



Annual Report 2008



**GLOBAL CROP
DIVERSITY TRUST**
A FOUNDATION FOR FOOD SECURITY



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Introduction

CROP DIVERSITY FEEDS THE WORLD. Yet despite its overwhelming importance, crop diversity rarely strays onto the front pages of newspapers. This is a source of frustration for all of us working in this field, as public interest is vital to sustaining genebank budgets.

February 26th 2008 changed that. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault may just be the back-up to the global system for crop diversity conservation which the Trust is helping create, but when it opened its doors for the first time the world suddenly sat up and took notice.

The media interest was intense, global, and extremely supportive of the vision and importance of this extraordinary project, and you can read more about it later in this report. It also shone a bright spotlight on an issue which many were unaware of – not simply the existence of such incredible diversity, or even its importance, but just how vulnerable it is.

Fortunately, the safety of crop diversity increased in 2008 not only thanks to the Vault in Svalbard. The Trust's achievements in 2008 included signing over 50 grant agreements with partner organizations around the world to rescue, regenerate, characterise, evaluate, and ensure that this diversity, once better conserved and better understood, is quickly and easily available to plant breeders. The Trust also increased its long-term grant giving – providing grants which should never end, to protect a resource we will always need.

During the year in which crop diversity first grabbed the world's attention, the Trust's less glamorous work gathered pace across some 70 countries. You can read about these vital developments in the following pages.

We are extremely grateful to our donors who have made this work possible.

MARGARET CATLEY-CARLSON
CHAIR, EXECUTIVE BOARD

CARY FOWLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Kurt Pettersson



Global Crop Diversity Trust



Highlights of 2008

SIGNED 57 grant agreements with organizations from around the world, totaling USD 7 million, including:

- Distributing 32 grants to institutes in more than 40 countries to regenerate and safety duplicate threatened accessions
- Awarding 12 grants, through a competitive grants scheme, to institutes in 11 countries to evaluate priority collections for traits vital for climate change adaptation
- Supporting research on long-term conservation of vegetatively-propagated crops by signing cryopreservation grants with institutes in 7 countries

INITIATED long-term grants providing in-perpetuity funding to the world's most important collections of cassava, wheat, barley, forages, faba bean, lentil and pearl millet.

INCREASED long-term grants providing in-perpetuity funding to the world's most important collections of banana and yam.

COLLABORATED with the Government of Norway, the Nordic Genetic Resource Centre and genebanks around the world to ensure the successful opening of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault .

PROVIDED support for 241,495 unique seed accessions to be deposited by the Seed Vault by 11 international institutes and four national genebanks.

ACHIEVED unprecedented international press coverage involving:

- Appearing in more than 400 news stories in North America alone on the opening day of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault
- Featuring on newspaper frontpages across the world
- Being broadcast on TV news programmes worldwide and featured on the prestigious US show CBS 60 Minutes

CONVENED two meetings of the Executive Board of the Trust.

PROVIDED the second Global Crop Diversity Trust Annual Report to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.



A Global System for Conservation and Use

THE TRUST FURTHER ACCELERATED ITS GRANT giving to partner organizations worldwide focusing on a wide range of areas designed to promote a global system for the conservation of crop diversity. This built on the launch of many new activities in 2007, which were substantially developed thanks to the continued partnership with the United Nations Foundation funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC).

Collecting

Important diversity is still missing from many of our major crop collections, especially the wild relatives of our crops. As farming practices change many traditional landraces are being lost from farmers' fields. At the same time, crop wild relatives, particularly rich sources of genetic diversity, are disappearing due to habitat loss. Part of the Trust's efforts to secure important diversity includes identifying gaps in collections and collecting the diversity from farmers' fields and from the wild. The scale of the task means prioritization is vital. The Trust has commissioned

the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to carry out a scoping study to illustrate how geographic information systems and spatial analysis can be used to identify high priority areas for collecting, based on under-representation in existing collections and imminent threat, in particular due to climate change.

Securing

The samples in a genebank require continuous management if they are to remain viable. Crop and regional strategies developed by scientists and agricultural institutions, in partnership with the Trust, have identified collections and material in need of regeneration, further research, and better conservation and security duplication.

Regeneration

Many of the priority collections identified by the strategies and other consultations hold material, found nowhere else, that is imminently threatened or whose viability has declined to dangerous levels either as a result of poor storage conditions or simply the length of time it has been stored. These accessions are thus in urgent need of rescue through regeneration – growing plants from the accessions held in genebanks in order to collect fresh samples for storage. They are also in need of safety duplication in a separate genebank that meets international standards of management, as well as the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, to ensure their security.

The Trust continued initiating projects to regenerate the identified unique and threatened collections. In 2008, 32 grants were signed with 54 institutes, based in 43 countries (including one international institution) for a total of USD 2,864,205.

Upgrading

Through a series of strategic reviews and expert consultations the Trust has identified the most globally important collections in each region and for specific crops. We have targeted a few key genebanks for much-needed upgrading.

This year an agreement was reached with the World Vegetable Centre (AVRDC, Taiwan & Tanzania) to upgrade their facilities and regenerate key crop collections.

Research

Not all crops can be conserved as seeds. Some need to be stored as living plants or as plant tissue *in vitro*. This is more complicated and more expensive than seed conservation, but has received little investment until now. As an alternative, the Trust is investing in cryopreservation research, a technique that is long lasting and more cost effective over time.

In 2008, contracts were established with six institutes, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (K.U.Leuven) in Belgium, L'Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) in France, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the International Potato Center (CIP) and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), to develop or refine protocols for cryopreservation of cassava, sweet potato, edible aroids and yam. A range of crop genotypes is currently being selected and multiplied for testing against the



most effective protocols available. A contract was also concluded with Bioversity International, which involves K.U.Leuven and the National Bureau for Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) in India, for the cryopreservation of 250 banana varieties, which completes the cryopreservation of the international collection.

The Trust also funds research into the transportation of coconut germplasm. Moving coconut germplasm is complicated - currently the Trust is supporting work by the Coconut Genetic Resources Network (COGENT) to improve the implementation of developed protocols for the efficient transfer of coconut embryos.



In December 2008 the Trust, through Bioversity International, and on behalf of COGENT, funded a workshop for all major coconut genebank and tissue culture specialists. The workshop identified constraints to the use of the transfer protocols and made recommendations for improved implementation. The Trust will continue to provide funding to strengthen the expertise and protocol implementation in major collections.

Safety Duplications

Experience at genebanks of all types and sizes shows that accessions, and even entire collections, are all too frequently lost. That is why, as part of the Trust's regeneration activities, collection holders receiving support from the Trust are required to place samples of the regenerated material

CROPS SUCH AS BANANA, CASSAVA, SWEET POTATO AND YAM are considered crops crucial to the fight against hunger, and conserving and preserving them is a critical task. In many countries of West Africa, yam is a crucial staple crop, providing the main source of nourishment for more than 100 million people. However, the crop is not suitable for transport and trade, and thus little investment has gone into developing the crop for further breeding and use. Most of the important yam diversity that exists in the West Africa has been collected, but the collections are highly threatened. In Togo, for example, the entire local yam collection was destroyed by a brushfire.

It is therefore of great urgency that the unique varieties of these crops are collected and preserved. While the majority of the world's crops can be stored over long periods simply by freezing the seeds and keeping them dry, this is unfortunately not the case for many vegetatively propagated crops. These food crops must be conserved in a more complicated manner, which involves storing not the seeds but the vegetative tissue of the plant. One of these methods is *cryopreservation* – a process by which plant tissues are conserved by cooling to very low sub-zero temperatures (-196°C), i.e. the temperature of liquid nitrogen. At such a low temperature, cell biological activity is effectively halted, yet when the material is returned to warm conditions, normal cell activity is regained. This method is generally regarded as among the most secure and cost-effective long-term conservation options for many vegetatively propagated crops.

