many donors and supporters, including:

**Australia - Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID)**  
**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**  
**Brazil - Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária**  
**Canada - Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)**  
**Colombia - Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural**  
**CGIAR Centers**  
**DuPont/Pioneer Hi-bred**  
**The Gatsby Charitable Foundation**  
**Egypt - Government of Egypt**  
**Ethiopia - Government of Ethiopia**  
**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**  
**Germany - Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection**  
**Grains Research and Development Cooperation (GRDC)**  
**Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation**  
**Gordon J. Hammersley Foundation**  
**International Seed Federation (ISF)**  
**India - Ministry of Agriculture**  
**Ireland - Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs**  
**Italy - Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust**  
**New Zealand - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**  
**Norway - Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**The Rockefeller Foundation**  
**Sam Spiegel Foundation**  
**Slovak Republic - The Government of the Slovak Republic**  
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**Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation**  
**Syngenta AG**  
**Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture**  
**Systemwide Genetic Resources Programme, CGIAR**  
**United Kingdom - Department for International Development (DFID)**  
**United Nations Foundation (UNF)**  
**United States of America - U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**  
**World Bank – CGIAR**

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