



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



Annual Report 2011



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



Crop diversity is the raw material for improving and adapting crops to meet all future challenges.

G.M.B. Akash/LUZphoto

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Olivier Asselin/FAO

The Trust is the sole organization, worldwide, seeking to secure crop diversity forever.

Introduction

WE STARTED 2011 WITH NO OFFICIAL LONG-TERM HOME, and so in June the Board met to consider very generous offers from three countries to host the headquarters of the Trust. We were delighted to choose Bonn, Germany for several reasons. The German government offered excellent accommodation and financial support, in a city which is becoming a major pole of the UN system and which, in particular, is developing an impressive and highly relevant cluster of organizations related to climate change, most visibly the headquarters of the UNFCCC.



Particularly important for the Board, however, was the commitment to provide high level political leadership for the Trust's fundraising. We know that we cannot reach our targets alone, and it is precisely this kind of assistance and leadership which is required. As partnerships and collaborations are so vital, it is therefore also a source of satisfaction that during the year ours strengthened and multiplied, as you will read, with new grants signed and the major 10-year programme of work on crop wild relatives getting underway.



Amid the many positive statistics to be found in this report, one number should stand out as an alarming reminder of the urgency of this work. We have regenerated - essentially rescued - over 74,000 accessions as part of a programme that has been characterized as the largest biological rescue ever. Yet over 12,000 accessions were already dead when we came to try to regenerate them. Those accessions have taken with them the options for the future that they represented, their potential wasted, and it is a timely reminder that diversity will continue to be lost until we achieve our mission.

Our work is therefore both long-term and a race against the clock. As ever, we are immensely grateful to our donors who have responded to this urgent need, and whose generosity has made possible the achievements you will read about in these pages.

MARGARET CATLEY-CARLSON
CHAIR

CARY FOWLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The Trust currently provides in perpetuity support to 20 crop collections worldwide.

Highlights

Successfully regenerated 74,410 threatened accessions (61,969 seed and 12,441 vegetative accessions), thereby ensuring their viability and availability for future generations.

Supported the deposit of 22,140 samples from national collections at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault for safety back-up. Since it opened its doors for deposits in February 2008 the Vault has accepted deposits on 15 occasions, and now holds 716,523 samples.

Signed new agreements for in-perpetuity support to the conservation and availability of two new crop collections. Agreements were signed for the sweet potato collection maintained at the International Potato Centre (CIP) in Peru, and the chickpea collection at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India.

Partnered with Vavilov Institute in Russia to upgrade its documentation system, including the digitization of catalogues and field books. Vavilov Institute is one of the oldest and most important genebanks in the world.

Launched, in partnership with USDA, the GRIN-Global system, a genebank management software. The system is freely

available to genebanks worldwide, and can operate in multiple languages.

Commenced activities on a major 10-year initiative to collect, conserve and promote the use of the wild relatives of 26 crops of major importance to food security.

Selected Bonn, Germany, as a permanent headquarters location following detailed analysis of country offers presented to the Executive Board. Following the selection, the Trust initiated headquarter negotiations with German officials.

Held two Executive Board meetings in Rome, Italy, and in Bonn, Germany, and the annual meeting of the Donors' Council in Rome, Italy.

Elected two new Executive Board Members: Professor Klaus Töpfer from Germany, who will begin his term in 2012, and Ambassador Tim Fischer from Australia, to begin his term in 2013.

Presented the Trust's work programme at the fourth meeting of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Bali, Indonesia.



The Global System

THE MISSION OF THE TRUST is to ensure that crop diversity continues to be available to underpin the world's food security. Our aim is to support the availability of globally important collections of crop diversity, in perpetuity, through an endowment. An infrastructure is needed to make this happen, as well as resources; a global system for the conservation of crop diversity that is rational, effective and efficient. Once such a system is in place, the Trust's endowment will be able to sustain it forever.

The Trust's short-term project work contributes to building this global system. The system must have material in it that is alive, properly duplicated and easily available, conserved in a cost-efficient way, and evaluated so that its potential for crop improvement is known. The Trust does not support conservation for the sake of conservation – all its efforts are geared to improving and enhancing the ability of farmers, plant breeders and others to access and use the widest possible range of well-conserved diversity. To help achieve this, the Trust is also working to improve the management and use of information about the varieties held by genebanks.

Since 2007, the Trust's project work has been supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in partnership with the United Nations Foundation and by the Grains Research and Development Corporation of Australia. Activities have been carried out in partnership with 143 institutes in 88 countries and have focused on the regeneration and safety duplication of threatened diversity, on the evaluation of diversity, on research on the conservation of vegetatively propagated crops and on building information systems. 2011 was the last year of work for many of these projects.

In 2011 the Trust also began work on a new 10-year initiative on crop wild relatives. Funded by the Government of Norway, this initiative will collect diversity of the wild relatives of 26 major crops not yet in genebanks, secure that diversity for the long term, and prepare it for use in breeding programmes around the world focusing on adapting these crops to climate change. This work will therefore introduce a range of new and exciting adaptive options for agriculture that might otherwise have been lost, whilst helping protecting threatened biodiversity.



This map shows all countries, crops and activities in which work is being carried out with funding from the Trust. To explore the interactive map online, please visit: www.croptrust.org/main/crop-map.

Below are selected highlights of these major initiatives:

Rescue of threatened crop diversity

A global conservation system is not worthy of the name if the material which it is meant to make available is dead. This is the all too stark rationale for placing the rescue, regeneration and safety duplication of threatened, unique collections of crop diversity at the very heart of the activities supported by the Trust over the past five years. The challenges to addressing this were numerous, from administrative hurdles to the weather, but perhaps the biggest, and alas insurmountable, challenge was the discovery that a significant amount of material targeted for regeneration was in fact already dead (12,255, or 13% of accessions). This loss underlined the importance and the urgency of the work of the Trust.

The regeneration targeted 95,000 accessions in 246 collections of 22 crops. It involved partnerships with 86 institutes in 77 different countries. 74,410 accessions (61,969 seed and 12,441 vegetative accessions) were successfully regenerated.



PROTECTING OUR FOOD FROM THREATS TO CROP DIVERSITY

Threats to crop diversity come in all forms, from dramatic catastrophes to a slow, invisible demise due to neglect; protecting against such threats is vital for food security and the fight against global hunger.

A vivid example of the varied nature of threats to genebanks occurred when unrest in Egypt led to the looting of the Egyptian Desert Gene Bank in North Sinai. At the Desert Gene Bank, home to a prized collection of fruit and medicinal plants, looters stole equipment, destroyed the facility's cooling system, and ruined data that represented more than a decade of research. Fortunately, at least some diversity was safely duplicated at the Millennium Seed Bank, Kew. Meanwhile, the Global Crop Diversity Trust continues to fight plans to bulldoze the field collections at Russia's Pavlovsk Experimental Station, Europe's most important collection of fruits and berries, to make way for a housing development.