The Trust is supporting research to develop or perfect cryopreservation protocols for a number of important vegetatively propagated crops. The research will ensure that these crops are duplicated and safely stored for generations to come.

Behind every conserved coconut lies a 'tall' tale

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF COCONUT: THE DWARF AND THE TALL. True to their names, the dwarf grows no higher than 10 m, while the tall grows to 30 m and continues to produce fruit for up to 70 years. Their reproductive systems also differ. Tall varieties are out-crossing, while the dwarf are self-pollinating.

Coconuts are one of the most challenging crops to conserve *ex situ*. Firstly, as an out-crossing crop a tall variety requires a population of at least 90 palms to make a viable accession in the genebank. Keeping 50 or more tall coconut accessions demands a great deal of space.

Secondly, to ensure that the next generation of palms of any one tall accession are genetically true to the parent population (and not just representing a subset of the diversity that was originally present or, even worse, a mixture of more than one accession) much care has to be taken to carry out controlled pollination. The pollen needs to be collected from among the population of palms, the female flowers isolated and pollinated and the seed nuts collected – all by hand. The technician must climb the palms every time an intervention is needed!

Apart from space, expertise and athleticism, time is essential - it takes a minimum of 11 months for a fertilized coconut flower to produce a seednut. Another 10 years may be needed for the seednut to become a mature palm.

It is therefore not surprising that there are very few genebanks in the world that successfully conserve coconuts. The Trust is supporting one of them. The Marc Delorme Station of the Centre National de Recherche Agronomique in Côte d'Ivoire has been regenerating some 50 coconut accessions since 2005 with funding from the Trust. The Trust is also funding the Marc Delorme Station to produce seednuts from the unique coconuts it holds so that they can be safely duplicated in genebanks elsewhere. A newly-published protocol allows technicians to transfer embryos rather than the entire nut. But that's another story!



in a genebank meeting international standards of management and a second copy in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. The Trust has helped coordinate shipments of seed accessions for storage in Svalbard, and by the end of 2008 the Trust had provided support for 241,495 unique seed accessions to be deposited by 11 international institutes and four national genebanks. The total number of seed accessions at Svalbard by the end of 2008 came to 320,553. In-depth coverage of the facility at Svalbard is provided later in the report.

Furthering use

The goal of the Trust is not simply to support conservation for its own sake. The purpose is use, and for crop diversity to be most useful, it is essential that information about the crops being conserved is documented and made available to breeders and other users everywhere. The Trust supports several activities focusing on this.

Evaluation

Part of the Trust's programme involves supporting projects which evaluate accessions and describe them in terms of physical appearance and agronomic performance. The primary focus is on researching traits relevant to climate change adaptation and poverty reduction, such as heat and drought tolerance and resistance to diseases and pests. Funding for this work is provided through a competitive grants scheme.

The first round of the grants scheme was received enthusiastically and was heavily oversubscribed with 112 proposals. Based on these, 12 grants were issued to 12 institutes in 11 countries (including 3 international institutes). The crops covered by the evaluation grants included rice, coconut, taro, yam, sweet potato, banana, plantain, wheat barley, lentil, pearl millet, grass pea, chickpea and cowpea. A second call for proposals was announced at the end of the year.

Information systems

Once evaluation and research is undertaken, information needs to be made available to all stakeholders. Passport, characterization and evaluation data is recorded for all accessions in order for the conserved diversity to be used as widely and effectively as possible.

The Trust has entered into partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS) to create a genebank data management software to be provided free to genebanks in developing countries, building on the US Genetic Resources Information Network (GRIN). This system will be released for testing in February 2009.

Building on the European (EURISCO) and SGRP (CGIAR-SINGER) information systems, the Trust is working with Bioversity International and the Secretariat of the International Treaty to develop a global information portal that will allow cross-searching of crop accessions for passport and characterization data. A prototype portal will be available in spring 2009.

Breeding

Pre-breeding of crops involves lifting out desirable traits from varieties and related species which are otherwise difficult for plant breeders to use and incorporating them into new varieties which can then easily be fed into breeding programmes. Unfortunately, it receives little funding in relation to its importance as a link between conservation and use of plant genetic resources.

The Trust supports the FAO-facilitated Global Partnership Initiative for Plant Breeding Capacity Building which aims to assess and develop pre-breeding and breeding capacity in developing countries.

Cumulative grant giving

The table below shows the grants awarded up to the end of 2008. By the end of the year, the Trust had provided more than USD 8.5 million for activities associated with the global system for use and conservation. Institutions in more than 40 individual countries receive support – however, the material hosted in supported collections is drawn from an even wider range of countries who will benefit from the collecting, rescue and research work being undertaken. In addition to project grants, significant contributions have been leveraged through the long term grants. This is covered in more detail in the following section.

Activity	Grants	Institutes	Countries	Total amount (USD)
Collecting	1	1	1	50,000
Regeneration	32	54	43	2,864,205
Upgrading	2	2	2	433,827
Cryopreservation	7	7	7	1,374,739
Coconut Embryo Research	2	2	2	124,500
Evaluation	12	12	11	389,920
Information systems	2	2	2	2,150,000
Pre-Breeding	1	1	1	1,197,066



Long-Term Funding

CENTRAL TO THE TRUST'S MISSION is the goal of protecting the world's most important collections of crop diversity from the perils of unpredictable funding – and raising an endowment sufficient to extend this protection forever. Anything less than such a timescale falls short in providing appropriate conservation for a resource which we will need forever – only an endowment can provide such long-term guarantees. And as the endowment grows, we can expand our grant making and ensure that further vital crop diversity is properly conserved and made available to plant breeders around the world.

The need for an endowment fund is unchanged. Important crop collections continue to experience funding difficulties, which could potentially result in the loss of diversity due to, for example, poor maintenance or mismanagement. Population pressure, climate change and the spread of diseases and pests means that secure long-term funding is absolutely necessary – crop diversity found in collections will be vital for adapting agriculture to these challenges.

Conditions for long term funding

The Trust allocates its long-term grants on a crop basis using one Grant Agreement for each genebank, specifying the annual allocation of funds for each crop. The Grant Agreement clearly lays out the commitment of the parties to the long-term conservation and sustainable utilization of the identified crops. It makes clear that Trust support is absolutely contingent on the genebank

being willing to play a meaningfully new and active role in working with other genebanks to develop a rational global system for plant genetic resources, in line with the principles of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The Trust applies four basic principles and six specific criteria to assess if a collection is eligible for long-term support. These criteria and the way in which they are applied are being kept under review.

THE TRUST, IN WORKING TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT and maintenance of an efficient and effective global conservation system, has adopted four basic principles that must be met in order for a collection to be eligible for long-term support.

- The plant genetic resources are of crops included in Annex 1 or referred to in Article 15.1 (b) of the International Treaty.
- The plant genetic resources are accessible under the internationally agreed terms of access and benefit sharing provided for in the multilateral system as set out in the International Treaty.
- Each holder of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture commits itself to long term conservation and availability.
- Each recipient of funds from the Trust shall undertake to work in partnership with the aim of developing an efficient and effective global conservation system.

IN ADDITION TO, OR TO AMPLIFY THESE PRINCIPLES, the Trust has developed a set of more specific criteria to be met before a collection will be considered for long-term funding support. In cases where a collection meets the principles and is prioritized for Trust support, but is unable to meet the funding criteria, the Trust will consider providing support for the upgrading and capacity building needed to allow it to do so.

The long-term funding criteria and the way in which they are applied will be kept under review and revised as needed. However, initially there will be six criteria.