However, the most common threat to genebanks, and the crop diversity they contain, is lack of funding - even short-term breaks in funding can lead to cutbacks in basic maintenance and the loss of unique varieties. The Trust's endowment is addressing this threat, and has already signed 20 'in perpetuity' funding partnerships with globally important genebanks around the world.

THREATENED CROP DIVERSITY RESCUED WITH FUNDING FROM THE TRUST

| Crop | Total accessions regenerated |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Aroids | 1331 |
| Banana | 1908 |
| Barley | 3531 |
| Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i>) | 4326 |
| Breadfruit | 7 |
| Cassava | 1691 |
| Chickpea | 1361 |
| Coconut | 5 |
| Cowpea and other <i>Vigna</i> | 3175 |
| Faba Bean | 917 |
| Finger and minor millets | 1764 |
| Grasspea | 1481 |
| Lentil | 1250 |
| Maize | 8353 |
| Pearl millet | 1527 |
| Pigeon pea | 358 |
| Potato | 1468 |
| Rice | 13591 |
| Sorghum | 7177 |
| Sweet potato | 3025 |
| Wheat | 12552 |
| Yam | 3616 |

Svalbard Global Seed Vault

Of all the Trust activities, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault has received the most public attention. Since its inauguration, the Vault has been covered by almost every significant global media outlet, and has been featured in films, novels and cartoons. It has also recently been honored with its own stamp by the government of Norway (see image). The Vault is the ultimate safety back-up for the world's genebanks, and national and international collections have already deposited a huge number of seeds here in the short time since the Vault was built.



Since it opened its doors in February 2008, the Vault has accepted deposits on 15 occasions. By the end of 2011, the Vault held a total of 716,523 accessions, of which the deposit of 540,353 was funded by the Trust (almost 73,939 this past year alone). The Trust and our CGIAR partners are on course to meet the target of 75% of the total holdings of international collections to be held in Svalbard by the end of 2012. The full list of deposits can be found on the Vault's website (<http://www.nordgen.org/sgsv/>).



YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY

Celebrating its third anniversary in 2011, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault continues to provide the ultimate protection for seeds from around the world. Containing the world's most diverse collection of crop diversity, the Vault continued to capture global media attention as crops arrived for conservation and safe-keeping.

Some crop varieties deposited are unique not only in their genetic make-up, but also in the story they have to tell.

Some highlights include:

- Peruvian desert lima bean variety on the verge of extinction, rescued by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).
- Rare seeds from 74 desert legume species collected from 10 countries sent by the University of Arizona.
- Wild relatives of the tomato from Peru and the Galapagos Islands, used to breed tomatoes high in lycopene (an antioxidant) and beta-carotene (a source of Vitamin A) sent by USDA.

In 2011, seeds also travelled further than ever before to be deposited to the Vault. The first shipment from Australia contained 301 pea and 42 chickpea traditional farmers' varieties, some of which are now considered to be very rare.

Upgrading

This work focuses on the large, diverse, historically important, internationally recognized collections held by three institutes: the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) in Costa Rica, the World Vegetable Centre (AVRDC) in Taiwan and the N.I. Vavilov Institute (VIR) in Russia. The aim is to improve processes and overcome backlogs in essential operations, and thereby strengthen the part these collections can play in the global conservation system.

CATIE has completed the planned regeneration of seed and field collections, and in some cases exceeded proposed targets. Particularly significant is the establishment of the peach palm collection *in vitro*. In addition, through an inventory carried out during the project, it was discovered that some 200 coffee accessions were represented solely by one tree – these now have been regenerated and a duplicate of the coffee “core” collection has been sent to the USA for safety duplication in cryopreservation. In 2011, a new project to regenerate 1,000 accessions of tomato, cucurbits and peppers was initiated.

The World Vegetable Centre (AVRDC), has completed the regeneration of 7,098 accessions. Characterization data is being uploaded into the genebank's information system, to be accessible to all interested users.

For more than one hundred years VIR has been a worldwide leader in plant genetic resources conservation and use. Its



globally important collection contains 320,000 accessions of 2,532 species in 425 genera and 155 botanical families. For a number of crops, the VIR collection is among the most extensive in the world. However, much of the invaluable evaluation data and information collected over the last century is available only in hard copy. In 2011, with complementary funds from Syngenta AG, the Trust partnered with VIR to upgrade its documentation system, including the digitization of catalogues and field books.

Cryopreservation

The diversity of most of the world's crops can be conserved over long periods simply by drying seeds

and storing them under cold conditions. However, crops such as potato, sweet potato, breadfruit, cassava, yams, coconut and banana either do not routinely produce seed or their seeds react disastrously to drying. These crops have to be conserved as plants in the field or as plantlets in tissue culture. A cost-effective way of providing a long-term back-up to such collections is by keeping tissues at extremely low temperatures in liquid nitrogen, an approach called cryopreservation.

In partnership with Bioversity International, the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven in Belgium (KULeuven), and India's National Bureau for Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), the Trust is supporting the cryopreservation of approximately 200 banana accessions. By the end of 2011, 150 accessions of banana have been cryopreserved (26 of which have been sent from India). The remaining 50 accessions are expected to be completed in 2012.



Data Management

To assist developing country genebanks to better manage their collections, the Trust has been working with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop GRIN-Global, a state-of-the-art genebank data management computer programme (<http://www.grin-global.org/>). Released in December 2011, the system is freely available, and can operate in multiple languages, and therefore has the potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of genebank operations around the world. As a testament to its originality and potential impact, GRIN-Global was announced at a White House event commemorating breakthrough innovations to solve long-standing development challenges that will be made available to developing countries.

Characterization and evaluation

In order for the crop diversity held in genebanks to be of use to breeders, and hence farmers, it must first be screened to identify useful traits, such as resistance to pests or disease, and tolerance to heat or cold. The Trust supported 43 projects for the evaluation of collections for traits of relevance to the poor in the context of climate change. The projects covered 59 collections of 20 crops in 43 countries. They were carried out by 58 national research institutes and regional organizations and 8 CGIAR Centres. Of these 43 projects, 31 are complete and the remaining ones will be ending in 2012.

Below are some selected findings:

- **Sweet Potato, tolerance to drought and development of methodology:** The International Potato Centre (CIP), in collaboration with the national agricultural research institute of Argentina, evaluated 106 accessions of sweet potato and identified 20 accessions as potential sources of tolerance to drought. In addition, a methodology for screening *in vitro* cultures for salinity tolerance was developed and shared.
- **Durum Wheat, salinity tolerance and disease resistance:** The Institut National Agronomique of Tunisia, in collaboration with International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), evaluated 26 durum wheat accessions for tolerance to salt, resistance to Septoria, Fusarium, and leaf rust and for the nitrogen content of the straw. The project resulted in the selection of 7 varieties by farmers.
- **Yam, disease resistance and crop variety characteristics:** The National Root Crops Research Institute, Nigeria, evaluated 87 yam accessions for resistance to mosaic virus, anthracnose, tuber rot, beetle and nematode, plus early maturity, and in-ground maturity.
- **Rice, drought and salinity tolerance and disease resistance:** The Field Crops Research Institute, Vietnam, evaluated 200 rice accessions for tolerance to drought and salinity and resistance to brown plant hopper and bacteria blight.



Nic Palmer/CIAT

HELPING GENEbanks AND THEIR USERS GET ALONG

Genebanks are sometimes derided as “just” museums. As “just” museums, the limited figures on germplasm distributions we have do suggest that many genebanks could be much more effectively used. What can be done about this? That’s been the question behind a series of pilot projects the Trust has been supporting under the title “Improving Linkages Between Conservation and Use of Food Crops in West Africa.”

The more than thirty specific activities encompassed by these projects have brought national genebanks in Mali, Ghana and Nigeria together with breeders and other researchers working on sorghum, pearl millet, cowpea and yams in those countries, as well as in Togo and Benin in the case of yams. Two CGIAR Centres very active in the region on these crops, IITA and ICRISAT, have also been involved.

The idea was that through collaborative documentation, collecting, evaluation and pre-breeding work, the two communities – conservation and use – would learn more about each others’ needs and capacities, and crop diversity would move more surely as a result along the pipeline leading from the genebank to farmers’ fields. It is early days yet to know whether this has worked, but the omens are good. Tellingly, in some cases, this was the first time conservationists and breeders had worked together on joint projects.

Results of the work are being made available both on the Trust website, as well as on partner websites. These findings will undoubtedly be of great use to breeders in the search for plant genetic material to address the challenges of climate change.

Increasing Availability

The Trust has initiated a set of pilot projects to strengthen links between programmes that conserve crop diversity and users of the diversity, such as farmers and plant breeders.



The focus is on three countries (Ghana, Mali and Nigeria) and on four crops (cowpea, pearl millet, sorghum and yam).

In 2011, consultations were held in all three countries, to bring together genebank people and breeders (from both national programmes and the relevant international Centres, as well as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa) in order to formulate joint priorities for collecting, conservation, evaluation and breeding activities. A portfolio of 44 distinct activities emerged, to be implemented over the following 18-24 months, allowing, in some cases for the first time, the two communities - conservation and use- to have a meaningful collaboration.

Genesys

Enabling breeders and researchers to access essential information on germplasm is an integral component of the global crop conservation system. Developed in collaboration with Bioversity International and the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), and launched in 2011, Genesys (<http://www.genesys-pgr.org/>), a global portal on accession-level information on conserved germplasm, is the beginnings of the information infrastructure of the global system.

Never before has data from so many different genebanks been available for searching and ordering from a single place. Bringing together data from the existing, but stand-alone, systems of the CGIAR (SINGER), the European genebank network (EURISCO) and USDA (GRIN), Genesys contains data on 2.3 million accessions held in some 356 genebanks, including evaluation data from USDA and some CGIAR Centres, all of which are cross-searchable. Work to add to the evaluation data, and bring new genebanks on board, continues.

Pre Breeding

In partnership with FAO, the Trust supported the work of the Global Partnership Initiative for Plant Breeding Capacity Building (GIPB) on pre-breeding efforts worldwide. The partnership has funded training courses on pre-breeding, including launching an e-learning course in March 2011. It has also provided grants for pre-breeding projects which address pest and disease issues, enhance yield, and improve nutritional quality.

Crop Wild Relatives

The wild relatives of our crops represent a vital source of untapped genetic diversity, as they typically contain characteristics, such as heat or drought tolerance, disease resistance, and the ability to thrive in saline soils, which can permit the adaptation of crops to a far wider range of environments and stresses.

In 2010, the Trust announced a major new initiative to work with the wild relatives of 26 crops of major importance to food security. This new effort aims to:



- 1 IDENTIFY** those crop wild relatives that are missing from existing collections, are most likely to contain diversity of value to adapting agriculture to climate change, and are most endangered;
- 2 COLLECT** them from the wild;
- 3 PROVIDE** them to genebanks for conservation;
- 4 PREPARE** them ('pre-breeding') for use in breeding crops for new climates;
- 5 EVALUATE** them for useful traits;
- 6 and MAKE** the resulting information widely available.

2011 saw the first steps in implementing this 10-year initiative, in particular the use of advanced spatial analysis techniques to identify crop wild relative (CWR) diversity that is:

- missing from existing genebanks,
- threatened in the field, and
- likely to be of use in climate change adaptation.

At the core of the project is a partnership between the Trust and the Millennium Seed Bank of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK which will involve many other partners during the decade of operations. In 2011, the Trust worked in partnership with CWR experts at the University of Birmingham UK to develop a list of the plants which are generally considered to be closely related to each of our target crops. The results for each crop have been through a process of expert validation, resulting in a checklist of plants that will be widely useful to conservation, both *ex situ* and *in situ*. This is the list of plants for which data is being collated for the gap analysis.

Over the next few years, the project will focus on collecting germplasm in the priority areas identified by the analysis of the data. Expert consultations have been carried for a number of gene pools to identify key traits of interest to breeders. Two pre-breeding case studies, on rice and sunflower, have also been initiated to explore ways in which wild relatives can most efficiently be used to improve these crops.



INDIA: A MULTILAYERED PARTNERSHIP

The Trust funded an evaluation project with the National Research Centre for Banana in India, for the screening of twenty banana accessions from the global collection at the International Transit Centre (ITC) for tolerance to drought. Some promising material has been identified, but perhaps the most important thing about the project is how it has revitalized banana drought research in India.

A rain-out shelter will be built with government funding to continue the screening work on a larger collection. The importance of exotic material has been highlighted by this project, but India has also been active, through a separate sub-grant under the umbrella of the banana research network, MusaNet, in regenerating its own collection and making data (including photographs) available to the Musa Germplasm Information System. It has also, for the first time, made banana material available to the ITC for cryopreservation. All of which bodes well for the future of Indian international engagement, and thus for the global system of *ex situ* crop diversity conservation.



Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Long-term funding

THE TRUST WAS ESTABLISHED TO CONSERVE FOREVER the world's most important crop diversity. To achieve this, the Trust is building an endowment to provide a secure and sustainable source of funding for the world's most important crop diversity collections.

Since 2006, the Trust has built partnerships with selected international genebanks to provide financial stability for the important crop diversity they conserve and maintain. These agreements are unique, 'in perpetuity' grants, allowing for long-term planning and conservation.