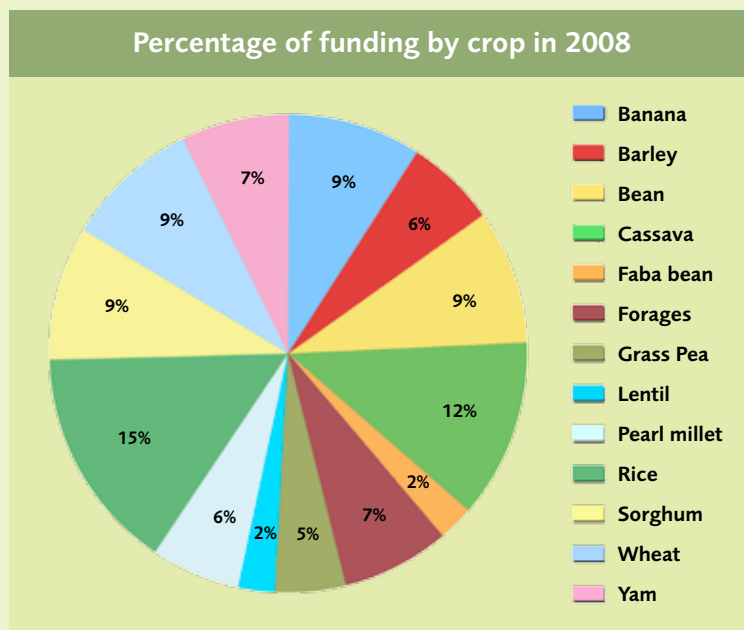
- The recipient has effective links to users of plant genetic resources.
- The plant genetic resources are judged to be important within the context of an agreed regional or crop conservation strategy.
- The legal status of the collection and holder are such that their ability to meet the eligibility principles with respect to access and benefit-sharing, and their commitment to long-term conservation are assured.
- The recipient is willing to act in partnership with others to achieve a rational system for conserving plant genetic resources and making them available.
- The recipient has the human resources and management systems needed to maintain the plant genetic resources and can demonstrate conformity with agreed scientific and technical standards of management.
- The facilities in which the collection is maintained are adequate to ensure long-term conservation.

The funds provided under the Long-Term Grant Agreements are committed to the support of two primary roles of globally focused genebanks. The first is the custodianship role, ensuring the conservation and availability of germplasm. The second role provides a broader set of services for developing a global system, including filling gaps in the collections, improving provision of information about accessions, promoting use, and rationalizing services within the global system.

2008 Progress

The Trust provided long-term funding for 13 crops. These grants were all made out to the international in-trust collections managed by the Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

In 2008, the Trust signed an agreement with CIMMYT, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, to provide long-term support for the wheat collection. The groundwork was also laid for the Trust's first agreement with a non-CGIAR institute, which should be in place early in 2009. An additional long-term grant was signed with the Nordic Genetic Resource Centre for operation and maintenance of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault.



Grant outcomes

During 2008, the Trust received very encouraging feedback from our partner institutes. In three cases, the long-term grants from the Trust have inspired significant contributions from the Centres themselves, which have established their own endowment funds (currently worth approximately USD 15.3 million) to supplement the funds they receive from the Trust's endowment. Other Centres have pledged core funding to match the Trust funds and in 2008, USD 3.4 million was provided through the long-term grant agreements to match the Trust's USD 1.8 million.

In 2008 we received the first round of reports from the grants given in 2007. These provide a baseline from which the Trust can monitor improved performance within the genebanks. Having data on the initial conditions, prior to the Trust's funding, means it is possible to measure progress accurately and build a picture of the impact of the Trust.

The first progress reports tell us that the Trust funding has allowed the Institutes to meet critical operational and upgrading needs for the crop collections held in-trust. For example, the funds have contributed to the regeneration of aging collections, thus securing seed stocks for viability monitoring and germplasm distribution.

In addition, Trust funds have been used for ensuring safety duplication of the collections at a second



international genebank and at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. These operations take time, and we expect to see a significant reduction in backlogs for regeneration, characterisation, safety duplication, and viability testing over the next few years.

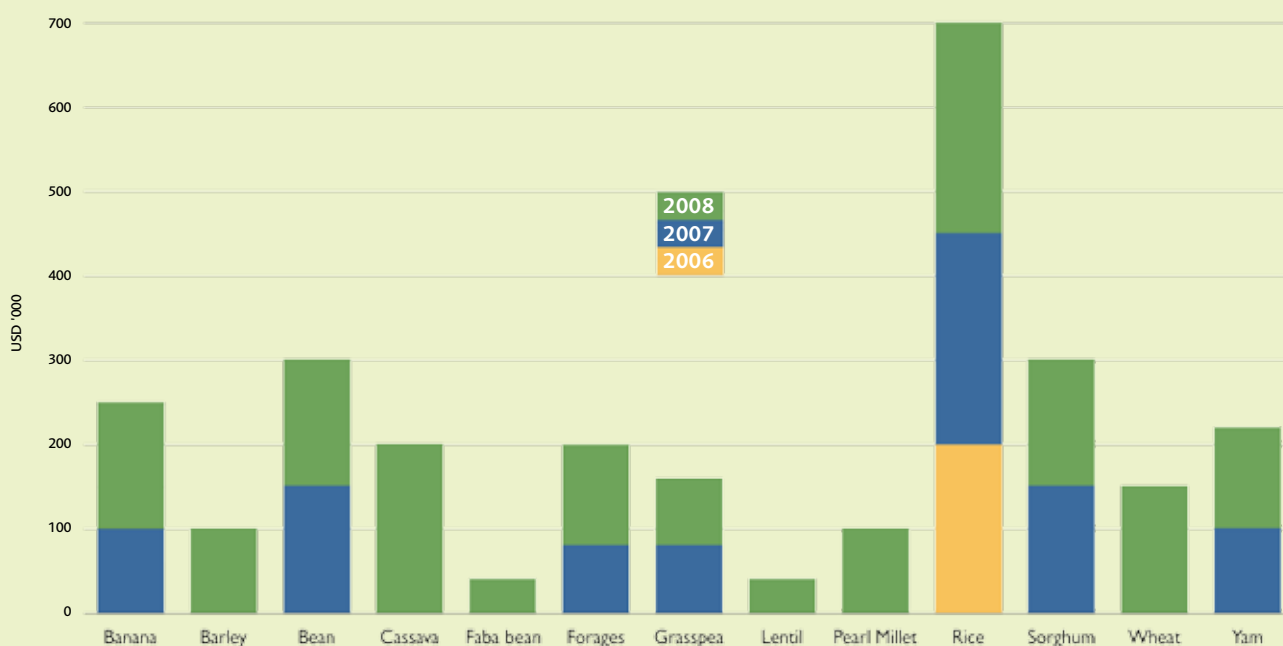
Securing the International Rice Collection

THE TRUST'S FIRST LONG-TERM GRANT AGREEMENT was signed with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines in 2006. Trust support to IRRI helps conserve their extensive collection of rice - by far the most important in the world - by contributing to the less glamorous but most essential elements of conserving such a collection, i.e. the routine operations for conservation, basic characterization and facilitating use of the rice collection. The grant covers some 25%, and under the agreement IRRI has also committed to set aside matching funding for a further 50%, of the basic operating costs of the genebank.

With Trust funding, IRRI's Genetic Resources Center was able to retain key staff in permanent positions (previously hired temporarily and trained under a 3 year contract with the World Bank) to upgrade the genebank and eliminate processing backlogs. With these additional permanent staff, it is now able to undertake all its routine operations without building up processing backlogs. As a result, all accessions with orthodox seed are securely conserved in long-term storage both in IRRI and in the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins USA; 70% have been deposited in Svalbard, and IRRI is now completely up to date with viability monitoring, regeneration and distribution.



Long-Term Grants by Year and Crop



Long-Term Grants by Year and Crop (USD '000)

YEAR	Banana	Barley	Bean	Cassava	Faba bean	Forages	Grasspea	Lentil	Pearl Millet	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Yam
2008	150	100	150	200	40	120	80	40	100	250	150	150	120
2007	100	0	150	0	0	80	80	0	0	250	150	0	100
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0



Svalbard Global Seed Vault

THE GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST is promoting a global system for the efficient and effective conservation of crop diversity. And all good systems need a back-up. However, very few systems have a back-up as secure as the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, dubbed the "Doomsday Vault" or "Noah's Ark for seeds" by the media.