In addition, the Trust provides annual support for the conservation of the deposits at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, which serves as the ultimate back-up for crop collections everywhere.

During 2011, two new crop collections were brought under the financial protection of the Trust's endowment. Agreements were signed for the sweet potato crop collection maintained at the International Potato Centre (CIP) in Peru, and the chickpea collection maintained at the International Crops Research Institute (ICRISAT) in India.

The chickpea collection held in trust at ICRISAT was awarded an annual grant of USD 50,000, and this will be added to the long-term grant agreement already in place with ICRISAT for the maintenance and conservation of pearl millet and sorghum. For sweet potato, the new grant to CIP will provide USD 200,000 per year to ensure the collection's conservation and availability.

These additions bring the total number of collections supported by the Trust to twenty (17 distinct crops), and results in long-term grants in 2011 totalling USD 2.3 million per year.

The crop collections receiving in perpetuity financial support from the Trust's endowment are:

- Edible Aroids – Fiji (SPC)
- Banana and Plantain – Belgium (Bioversity International)
- Barley – Syria (ICARDA)
- Bean – Colombia (CIAT)
- Cassava – Colombia (CIAT)
- Cassava – Nigeria (IITA)
- Chickpea – India (ICRISAT)
- Faba bean – Syria (ICARDA)
- Forages – Syria (ICARDA)
- Forages – Ethiopia (ILRI)
- Grass pea – Syria (ICARDA)
- Lentil – Syria (ICARDA)
- Maize – Mexico (CIMMYT)
- Pearl millet – India (ICRISAT)
- Rice – Philippines (IRRI)
- Sorghum – India (ICRISAT)
- Sweet Potato – Peru (CIP)
- Wheat – Mexico (CIMMYT)
- Yam – Fiji (SPC)
- Yam – Nigeria (IITA)

In addition, the Trust continues to monitor the progress, development, and challenges being faced by genebanks in maintaining and conserving crop collections. The Trust has a unique role in this regard, as it is the sole organization to receive feedback and reports across international genebanks specifically on the status of crop conservation. Findings from these reports indicate:

- Storage in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault has steadily increased, with genebanks such as IRRI reaching 100% (increase of 36% in one year alone); and CIAT reporting that over 75% of the bean collection held in trust is now also safely stored in Svalbard.
- Long-term storage of many crop collections is steadily increasing. IRRI reports that 100% of the rice crop collection is now in long-term storage while ILRI reports that 98% is in long-term storage. IITA reports that 93% of the cassava collection is now stored in-vitro, and almost 100% has also been characterized.
- In general, genebanks report a high level of activity to address technical backstopping and maintenance of the crop collections. CIAT, for example, reported on a significant increase in characterization data documentation (up from 15% in 2009 to 56% in 2010, as well as a 72% increase in external requests for germplasm).



CHICKPEA: BEYOND HUMMUS

Archaeologists have revealed that chickpea was present, from Syria to Greece, during the very early days of farming, and it clearly had an important role in the spread of agriculture.

Chickpea now has a significant production in 54 countries worldwide. It is grown and consumed in large quantities from Southeast Asia across the Indian sub-continent, and throughout the Middle East and Mediterranean countries, playing an important cultural as well as nutritional role.

Chickpea has one of the best nutritional compositions of any dry edible legume, and the average chickpea seed contains about 23% protein. The chickpea collection held at ICRISAT is the largest international collection, with over 20,000 accessions. The Trust has signed a new agreement to provide this collection with continuous financial support to make it available for generations to come.



Gates Foundation

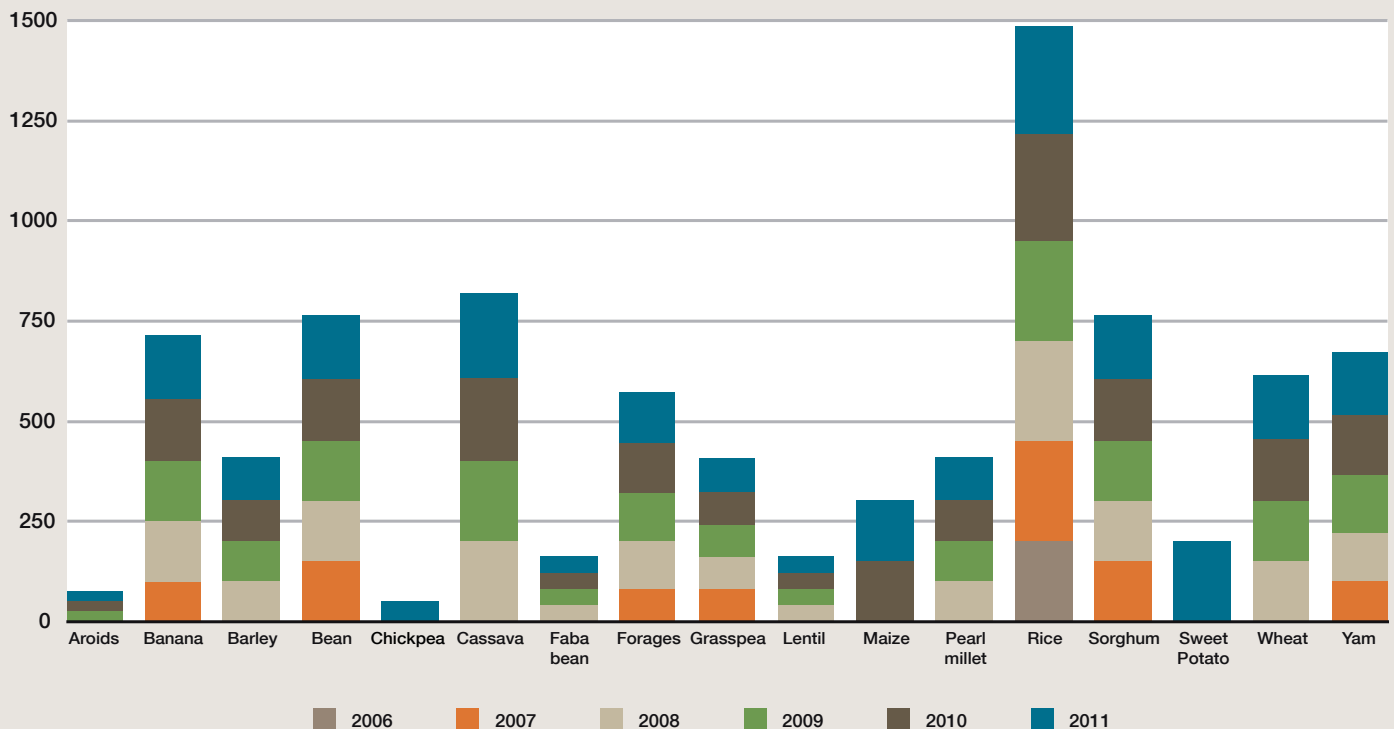
A SWEET DEAL FOR SWEET POTATO

Sweet potato is the potato of the tropics. It is a tough crop, able to grow in arid conditions and with little water or fertilizer. Sweet potato ranks as the world's seventh most important food crop, principally because of its versatility and adaptability, and is considered vital for food security in large parts of Latin America and Africa.

The sweet potato is high in carbohydrates and Vitamin A and can produce more edible energy per hectare per day than wheat, rice or cassava. The orange-fleshed varieties provide particularly high quantities of Vitamins A and C. The leaves can also be eaten, providing additional protein, vitamins and minerals.

The sweet potato collection at International Potato Centre (CIP) is the most important in the world. It contains over 8,000 accessions (about a thousand of which are wild) from all over the Americas, Asia, and Africa. The Trust has signed a new grant agreement to provide this collection with continuous financial support to make it available for generations to come.

LONG-TERM GRANTS, CUMALATIVE AND BY YEAR AND CROP (USD '000)





Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Communications

THIS ANNUAL REPORT DEPARTS FROM THE WELL-ESTABLISHED DESIGN of its predecessors, to echo the design of the Trust's new website. Designed in 2011 and launched after the end of the year, the new website gives a more complete account of the Trust's work and its impact, as well as being more interactive and allowing more use of social media.

New Media, New Audience

One of the results of last year's successful social media campaign surrounding the Pavlovsk Station in Russia was that many people learned, for the first time, about the importance of crop diversity. Thousands of those signing online petitions requested to remain connected to the Trust. As a result, in 2011 our contacts and audience dramatically increased from under 2,000 to over 10,000 subscribers to our news and newsletters, while hundreds of others began following us on Facebook and Twitter.

In response to an increased online audience, the Trust invested more time in the development of the social media accounts to stay connected to a wide audience ranging from scientists and environmentalists to the general public. Users of our online image database, Flickr, have also increased with over 60,000 views in 2011. Flickr is used mainly by journalists, media and publishers searching for images to illustrate a relevant story, thereby increasing the visibility of the Trust and this issue.

To follow us online, please visit:

Flickr (for our image library): www.flickr.com/croptrust

Facebook: www.facebook.com/globalcropdiversitytrust

Twitter: www.twitter.com/croptrust

Press coverage

The Trust continued to enjoy high-profile coverage in prestigious media outlets such as the BBC, New York Times and National Geographic. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault continues to drive the story of crop diversity into the news pages, and remains a potent symbol of the importance of this issue and welcome point of entry for journalists wanting to write about it.

In 2011, efforts continued to ensure that the Trust's partners enjoyed the benefits of this publicity in their regions. For example, the announcement that the Parque de la Papa (Potato Park) in Peru is due to send potatoes to Svalbard caught the imagination and was widely reported.



The Park covers over 10,000 hectares in Peru's Sacred Valley of the Incas, and was established by six indigenous communities to protect biodiversity and ensure food security for communities in the region. The varieties at the Park include every imaginable shape, size and color—ranging from white to black through red, yellow and purple—and they represent a crucial part of the regional culture. One is known as the “bride's potato.” In Incan times, according to the curators of the Potato Park, the bride was supposed to peel one of these varieties to show she had the skills necessary to be a good wife.

Potato Park's collection contains important traits for disease resistance, flavor and nutrition. The partnership with the Potato Park demonstrates the critical importance of the Seed Vault in backing up conservation efforts of all kinds.

Press Releases

15 February 2011

Indigenous Communities from Peru's Sacred Valley of the Incas to Send Some 1,500 Potato Varieties to Svalbard Global Seed Vault in Arctic Circle.

25 February 2011

Amid New Threats to Global Crop Diversity, Valuable Lima Beans, Tomato, Spinach and Cantaloupe Seeds Add to Growing Collection of Global Seed Vault.

7 April 2011

Latin American Effort to Rejuvenate Crop Collections Rooted in the Origins of Agriculture

Crop Topics Newsletter

Crop Topics is a regular newsletter published regularly and which were sent to the Trust's subscribers and posted online. Each issue takes a fresh and original look at the diversity of our crops and how it relates to the big issues of our time.

The Trust published three issues during the year, sent to over 10,000 subscribers, while some Crop Topics were also reproduced in other outlets.

Betting the Farm: on the *ex-situ/in-situ* crop conservation debate.

Who's Counting: on the world population reaching 7 billion and efforts to feed the world.

Food Fight: on the historic link between civil unrest and food shortages.



Governance

ONE OF THE BOARD'S MOST SIGNIFICANT TASKS FOR 2011 was to finalize the decision for a permanent Headquarters location for the Trust. This process was managed by a dedicated Board Committee, which was set up in 2010 to oversee, explore and study the various proposals. The Committee drafted a detailed set of selection criteria to help guide the process, and held meetings with representatives of each bidding country to further explore the options presented. These findings and recommendations were presented to the Board, which then decided to accept the offer of the German government to relocate to Bonn.

2011 Executive Board Report

- Held two Board meetings, one of which was a focused meeting on the Headquarters location for the Trust
- Elected Åslaug Haga as Vice-Chair for 2012, and as Chair of the Executive Board for 2013-2015
- Headquarters Committee members met with representatives of the bidding countries to further discuss needs of the Trust and the details of the various offers
- Agreed to accept the offer of Germany for the permanent location for the Trust in the City of Bonn
- Approved the 2012 work plan and budget
- Adopted a revised Investment Policy Statement based on the recommendations of the Finance and Investment Committee, and developed with assistance by the independent financial advisors, Cambridge Associates
- Prepared the Trust Annual Board Statement of Risk and the 2012 Risk Assessment

Donors' Council

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

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

To this end, the Donors' Council met prior to the ninth Executive Board meeting in October to review the 2012 annual budget and future programmatic directions. Four members of the Executive Board also attended this meeting to continue efforts to build strong relationship and understanding between the Donors' Council and Executive Board. The budget and finance and investment report were both endorsed; and a Donors' Council report provided to the Executive Board meeting by the Donors' Council Chair, who attends the Board meetings as an observer.

The Donors' Council selected two new Board members: Tim Fischer of Australia and Klaus Töpfer of Germany. Professor Klaus Töpfer (to begin his term in 2012), is the former Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi as well as having served as Under Secretary General of the United Nations, and is currently founding director of the Institute for Advanced Sustainable Studies (IASS) based in Potsdam, Germany. Prof. Töpfer has also been a member of the German Bundestag and held office as Federal Minister for the Environment,

THE TRUST FINDS A HOME



The main item on the agenda at the Executive Board's June meeting was the issue of the Trust's permanent headquarters location. Until now, the Trust has had no permanent headquarters agreement, and is hosted in Rome on an interim basis within FAO and Bioversity International. This has long been a regular topic of discussion at Executive Board meetings, as the Board has a responsibility to find the long-term home that can offer the most benefits to the Trust.