The Seed Vault was built into a mountainside on the island of Spitsbergen, Norway. At the end of a 120 meter tunnel lie three rooms, surrounded by rock and permafrost. Here, a temperature of -10 to -20 degrees Celsius is maintained by drawing in the Arctic air from outside. Should this mechanism fail, the frozen rock surrounding the Vault ensures that the temperature never rises above -3.5 degrees Celsius. This unique location guarantees that the seeds will remain safe even in the face of equipment failure or a larger catastrophe.

The Vault is managed in partnership between the Trust, NordGen and the Government of Norway. Construction of the Vault was funded entirely by the Norwegian government, who also contribute an annual sum towards the Vault's operation. The Trust contributed USD 150,000 in 2008 for operational costs and has committed to giving at least USD 125,000 annually. Through its partnership with the United Nations Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Trust also provides financial assistance for the preparation and shipment of seeds to the Vault from genebanks in developing countries and from the CGIAR centres.



The Seed Vault was officially opened on February 26th, 2008, with a huge attendance by the international press. News teams from around the world followed the official opening of the Vault in Svalbard. At least 22 TV, radio and newspaper teams travelled to Svalbard for the opening ceremony, including ABC News, Associated Press, Agence France-Presse, BBC News, CNN International, *Financial Times*,

Nature, NBC News, *Le Figaro*, RAI TV and Reuters. On the opening day itself, more than 400 news stories were published or aired on television in North America alone, including broadcasts on *CBS 60 Minutes*, *ABC World News*, *ABC's Good Morning America*, NBC's *The Today Show*, and *CBS Evening News*, reaching millions of people. Interest in the Trust's work sky-rocketed, website hits reached 40,000 in the month of February alone, all enabling the Trust to promote its mission to a wide international audience. A *Japan Times* editorial described the seed vault as one of the "smartest measures we can take to safeguard future generations and one that all governments should be prepared to support", *Time* magazine similarly named the Seed Vault the sixth best invention of 2008. These and similar positive reviews continue to draw new audiences to the Trust website, raising awareness of crop diversity's role in securing food production in face of increasing pressures.

Back Up

In 2008, 15 institutes deposited duplicates of their collections in the Vault, which now holds critical samples of more than 3,200 species of crops. By the end of 2008, the Vault held 320,553 unique seed accessions – of which 241,495 were deposited with assistance from the Trust.

Safety First

DURING LATE 2007 AND EARLY 2008, KENYA EXPERIENCED ethnic tension and riots following general elections. Despite the protests and violence, Kenya was one of three developing countries that sent seed accessions to Svalbard for the Seed Vault's official opening in February 2008. Pakistan similarly experienced civil unrest following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto, while the third developing country depositing seeds for the Vault's opening, the Philippines, had lost significant parts of their collections in a typhoon in 2006. These three countries deposited key accessions from their national collections in the Seed Vault.

By acknowledging the increased need to preserve vital but vulnerable natural resources amidst conflict and natural disasters, these three countries exemplify the rationale behind the Seed Vault and how it will keep precious resources safe even through periods of turbulence, war or natural disasters.



Governance

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IS THE TRUST'S PRINCIPAL DECISION-MAKING BODY.

The members of the Executive Board were elected by the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Trust's Donors' Council (see Annex 2 for the list of members). The Executive Board met twice in Rome during 2008, in April and November.

The designated annual meeting is held in the last quarter of each year where the budget and work programme for the following year is approved. In 2008 it was agreed that an additional meeting in the first quarter of the year be convened on an "as needs" basis.

During the 2008 meetings, Members discussed and took action on a number of strategic issues and also took the opportunity to consolidate as a Board and set aside a one-day retreat devoted to the discussion and analysis of major strategic issues facing the Trust. Key outputs for the year included:

- Approving a standard "Report Card and Dashboard" for monitoring the progress of key Trust activities against agreed targets - at the crop level - at each meeting
- Approving a Risk Assessment Process (see Annex 1) for assessing the key risks and opportunities facing the Trust at each meeting
- Approving the 2009 work plan and budget
- Approving key strategic documents, including the Fund Disbursement Strategy
- Reviewing new future programmatic initiatives

- Undertaking the first Board self assessment and analysing the performance results
- Positioning the Trust to minimise the impacts of the global financial crisis on the Trust Endowment fund
- Presenting its second Report to the Governing Body
- Inviting the Secretary of the International Treaty as a second observer to the Board

The meeting Agendas and full set of business papers can be found on the Trust website at <http://www.croptrust.org/main/board.php?itemid=78>

Donors' Council

The role of the Donors' Council is to advise the Executive Board on fundraising and other financial matters related to the activities of the Trust, to provide a forum for the expression of the views of donors on the operation of the Trust, and to provide financial oversight of the operations of the Trust. In fulfilling its role, the Donors' Council met in Rome in November 2008 to review the 2009 annual budget and consider the Fund Disbursement Strategy. The Council endorsed the strategy and forwarded advice to the Executive Board. The Donors' Council Chair and one other Council member also attended the fourth Executive Board meeting in November 2008. In addition, the first formal joint session between the Donors' Council and Executive Board was convened in Rome in November 2008. The meeting presented an opportunity to discuss issues relevant to both parties, including challenges and opportunities facing the Trust.

Governing Body of the International Treaty

Providing the backdrop to the Trust's mission is an international consensus on the importance of the conservation of plant genetic resources. A demonstration of this consensus is provided in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, for which the Trust operates as an "essential element" of the Funding Strategy of this Treaty, in relation to the *ex situ* conservation and availability of plant genetic resources.

The Treaty requires parties to "*cooperate to promote the development of an efficient and sustainable system of ex situ conservation*". It further calls for international

cooperation to enhance international activities to promote, inter alia, the conservation, evaluation and documentation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The Trust is actively contributing to building the effective and sustainable global system which the Treaty asks for, as described in the Global System section of this report.

The Trust and the Governing Body of the Treaty concluded a formal Relationship Agreement at the first meeting of the Governing Body, in Madrid in June 2006. Pursuant to this Agreement, the Executive Board submitted its second Annual Report and its Fund Disbursement Strategy to the Governing Body for consideration at the third meeting. The Executive Board of the Trust also invited the Secretary of the Treaty to sit as a second observer to the Board. Informally, staff from the Trust met with and advised staff from the Treaty Secretariat on a number of programmatic issues including fundraising, information management and protocols for managing and monitoring grant disbursement.



A. Proto / FAO



Communications

2008 WAS A PHENOMENALLY SUCCESSFUL YEAR in terms of the scale and quality of press coverage achieved. The opening of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault attracted unprecedented amounts of media attention to the work of the Trust, reaching millions of people worldwide (see Svalbard Global Seed Vault section). It is worth noting that while the Vault provided an entry point for many journalists, it was used to lead people into the broader issue and the wider work of the Trust. The coverage achieved was therefore very useful for elevating awareness of the Trust's mission.

Website

The website continues to be the Trust's most important communications tool. It provides information on all programme activities as well as news on crop diversity and its significance. The website has developed as the Trust's programme has expanded, and the Trust continues to develop innovative ways of engaging people in the importance of its mission. For example, a new promotional video for the Trust was launched on the homepage, drawing attention to the Trust's role in securing future food production in the face of high-profile threats.

Website traffic saw a significant increase this year. Visits nearly doubled, with monthly averages increasing from 9,700 visits last year to 16,000 in 2008, helped enormously by the extensive media coverage following the opening of the Seed Vault. Just in the four days around the opening, the website received 20,000 visits.

Crop Diversity Topics

Executive Director Cary Fowler regularly provides accessible and engaging articles, Crop Diversity Topics, on a range of topics relating to crop diversity. The Crop Topics are distributed as an electronic newsletter and are intended to provide insight into the various ways in which crop diversity affects human life; how it has shaped humankind and how we continue to shape it through the different lives we lead.

In 2008, four crop topics were distributed:

- **Food Crisis Déjà Vu** – on the threat of another "World Food Crisis"
- **Tulip Prices and Food Crises** – on the need to increase food supply in order to lower prices
- **Sirens** – on the need for further investments in agriculture in the face of food crisis
- **Shooting for the Moon** – on having a goal oriented strategy and aiming to secure crop diversity, forever

Press Coverage

Two press releases were issued by the Trust in 2008. The first covered the deposit of 100 million seeds for the opening of the Seed Vault in February. Coverage is reported in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault section of the report.

The second press release focused on scientists searching for climate-proof traits in crops and was widely covered.

Further information is provided in Annex 4.





Finance and Investment

FUNDS RECEIVED FOR THE TRUST'S ENDOWMENT FUND are invested in accordance with the Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board. With funding provided by Switzerland the Trust also retains the services of an Independent Financial Advisor to assist with all aspects of investment management including providing advice on the ethical policies adopted by the Trust.

In 2008 the Organization became 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 19,669,569 were received for the endowment fund. As at December 31, 2008 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, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syngenta A.G., United Kingdom and the United States.

The market value of the endowment fund portfolio at December 31, 2008 stood at USD 82,476,280. The global financial crisis in 2008 resulted in significant market turbulence and an extraordinary downturn in the stock market that saw the S&P 500 record a decline of 38.5% for the year. The Trust investment portfolio reported a loss in market value for the year of USD 20,175,392 (19%), compared to a growth of 12 % in 2007. The total amount of the portfolio has not suffered significantly as there continues to be an inflow of donations, and the spend rate is relatively small.

The Investment Objectives and Policies of the Trust permit the annual withdrawal of up to 4.5% of the average market value of the fund over the previous six quarters, however during the year approximately 2.8% was withdrawn and the balance was retained in the fund. The investment strategy of the Trust, given the current climate, is to remain highly diversified, both in terms of type of investment and style of investing. At year-end approximately 40% of the endowment fund was held in an actively managed fund across a wide variety of asset classes, 30% was passively managed across market places and the remainder was held in cash and cash equivalents. The strategy remains under constant review by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board. In the future it is foreseen that there will be multiple asset managers each specializing in a particular asset class.



G. Bizzari / FAO



©FAO/Giulio Napolitano / FAO

Fundraising

A MAJOR STEP FORWARD IN FUTURE US Government fundraising was the recognition of the importance of the Trust's work, in the 2008 US Farm Bill. This Bill authorized USD 60 million in funding for the Global Crop Diversity Trust over the years 2008 to 2012. The Trust also made good progress toward fulfilling this funding authorization through the appropriations process. In addition, the Trust was awarded a USD 1 million grant for operational support from USAID.

Spain became a donor to the Trust for the first time, providing a contribution of EUR 1 million to the endowment fund.

Norway increased their contribution to the Trust by agreeing to fund an Associate Professional Officer position.

This year, we also saw several contributions from foundations. The Trust received USD 1 million from the



Mitch / FAO

Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust to support the conservation of beans, rice and vegetables. Other foundation donations include USD 20,000 from The Gordon J. Hammersley Foundation and USD 5,000 from the Sam Spiegel Foundation.

The Trust experienced an increase in individual giving this year, as a direct result of the surge in publicity surrounding the opening of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. Individual donations came to more than USD 63,000, for which the Trust is very grateful.

2008 saw a strong level of payments against pledges, increasing the cumulative total contributions received by USD 42 million, to just over USD 119 million.



Marl Henley / Panos Pictures



Annexes



Annex 1 Risk Statement

D. Cavagnaro

Global Crop Diversity Trust Board Statement on Risk Management and Internal Controls 2008

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 location of the Trust's activities, and are dynamic as the environment in which the Trust operates changes. They represent the potential for loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, human factors, or external 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 (and therefore relevant) fund disbursement and allocation of scientific efforts towards building a global system;
- maintenance of reputation as an essential element of the funding strategy of The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and of integrity;
- momentum in building the endowment;
- liquidity of funds for programme needs;
- efficient transaction processing;
- maintenance of assets including information assets;
- recruitment, retention and effective utilization of qualified and experienced leadership and staff; and
- proper execution of legal, fiduciary and agency responsibilities.

Risk mitigation strategies include the maintenance of systems of internal control 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 business environmental scans, clear policies and accountabilities, transaction approval frameworks, financial and management reporting and the monitoring of metrics which are designed to highlight 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, including review as a standing item on the Agenda of every Executive Board meeting. The implementation of risk management during 2008 has been reviewed by the Board with Trust management. The Board views risk management as an ongoing process and is satisfied with the progress made.

Margaret Catley-Carlson
Executive Board, Chair
November 2008

Annex 2 Members of the Executive Board 2008

D. Cavagnato

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.

Vice-Chair: Wangari Maathai (Kenya)

Professor Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and 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).

Lewis Coleman (USA)

Mr. Coleman was appointed President of DreamWorks Animation, a NYSE 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 Foundation's 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 lead director of Northrop Grumman Corporation. He also serves on several private company and civil boards including Conservation International. 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.

Sir Peter Crane (UK)

Professor Sir Peter Crane 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 in 2006 to become the John & Marion Sullivan University Professor at the University of Chicago.

Jorio Dauster (Brazil)

Ambassador Jorio 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.

Adel El-Beltagy (Egypt)

Prof. 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.

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.

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.

Karl Erik Olsson (Sweden)

Mr. Karl Erik Olsson is a former Minister of Agriculture of Sweden. A farmer by profession, he has served as an elected Member of Parliament in Sweden for twelve years and as a Member of the European Parliament for nine years.

Shivaji Pandey (India)

Dr Shivaji Pandey is currently Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO. He has worked for over 30 years in international agricultural research and development, serving as a scientist, Regional Representative for South America, Director of Maize Program, and Director of African Livelihoods Program at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico. At FAO, his Division leads work on increasing the production and quality of all food and non-food crops to enhance food security and livelihoods. The work of the Division includes conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, seed production, development and deployment of improved cultivars, use of appropriate agronomic practices, cropping systems, conservation agriculture, organic farming, and integrated pest management. International Treaties and Commissions such as ITPGRFA (International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture), GPA (Global Plan of Action), IPPC (International Plant Protection Commission), International Code of Conduct on Pesticides, and Rotterdam Convention also form parts of the Division's work. Dr Pandey has received a number of honours and awards, including D. Sc. from the Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (India), Fellowship to the American Society of Agronomy, Fellowship to the Crop Science Society of America, and special recognitions from the governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Vietnam. Dr Pandey has authored or co-authored over 150 publications.

**Mangala Rai (India)**

Dr. Mangala Rai is the Secretary of the Government of India's Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), and Director General of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR). He is Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics) and a Board Member of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). He has previously held positions as DDG (Crops) of ICAR, National Director of the National Agricultural Technology Project and Agriculture Commissioner for the Government of India. Dr. Rai has served as Board Member for CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center), and a Member of the Executive Council of the CGIAR.