Over two years ago the Board opened a headquarters search process, and a committee was established to evaluate the options and all the various components, such as rights, privileges and immunities of staff, a number of financial matters including possible contributions to operating costs, and physical accommodation issues.

The Trust is extremely grateful for both the generosity and commitment of the three countries that bid to host the Trust. Following this long and

complicated process, the Board decided to accept the offer of Germany, the state of North Rhine Westphalia, and the City of Bonn to host the Trust.

Margaret Catley-Carlson, the Chair of the Executive Board, said "We are confident that the German offer provides a truly exciting platform for dramatically advancing the mission of the Trust. The German offer included expanded accommodation, including significant renovation costs. The offer also included financial support for the Trust's projects, and, very importantly, commitment to provide high level political leadership and support for the Trust's fundraising."

These new resources will permit an expansion in the work of the Trust and greater contributions to the implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources. Finalizing the permanent headquarters location is a vital step in the Trust's long-term capacity to fulfill our mission, and will significantly contribute to our ability to guarantee the conservation of crop diversity. The Trust plans to move to Bonn at the beginning of 2013.

Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, and as Federal Minister of Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development. Ambassador Tim Fischer (to begin his term in 2013), served as Leader of the National Party, Minister for Trade and Deputy Prime Minister. He served as Chairman of the Crawford Fund and helped focus outreach on agricultural topics. His most recent appointment was as Australian Ambassador to the Holy See.

In addition, the Donors' Council also elected Germany to the Chair of the Donors' Council and Norway as Vice-Chair.

This was also the last Donors' Council meeting to be chaired by Peter Waddell-Wood of Australia, who had served two terms as Chair. Ms. Catley Carlson, Chair of the Executive Board, thanked him for his work over six years, from its very first meeting. She expressed gratitude on behalf of the Trust staff and the Executive Board for his diligence, his support and his real interest in the Trust and its mandate.



WANGARI MAATHAI (1940-2011)



Martin Rowe

“Crop diversity is one of the pillars on which food security rests. It is as fundamental as the air we breathe and the water we drink: it is the food we eat.”

WANGARI MAATHAI

It is with great sadness that we learnt of Professor Wangari Maathai's passing away on 25th September. Professor Maathai was the founder of the Green Belt Movement, and the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. Condolences poured into the Greenbelt Movement's offices from political and religious leaders, as well as fellow environmentalists, activists and others. The following from President Barack Obama encapsulates many of their sentiments: “Professor Maathai's tireless efforts earned her not only a Nobel Peace Prize and numerous prestigious awards, but the respect of millions who were inspired by her commitment to conservation, democracy, women's empowerment, the eradication of poverty,

and civic engagement. Professor Maathai further advanced these objectives through her service in the Kenyan government, the African Union, and the United Nations. As she told the world, ‘we must not tire, we must not give up, we must persist.’ Her legacy will stand as an example to all of us to persist in our pursuit of progress.”

From 2007-2011 Professor Maathai was a Member of the Trust's Executive Board, and served as our first Vice-Chair. We are immensely grateful for her dedication and commitment to our cause, for which she found space in a life full of important works.

You can find out more about Professor Wangari Maathai and her inspiring work at: www.greenbeltmovement.org



Governing Body of the International Treaty

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture came into force in 2004 and has over 120 contracting parties. The Treaty's objectives are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits that arise from that use.

In 2006, the Governing Body of the International Treaty signed an agreement recognizing the Trust as an essential element of the funding strategy of the Treaty. It provides for the Governing Body to give policy guidance to the Trust and to appoint four members of the Executive Board. It also recognizes the Board's executive independence in managing the operations and activities of the Trust.

As required by the Relationship Agreement, the Trust provided an activity report during the Governing Body meeting in Bali, Indonesia. The report, presented by the Executive Director of the Trust, Cary Fowler, focused on the Trust's programmatic

achievements, much of which is detailed in these pages.

The report explained that, as an essential element of the International Treaty's funding strategy, full funding of the Trust's endowment will contribute significantly to implementation of the Treaty. It will secure collections of crop diversity forever, ensuring their availability to help prepare agriculture for climate change. And, in the long-term it will result in efficiencies and cost savings for national programmes and donor agencies. The report also reaffirmed the Trust's commitment to pursuing its objectives through the framework of the International Treaty, and to continue fulfilling its role as an essential element of the Treaty's funding strategy.





Fundraising

The current economic climate makes fundraising more challenging, whilst also putting financial pressure on the genebanks we seek to support. At the same time, the financial crisis is also a powerful reminder of the importance of our endowment, to protect genebanks from such annual fluctuations in budgets and priorities. We are therefore particularly grateful to our many donors for their ongoing support of the Trust, and their commitment to our cause.

Of particular note during 2011:

- USAID provided a further USD 10 million to the Trust's endowment, taking their total support to the Trust to USD 24.5 million.
- AusAID provided AUD 1.5 million for the Trust's endowment. This brings AusAID's total commitment to the endowment to AUD 21 million (c. USD 16 million).
- We were delighted to welcome the Netherlands to the group of donors supporting the Trust. The Netherlands pledged an initial USD 2.5 million over 2011-12.

Beyond such donations from governments, the Trust also continues to enjoy the support of individuals, foundations and companies. For example, during 2011, Syngenta AG committed support of almost USD 100,000 to assist with the digitization of the collections at the NI Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry in St. Petersburg. The information which makes these vital collections potentially so useful is largely paper-based, and in Russian. Digitization and translation will give plant breeders around the world a much better understanding of what is held in this historic genebank.



Finance and Investment

The Trust manages an endowment fund, the income from which is used to fund the effective conservation and ready availability of crop diversity. An endowment fund provides a permanent source of financial support matching the long-term nature of conservation with long-term secure and sustainable funding. Funds received for the endowment fund are invested in accordance with the Investment Policy Statement approved by the Executive Board. The investment strategy is kept under constant review by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Executive Board.

The Trust retains the services of an independent financial advisor, Cambridge Associates, to assist with all aspects of investment management including strategy development and implementation. During the year the Trust implemented a new investment strategy which was developed together with Cambridge Associates. The strategy provides for the management of funds by twelve separate fund managers each specializing in a particular asset class.

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

During the year contributions in the amount of USD 11,557,450 were received for the endowment fund. As at December 31, 2011 contributions to the fund had been received from the following donors:

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

The market value of the endowment fund was USD 119,976,350 at December 31, 2011; the fund reported a loss in market value for the year of USD 3,839,628 (3%). The Investment Policy Statement permits the annual withdrawal of up to 4% of the average market value of the fund over the previous twelve quarters, however during the year the full amount was not required, as funding was received from other sources to cover both operational activities and long-term grant commitments; approximately 1.2% was withdrawn with the balance being retained in the fund.