Annex 3 Financial Statements

D. Cavagnaro

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Executive Board The 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, 2008 and 2007 and the statements of activities, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair representation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conduct our audits 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 and fair presentation 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 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Global Crop Diversity Trust as at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the results of its activities and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 7 to the financial statements which discloses change in market value of the Endowment Fund recorded in 2008, as reported in the Statement of Activities for the year.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Robertolololo

Roberto Lolato
Partner

Rome, Italy
April 17, 2009

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Perugia
Roma Torino Treviso Verona

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Sede Legale: Via Tortona, 25 – 20144 Milano Capitale Sociale: Euro 10.328.220,00 i.v.
Partita IVA/Codice Fiscale/Registro delle Imprese Milano n. 03049560166 – R.E.A. Milano n. 1720239



Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 USD	2007 USD
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Accounts Receivable	4		
Donor		-	105,153
Other		13,038,667	6,981,379
Prepaid Expenses		-	150,000
Total Current Assets		13,038,667	7,236,532
Non Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	22,529,192	2,302,318
Endowment Fund	7	59,947,088	82,678,944
Total Non Current Assets		82,476,280	84,981,262
TOTAL ASSETS		95,514,946	92,217,794
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	5		
Donor		7,442,583	4,767,913
Other		1,854,808	464,306
Total Current Liabilities		9,297,391	5,232,219
Non Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		9,297,391	5,232,219
Fund Balances			
Unrestricted		831,703	658,059
Temporarily Restricted		2,909,571	1,346,254
Permanently Restricted		82,476,280	84,981,262
Total Fund Balances	6	86,217,555	86,985,575
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES		95,514,946	92,217,794



Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 USD	2007 USD
INCOME & SUPPORT			
Investment Income			
Endowment Fund Gain/(Loss)		(20,172,392)	5,670,095
Investment Expenses Released		(184,374)	(173,090)
Interest Income		557,305	745,862
Net Investment Income		<u>(19,799,461)</u>	<u>6,242,867</u>
Contributions to Operational Fund			
Contributions to Operational and Fundraising Activities	8	1,014,149	1,569,896
Total Contributions to Operational Fund		<u>1,014,149</u>	<u>1,569,896</u>
Net Assets released from Restrictions			
From Capacity Building Fund		4,889,554	2,359,334
From Endowment Fund		2,375,090	1,139,400
Total Net Assets released from Restrictions		<u>7,264,644</u>	<u>3,498,734</u>
TOTAL INCOME & SUPPORT		(11,520,669)	11,311,497
GRANT EXPENSE			
Long-term Conservation Grants		1,841,100	1,049,100
Capacity Building & Other Grants		2,689,355	870,493
Conservation Strategies		7,862	88,886
Salaries & Benefits		1,832,260	1,251,593
External Review & Consultancies		-	102,713
Professional Services		294,187	101,483
Travel		65,889	34,465
Total Grant Expense		<u>6,730,654</u>	<u>3,498,734</u>
SUPPORTING EXPENSES			
Salaries & Benefits		515,189	441,859
Travel		89,372	67,707
Governance		80,330	102,937
Public Awareness & Communications		206,232	296,844
Professional Services		345,946	323,300
Facilities		137,424	70,000
Total Supporting Expenses	9	<u>1,374,494</u>	<u>1,302,647</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		8,105,148	4,801,381
Net Excess of Income & Support over Expenditure		(19,625,817)	6,510,116
Increase/(Decrease) in Restricted Funds:			
Capacity Building Fund			
Contributions	8	6,452,871	2,854,572
Released from Restrictions		(4,889,554)	(2,359,334)
Increase/(Decrease) in Capacity Building Fund		<u>1,563,317</u>	<u>495,238</u>
Endowment Fund			
Contributions		19,669,569	34,341,250
Released from Restrictions		(2,375,090)	(1,139,400)
Increase/(Decrease) in Endowment Fund		<u>17,294,479</u>	<u>33,201,850</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in Restricted Funds		18,857,796	33,697,087
Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balances		(768,020)	40,207,203
Fund Balances at Beginning of Period		86,985,575	46,778,372
Fund Balances at End of Period		<u>86,217,555</u>	<u>86,985,575</u>



Statement of Changes in Fund Balances for the year ended 31 December 2008

	2008 USD	2007 USD
RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES		
Endowment Fund		
Opening Balance	84,981,262	45,536,545
Donations/Contributions	19,669,569	34,341,250
Investment Income	557,305	745,862
Net Endowment Fund Gain/(Loss)	(20,356,766)	5,497,005
Amount Released	(2,375,090)	(1,139,400)
Closing Balance	<u>82,476,280</u>	<u>84,981,262</u>
Capacity Building Fund		
Opening Balance	1,346,254	851,016
Donations/Contributions	6,452,871	2,854,572
Amount Released	(4,889,554)	(2,359,334)
Closing Balance	<u>2,909,571</u>	<u>1,346,254</u>
UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCES		
Operational Fund		
Opening Balance	658,059	390,811
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	173,644	267,248
Closing Balance	<u>831,703</u>	<u>658,059</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>86,217,555</u>	<u>86,985,575</u>



Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2008

	2008 USD	2007 USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in Unrestricted Fund Balance	173,644	267,248
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(5,802,135)	(5,777,106)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	<u>4,065,173</u>	<u>5,017,120</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	(1,563,318)	(492,737)
CASH FLOWS FROM RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in Capacity Building Fund	1,563,317	495,238
Increase/(Decrease) in Endowment Fund	<u>20,226,874</u>	<u>2,299,312</u>
Net Cash Provided By Restricted Activities	21,790,192	2,794,550
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	20,226,874	2,301,813
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,302,318	506
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>22,529,192</u>	<u>2,302,318</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2008

1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (the Trust) 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 long-term conservation and availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture with a view to achieving global food security and sustainable agriculture. To do this, the Trust aims to raise an endowment fund of USD 260 million to support the development of a rational and efficient system for conserving crop diversity around the world.

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

Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd

A United States charitable organization, Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd, was established in August 2005 to further the mission of the Trust. The Corporation was established under section 501(c)(3) of the US Internal Revenue Code and will assist the Trust in informing the American people of the objectives and purposes of the Trust and raising US funding to support the mission of the Trust.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Since existing IFRS do not cover issues unique to not-for-profit organizations, the Trust has drawn from other widely used standards (such as SFAS 117 of US GAAP) 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 Endowment Fund

The endowment fund is a permanently restricted fund established 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. In accordance with IFRS 7, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined with reference to quoted market prices. Changes in the market value of the funds and interest earned are reported in the Statement of Activities in the year in which the change occurs. The investment objectives and policies permit the annual withdrawal of income of up to 4.5% of the average market value of the fund over the previous six quarters. The amount withdrawn is reported in the Statement of Activities as net assets released from restrictions.

2.3 Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are short-term liabilities reflecting amounts owed in respect of services received and grants payable during the year together with contributions received in advance from donors.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Funding managed by the Trust falls into three categories:

1. Endowment fund
2. Funds for various projects undertaken by the Trust, conservation strategies and capacity building grants
3. Funds to cover the operational and fundraising activities of the Trust

While some donors provide funds that may be applied to any category and activity at the discretion of the Trust, most donors allocate their funds to a specific category or categories. In certain cases, the Trust may receive funds that are either unrestricted for use within the category concerned or that are restricted or "earmarked" by the donor for a specific purpose or activity.

Unrestricted grants, received and pledged, are recognized as revenues when the conditions imposed by the donor have been substantially met or explicitly waived by the donor.

Restricted grants are recognized as revenue to the extent grant conditions have been met. Grants pledged but not yet received are accrued among receivables only to the extent expended.

Grants in kind are recorded at the fair value of the assets or services received, or the fair value of the liabilities satisfied.



Foreign currency transactions

The Trust conducts its operations in several currencies and maintains its accounting records in United States dollars. The financial statements are expressed in United States dollars solely for the purpose of summarizing the financial position and the results of activities.

All items in the Statement of Financial Position, where necessary, have been translated at market rates of exchange at year-end.

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

2.5 Expenditure

The costs of carrying out the projects undertaken by the Trust and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated between grant expenditure and supporting expenditure.

2.6 Fixed Assets

Office equipment and furniture are recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful life 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.