Sarah Elliott/FAO

Annexes



GIP/IS2

Annex 1 Financial Statements



Chris Stowers/Paros



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Executive Board of
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 31 December 2011 and the statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The financial statements have been prepared by management of the Global Crop Diversity Trust in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in note 2 to the financial statements.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Sede legale e amministrativa: Milano 20149 Via Monte Rosa 91 Tel. 0277851 Fax 027785240 Cap. Soc. 3.754.400,00 Euro i.v., C.F. e P.IVA e Reg. Imp. Milano 12979880155 Iscritta al n. 43 dell'Albo Consob - Altri Uffici: Bari 70124 Via Don Luigi Guanella 17 Tel. 0805640211 - Bologna Zola Predosa 40069 Via Tevere 18 Tel. 0516186211 - Brescia 25123 Via Borgo Pietro Wuhler 23 Tel. 0303697501 - Firenze 50121 Viale Gramsci 15 Tel. 0552482811 - Genova 16121 Piazza Dante 7 Tel. 01029041 - Napoli 80121 Piazza dei Martiri 58 Tel. 08136181 - Padova 35138 Via Vicenza 4 Tel. 049873481 - Palermo 90141 Via Marchese Ugo 60 Tel. 091349737 - Parma 43100 Viale Tanara 20/A Tel. 0521242848 - Roma 00154 Largo Fochetti 29 Tel. 06570251 - Torino 10129 Corso Montevecchio 37 Tel. 011556771 - Trento 38122 Via Grazioli 73 Tel. 0461237004 - Treviso 31100 Viale Felissent 90 Tel. 0422696911 - Trieste 34125 Via Cesare Battisti 18 Tel. 0403480781 - Udine 33100 Via Poscolle 43 Tel. 043225789 - Verona 37122 Corso Porta Nuova 125 Tel. 0458002561

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Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of the Global Crop Diversity Trust for the year ended 31 December 2011 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in note 2 to the financial statements.

Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The accounting policies used and disclosures made are not intended to, and do not, comply with all the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements are prepared to comply with the financial regulations of the Global Crop Diversity Trust. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Global Crop Diversity Trust and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Rome, 23 May 2012

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Scott Cunningham', is positioned above the printed name.

Scott Cunningham
(Partner)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2011

| ASSETS | Notes | 31/12/2011 USD | 31/12/2010 USD |
|--|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Current Assets | | | |
| Accounts receivable | 3 | | |
| Donor | | 26,928 | 75,489 |
| Host organizations | | 11,218,798 | 15,380,594 |
| Prepaid expenses | | 178,444 | 191,696 |
| Total Current Assets | | 11,424,170 | 15,647,779 |
| Non Current Assets | | | |
| Held in trust by host organization in the form of: | 6 | | |
| Cash & cash equivalents | | 2,530,724 | 37,997,025 |
| Endowment fund | | 117,445,626 | 75,425,911 |
| Total Non Current Assets | | 119,976,350 | 113,422,936 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | <u>131,400,520</u> | <u>129,070,714</u> |
| LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS | | | |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Accounts payable | 4 | | |
| Grants | | 1,765,452 | 1,421,751 |
| Other | | 13,689 | 88,839 |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 1,779,141 | 1,510,590 |
| Non Current Liabilities | | - | - |
| Total Liabilities | | <u>1,779,141</u> | <u>1,510,590</u> |
| Net Assets | | | |
| Unrestricted | | 4,951,356 | 4,975,447 |
| Temporarily restricted | | 4,693,673 | 9,161,740 |
| Permanently restricted | | 119,976,350 | 113,422,936 |
| Total Net Assets | 5 | <u>129,621,379</u> | <u>127,560,123</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS | | <u>131,400,520</u> | <u>129,070,714</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December 2011

| | Notes | 2011 USD | 2010 USD |
|---|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS | | | |
| Income | | | |
| Contributions | 2.4 | 970,735 | 1,015,664 |
| | | <u>970,735</u> | <u>1,015,664</u> |
| Net Assets Released from Restrictions | | | |
| Satisfaction of programme restrictions | 2.4 | 7,040,692 | 7,154,106 |
| Income released from endowment fund | | 1,182,725 | 1,985,695 |
| | | <u>8,223,417</u> | <u>9,139,801</u> |
| Expenditure | | | |
| GRANT EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Conservation grants | | 2,390,866 | 2,093,970 |
| Global system development grants | | 2,805,012 | 3,925,683 |
| Salaries & benefits | | 2,113,581 | 1,995,390 |
| Professional services | | 186,948 | 184,201 |
| Travel | | 112,598 | 164,484 |
| | | <u>7,609,005</u> | <u>8,363,728</u> |
| OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Salaries & benefits | | 765,670 | 711,592 |
| Travel | | 18,846 | 82,660 |
| Governance | | 184,986 | 87,733 |
| Fundraising & communications | | 197,673 | 308,925 |
| Professional services | | 395,920 | 393,545 |
| Facilities | | 46,142 | 39,372 |
| | | <u>1,609,237</u> | <u>1,623,826</u> |
| Increase/(Decrease) in Unrestricted Net Assets | | <u>(24,090)</u> | <u>167,911</u> |
| CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS | | | |
| Contributions | | 2,572,625 | 8,656,696 |
| Net assets released from restrictions | | (7,040,692) | (7,154,106) |
| Increase/(Decrease) in Temporarily Restricted Net Assets | | <u>(4,468,067)</u> | <u>1,502,590</u> |
| CHANGES IN PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS | | | |
| Contributions | | 11,557,450 | 12,533,100 |
| Investment income | | 18,317 | 64,560 |
| Net gain/(loss) on endowment fund | | (3,839,628) | 7,455,444 |
| Net assets released from restrictions | | (1,182,725) | (1,985,695) |
| Increase in Permanently Restricted Net Assets | | <u>6,553,414</u> | <u>18,067,409</u> |
| INCREASE IN NET ASSETS | | 2,061,257 | 19,737,910 |
| Net Assets as at 01/01 | | 127,560,123 | 107,822,213 |
| Net Assets as at 31/12 | | <u>129,621,379</u> | <u>127,560,123</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2011