Equipment and furniture acquired through the use of restricted grants are recorded as assets, and are fully expensed and charged directly to the appropriate restricted project in the year of acquisition.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in banks denominated in US 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 22,529,192 (2007: USD 2,302,318) are reported as non-current assets. These funds are held with Intesa San Paolo, Italy.

The investment strategy of the Organization, given the current climate, is to remain highly diversified, both in terms of type of investment and style of investing. At year-end approximately 40% of the endowment fund was held in an actively managed fund across a wide variety of asset classes, 30% was passively managed across market places and the remainder was held in cash and cash equivalents. The Organization has chosen to maintain a high degree of liquidity given the current environment, it is important to remain consistent and disciplined and to avoid a situation where the Organization would have to fire-sell investments. The investment strategy will be kept under constant review by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board.



4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

All receivable balances are valued at their net realizable value.

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, Bioversity International and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), which are highly reputable international organizations. Total accounts receivable represent 13% 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. It may also pertain to claims for unrestricted grants promised or pledged provided that the conditions attached to the grants have already been met. There were no accounts receivable from donors at year-end (Dec 31, 2007: USD 105,153).

(B) Accounts Receivable – Other

	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Bioversity International		
Balance as at 1/1	6,036,599	(15,619)
Investment Income	1,624,686	475,224
Canada	973,520	1,844,456
Friends of Global Crop Diversity, Ltd	-	164,000
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	7,103,265	5,490,217
Grains Research & Development Corporation	1,701,622	400,428
Norway	-	200,000
Switzerland	70,000	30,000
Syngenta Foundation	-	25,000
United States	-	1,000,000
Expenditure	(5,578,518)	(3,577,107)
Accounts Receivable from Bioversity International	12,131,174	6,036,599
Food And Agriculture Organization of the UN		
Balance as at 1/1	944,780	428,924
Investment Income	-	436,615
Italy	-	689,096
Norway	29,131	-
Sweden	141,483	101,99
Other	27,822	25,024
Expenditure	(741,024)	(736,878)
Accounts Receivable from FAO	402,192	944,780
Other - Investment Fund Income	505,303	-
TOTAL	13,038,667	6,981,379

This balance relates mainly to amounts received by the host organizations, Bioversity International and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), on behalf of the Trust that have not yet been expended.



5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

(A) Accounts Payable - Donor

Accounts payable to donors includes unexpended funds received in advance for restricted projects. It may also include unrestricted grants received for which conditions have not yet been met.

Donor	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	6,643,102	4,619,384
Grains Research & Development Corporation	745,213	-
Norway	-	104,261
Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation	29,268	19,268
Syngenta Foundation	25,000	25,000
TOTAL	7,442,583	4,767,913

(B) Accounts Payable – Other

This balance consists of amounts payable at the year-end in respect of long-term conservation and capacity building grants. It also includes amounts payable in respect of supplies and services received during the year.

	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Grants Payable		
Long-term Conservation Grants	1,382,100	330,000
Capacity Building Grants	386,256	73,578
Total	1,768,356	403,578
Other		
Investment Management Fee	48,320	60,728
Consultancy Services	38,132	-
Total	86,452	60,728
TOTAL	1,854,808	464,306

6. FUND BALANCES

Resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into fund categories according to the activities or objectives specified by internal designation or by external restriction.

The Organization manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. Management information systems focus on significant issues and produce timely, accurate, complete and meaningful information to enable effective management of liquidity.



Unrestricted Fund

The operational fund contains unrestricted net assets representing unrestricted resources available to support the Organization's operations. The fund serves to provide working capital and financial stability for the Organization in the future. It comprises contributions received and expenditure incurred in respect of the operational and fundraising activities of the Trust. The operating surplus represents the excess of revenue over expenditures on operations for the year.

	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Balance as at 1/1	658,059	390,811
Operating Surplus	173,644	267,248
Balance as at 31/12	831,703	658,059

Temporarily Restricted Fund

The capacity building fund contains net assets that are temporarily restricted by donor-imposed stipulations or by internal designation. When the restriction expires due to accomplishing the stipulated purpose or through passage of time, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the Statement of Activities as net assets released from restrictions. The fund comprises contributions received or allocated and expenditure incurred in respect of projects, conservation strategies, capacity building and long-term grants and related program expenditure.

	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Balance as at 1/1	658,059	390,811
Contributions	6,452,871	2,854,572
Expenditure	(4,889,554)	(2,359,334)
Balance as at 31/12	2,909,571	1,346,254



Permanently Restricted Fund

The permanently restricted endowment fund contains net assets which are subject to donor-imposed stipulations that they be maintained permanently by the Organization. The fund comprises contributions received for the endowment fund together with the related bank interest earned, changes in market value less management fees and income withdrawn during the year. Current year contributions to the fund are as follows (amounts in USD/000):

Donors Balance	Balance 31-12-07	Contributions	Other movements	Balance 31-12-08
Australia	9,240	1,834		11,074
Dupont/ Pioneer Hi-bred	1,000	-		1,000
Egypt	25	-		25
Ethiopia	25	-		25
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	7,500	-		7,500
Germany	4,159	1,886		6,045
India	50	-		50
International Seed Federation	30	-		30
Ireland	1,357	1,511		2,868
Norway	12,064	3,113		15,177
New Zealand	50	-		50
Spain	-	1,295		1,295
Sweden	11,887	-		11,887
Switzerland	9,978	284		10,262
Syngenta AG	1,000	-		1,000
United Kingdom	9,722	9,746		19,468
United States	5,000	-		5,000
Private	1	-		1
Interest Earned	963	-	557	1,520
Realized & unrealized gain on investment fund (change in market value) less management fees	14,124	-	(20,357)	(6,233)
Realized Gains	(3,193)	-	(2,375)	(5,568)
Total	84,981	19,670	(22,175)	82,476

Further detail can be found in Note 7.

7. ENDOWMENT FUND

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

The Trust opened its first Endowment Investment Fund with HSBC Asset Management (Europe) Limited in April 2005. Funds are invested in accordance with Investment Objectives and Policies approved by the Executive Board. In January 2007 the Trust hired an Independent Financial Advisor to assist the Trust in all areas of investment management including providing advice on the ethical policies adopted by the Trust. The contract will be funded for a period of three years (2007-2009) by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).



In 2008 the Organization became 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.

The Endowment Fund investments at year-end of USD 59,947,088 (2007: USD 82,678,944) 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 in the Statement of Activities in the year in which the change occurs.

The following schedule represents the composition of the market value of the investment fund as at December 31:

	Balance Dec. 31, 2008	Balance Dec. 31, 2007
Equities	26,560,136	27,412,276
Bonds	29,114,190	16,546,061
Hedge Funds	1,735,592	3,115,351
Real Estate	984,988	1,279,781
Cash	1,552,183	2,393,675
Total	59,947,088	50,747,144
Cash for Investment in ETFs	-	31,931,800
Total	59,947,088	82,678,944

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

	Note	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Balance as at 1/1		84,981,262	45,536,545
Contributions	1	19,669,569	34,341,250
Endowment Fund Gain/(Loss)	2	(20,356,765)	5,497,005
Income Released	3	(2,375,090)	(1,139,400)
Investment Income	4	557,305	745,862
Balance as at 31/12		82,476,280	84,981,262

Notes:

- Contributions were received from government agencies, private foundations and corporations. Further detail can be found in Note 6.
- The endowment fund gain/(loss) represents the change in market value of the fund and is reported in the Statement of Activities for the year.
- The Investment Objectives and Policies of the Trust permit the annual withdrawal of up to 4.5% of the average market value of the fund over the previous six quarters. During the year the Trust did not require the entire 4.5%, approximately 2.8% was withdrawn and the balance was retained in the fund.
- Investment income relates to amounts earned during the year from holding funds on fixed term deposit.



Investment Risk & Risk Management

The Organization invests in a professionally managed portfolio that contains equity, US corporate bonds, US government bonds, emerging market debt, US 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.

The investment strategy, given the current climate, is to remain highly diversified, both in terms of type of investment and style of investing. At year-end approximately 40% of the endowment fund was held in an actively managed fund across a wide variety of asset classes, 30% was passively managed across market places and the remainder was held in cash and cash equivalents. The actively managed fund is held in a custodian account with HSBC Asset Management (Europe) Limited. The investment return for the year was -29.17%. The performance of the total investment portfolio for 2008 has been quite good as compared with the benchmark and index with a decrease of about 19% since the start of the year. The total amount of the endowment fund has not suffered significantly as there continues to be an inflow of donations and the spend rate is relatively small.

Movements in interest rates within a bond portfolio and the inherent risk thereof are driven by changes in investor views on economies and individual issuers of interest rate sensitive securities. Price sensitivities of securities to changes in interest rates are 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 a marginal increase relative to the objective, and vice versa. 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.

For currency exposures within the fixed income portion of the portfolio, the predominant denomination is USD as dictated by the component indices all being referenced to the US fixed income markets. Thus, there is minimal currency risk against the base currency of the portfolio (USD) arising from the fixed income exposure.

For the global equities portion of the portfolio, the sensitivity of price change to the market (beta) is close to unity and hence percentage market moves would be similarly captured by the portfolio. Insofar as estimating volatility for the first six months of 2009, the wild swings seen over the past year makes accurate forecasting non-sensical and furthermore the extreme swings in equity market valuations intra-day reinforces low confidence in volatility forecasting.

It is expected that volatility in the equity portfolio will closely resemble that of the benchmark in absolute terms as the relative country and sector weightings are within 2% whereas at the stock level, the marginal difference between portfolio and index weight will be within 1%. Further, the portfolio will have a similar market capitalization structure to the benchmark, that is the portfolio is not significantly overweight large-cap or small-cap companies.

Subsequent Events

The market value of the endowment fund investments as at March 31, 2009 has not changed significantly as compared with the value reported at December 31, 2008.



8. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL, FUNDRAISING AND GRANT ACTIVITIES

Contributions were received during the year from the following donors:

	Bioversity International	FAO	Balance Dec 31, 2008
Canada	973,520	-	973,520
Gates Foundation/UN Foundation	5,010,776	68,771	5,079,547
Grains Research & Development Corporation	875,157	-	875,157
Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust	200,000	-	200,000
Norway	104,261	5,230	109,491
Sweden	-	141,483	141,483
Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation	60,000	-	60,000
Other	-	27,822	27,822
Total	7,223,714	243,306	7,467,020
Contributions to Operational and Fundraising Activities			1,014,149
Contributions to Capacity Building Fund			6,452,871
Total			7,467,020

9. GRANT AND SUPPORTING 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 costs are charged back to the Trust at cost plus overhead.

Grant expenditure significantly increased in 2008 as work increased on the Global System Project, a four-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, fababean, forages, grasspea, lentil, pearl millet, rice, sorghum, wheat and yam were supported in 2008.

During the year the Trust retained the services of a government affairs company in Washington DC to assist with the process of securing funding from US government sources. The Trust also intensified its efforts to raise the profile of the Organization and its mission. Professional services expenditure includes the investment fund management fee, which will continue to increase as the value of the fund grows. It also includes the fee for the Independent Financial Advisor who provides advice to the Trust on all aspects of investment management. This contract will be funded for a period of three years (2007-2009) by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

Annex 4 2008 Media Coverage

D. Cavagnaro

The following is a selection of the media outlets the Trust appeared in 2008.

ABC News (USA)	EU Observer (Belgium)	Notimex (Mexico)
ABC (Spain)	Europa Press (Spain)	NTB (Norway)
Adresseavisen (Norway)	Financial Times (UK)	O Globo (Brazil)
Aftenposten (Norway)	Folha de São Paulo (Brazil)	Once Noticias (Mexico)
Aftonbladet (Sweden)	France 2 TV (France)	Ottawa Citizen
Agence France-Presse	Fremover (Norway)	PBS (USA)
Agencia EFE (Spain)	Globe & Mail (Canada)	Philippines Inquirer Online
Al Jazeera	Herald Sun (Australia)	Planen Azul (Mexico)
Arte TV – France	Hindustan Times (India)	Radio Netherlands
ARD (Germany)	Hürriyet (Turkey)	Radio Programas del Peru (Peru)
Associated Press	Il Sole 24 Ore (Italy)	Rai TV (Italy)
Australian Associated Press	Independent (Ireland)	Reuters
BBC News	Independent Television Network (UK)	SciDev (US)
BBC Radio 4	International Herald Tribune	Scientific American (USA)
Berliner Zeitung (Germany)	IRIN News	Seattle Times (USA)
Berlingkse Tidende (Denmark)	Irish Times (Ireland)	Sky News (UK)
Blic (Serbia)	Ken Radio (South Korea)	Süddeutsche Zeitung (Germany)
Business Day (South Africa)	Kenyan Broadcasting Corporation (Kenya)	Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)
Canadian Press	L'Express (France)	Tages Anzeiger (Switzerland)
CBC (Canada)	La Jornada (Mexico)	Terra España (Spain)
CBS News (USA)	La Prensa (Nicaragua)	The Australian
CNN	La Repubblica (Italy)	The East African (Kenya)
Cosmos Magazine	La Voie Agricole (Canada)	The Financial Express (India)
CTV (Canada)	Le Figaro (France)	The Guardian (UK)
Daily Mail (UK)	Les Echos (France)	The Herald (Scotland)
Daily Telegraph (Australia)	Le Matin (Switzerland)	The Hindu (India)
Daily Telegraph (UK)	Mail & Guardian (South Africa)	The Independent (UK)
Deutsche Welle Radio (Germany)	National Geographic	The Japan Times
Développement durable le journal (France)	National Public Radio (US)	The Scotsman
Die Welt (Germany)	Nationen (Norway)	The Sun (UK)
Die Zeit (Germany)	Nature	The Times (UK)
Discovery Channel	NBC (USA)	Time Magazine
El Diario Montañes (Spain)	News24 (South Africa)	Times of India (India)
El Economista Online (Spain)	New Scientist (UK)	USA Today
El Financiero (Mexico)	New York Times	Vancouver Sun (Canada)
El Mundo (Spain)	New Zealand Herald	Volkskrant (Netherlands)
El País (Spain)	Newsweek	Wall Street Journal
El Tiempo (Colombia)	Nordlys (Norway)	Washington Post
El Watan (Algeria)	NorwayPost (Norway)	ZDF (Germany)
Environment Times (UK)		

Annex 5 Staff

D. Cavagnato

Full-time staff

- **Anne Clyne** - Director of Finance
- **Layla Daoud** - Project Officer, Global System Project
- **Cary Fowler** - Executive Director
- **Suzy Gemma** - Programme Assistant, Global System Project
- **Luigi Guarino** - Senior Science Coordinator, Global System Project
- **Colin Khoury** - Scientific Assistant, Global System Project
- **Julian Laird** - Director of Development and Communications
- **Charlotte Lusty** - Scientist
- **Godfrey Mwila** - Programme Scientist
- **Hang Nguyen** - Programme Assistant
- **Melly Pereira** - Personal Assistant to Executive Director
- **Britta Skagerfält** - Associate Professional Officer
- **Anna Stolyarskaya** - Finance Assistant
- **Jane Toll** - Project Manager, Global System Project
- **Kem Turner** - Programme Assistant, Global System Project
- **Kijo Waruhiu** - Associate Scientist, Global System Project
- **Mellissa Wood** - Director of Programme Development

Part-time staff

- **Sophie Mannhardt** - Programme Assistant (80%)
- **Gerald Moore** - Legal Advisor
- **Kerri Wright Platais*** - Senior Program Officer
- **Bert Visser*** - Honorary Fellow

*Not Rome based



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