| | 2011 USD | 2010 USD |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Cash received from temporarily restricted contributions | 2,621,186 | 8,586,982 |
| Cash received from unrestricted contributions | 970,735 | 1,015,664 |
| Cash released from endowment fund | 941,988 | 2,175,394 |
| Cash paid for programme and operations | (4,268,841) | (4,399,532) |
| Grants paid | (4,426,864) | (4,604,546) |
| Net Cash from Operating Activities | <u>(4,161,796)</u> | <u>2,773,962</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Cash received for the endowment fund | 11,557,450 | 12,533,100 |
| Cash invested | (47,042,067) | - |
| Interest earned | 18,317 | 64,560 |
| Net Cash from Financing Activities | <u>(35,466,300)</u> | <u>12,597,660</u> |
| (Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable (Hosted) | 4,161,796 | (2,860,018) |
| (Increase)/Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents (Hosted) | 35,466,300 | (12,597,660) |
| Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 01/01 | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31/12 | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Reconciliation of Change in Net Assets to Net Cash from Operating Activities | | |
| Change in net assets | 2,061,257 | 19,737,910 |
| Adjustments | | |
| Endowment fund gain/(loss) | 3,839,628 | (7,455,444) |
| Contributions received for the endowment fund | (11,557,450) | (12,533,100) |
| Interest earned on endowment fund | (18,317) | (64,560) |
| Income released from the endowment fund | 1,182,725 | 1,985,695 |
| Increase in accounts payable | 268,550 | 814,549 |
| (Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable (donor) | 48,561 | (69,714) |
| Decrease in accounts receivable (other) | - | 417,671 |
| (Increase)/Decrease in prepaid expenses | 13,252 | (59,045) |
| Net Cash from Operating Activities | <u>(4,161,796)</u> | <u>2,773,962</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2011

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

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

Mission

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Accounts Receivable

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

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

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

2.2 Non Current Assets

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

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

2.3 Accounts Payable

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

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Contributions received by the Trust fall into three categories:

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 Foreign Currency Transactions

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

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

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

2.6 Expenditure

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

With the exception of direct investment management expenses, which are released from the investment fund, all expenditures are paid by the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, on behalf of the Trust. These expenditures are recorded by the Trust at cost plus overhead, and because this overhead charge is regarded as inherent to the operations of the Trust, it is recorded in the related expenditure line item.

2.7 Fixed Assets

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

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

2.8 Reclassifications

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

2.9 Subsequent Events

The Organization has evaluated events and transactions up to March 31, 2012 for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. No subsequent events have been recognized or disclosed.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Organization. The Organization does not have any significant credit risk exposure as amounts receivable consist mainly of amounts held with the host organizations, FAO and Bioversity International, which are highly reputable international organizations. Total accounts receivable represent 9% of total assets.

(A) Accounts Receivable - Donor

Accounts receivable from donors consists of claims for expenses paid on behalf of restricted projects in excess of the amount received. Accounts receivable from donors at year-end amounted to USD 26,928 (December 31, 2010: USD 75,489).

(B) Accounts Receivable – Host Organizations

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

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bioversity International | | |
| Balance as at 1/1 | 15,047,158 | 12,147,434 |
| Income released from endowment fund | 941,988 | 2,175,394 |
| Funds received | 3,591,870 | 9,555,973 |
| Disbursements | (8,390,681) | (8,831,643) |
| Accounts Receivable from Bioversity International | 11,190,335 | 15,047,158 |
| Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | | |
| Balance as at 1/1 | 333,436 | 459,198 |
| Funds received | 240,052 | 547,963 |
| Disbursements | (545,025) | (673,724) |
| Accounts Receivable from FAO | 28,463 | 333,436 |
| TOTAL | 11,218,798 | 15,380,594 |

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

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

| | 31/12/11 | 31/12/10 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants Payable | | |
| Conservation grants | 429,852 | 312,181 |
| Global system development grants | 1,335,600 | 1,109,570 |
| Total | 1,765,452 | 1,421,751 |
| Other | | |
| Investment management fee | 2,158 | 60,746 |
| Supplies & services | 11,531 | 28,093 |
| Total | 13,689 | 88,839 |
| TOTAL | 1,779,141 | 1,510,590 |

5. NET ASSET BALANCES

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

Unrestricted Net Assets

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Balance as at 1/1 | 4,975,447 | 4,807,537 |
| Contributions | 970,735 | 1,015,664 |
| Net assets released from restrictions | 8,223,417 | 9,139,801 |
| Expenditure | (9,218,242) | (9,987,554) |
| Balance as at 31/12 | 4,951,356 | 4,975,447 |

Temporarily Restricted Net Assets

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Balance as at 1/1 | 9,161,740 | 7,659,150 |
| Contributions | 2,572,625 | 8,656,696 |
| Net assets released from restrictions | (7,040,692) | (7,154,106) |
| Balance as at 31/12 | 4,693,673 | 9,161,740 |

Permanently Restricted Net Assets

| Donors | Balance Jan 1, 2011 | Contributions | Other movements | Balance Dec 31, 2011 |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Australia | 12,667,261 | 1,557,450 | | 14,224,711 |
| Dupont/ Pioneer Hi-bred | 1,000,000 | - | | 1,000,000 |
| Egypt | 25,000 | - | | 25,000 |
| Ethiopia | 25,000 | - | | 25,000 |
| Gates Foundation/UN Foundation | 7,500,486 | - | | 7,500,486 |
| Germany | 10,200,000 | - | | 10,200,000 |
| India | 50,000 | - | | 50,000 |
| International Seed Federation | 30,000 | - | | 30,000 |
| Ireland | 4,144,250 | - | | 4,144,250 |
| Norway | 15,176,617 | - | | 15,176,617 |
| New Zealand | 50,000 | - | | 50,000 |
| Slovak Republic | 20,000 | - | | 20,000 |
| Spain | 2,629,650 | - | | 2,629,650 |
| Sweden | 11,886,620 | - | | 11,886,620 |
| Switzerland | 10,262,704 | - | | 10,262,704 |
| Syngenta AG | 1,000,000 | - | | 1,000,000 |
| United Kingdom | 19,468,582 | - | | 19,468,582 |
| United States | 12,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 22,000,000 |
| Private | 750 | - | | 750 |
| Interest earned | 1,608,707 | - | 18,317 | 1,627,024 |
| Realized & unrealized gain on investment fund (change in market value) less management fees | 13,187,699 | - | (3,839,628) | 9,348,071 |
| Realized Gains | (9,510,390) | - | (1,182,725) | (10,693,115) |
| TOTAL | 113,422,936 | 11,557,450 | (5,004,036) | 119,976,350 |

Further detail can be found in Note 6.

6. ENDOWMENT FUND

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

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

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

Cash & Cash Equivalents

This comprises cash restricted for investment held in trust by the host organization, Bioversity International. The cash is held in bank accounts with Intesa San Paolo, Italy and Banca Popolare di Sondrio, Italy and is denominated in United States dollars. The Organization considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents comprise contributions received for the endowment fund together with related interest earned. As contributions for the endowment fund are permanently restricted, cash and cash equivalents at year-end of USD 2,530,724 (December 31, 2010: USD 37,997,025) are reported as non current assets.

The significant decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year is due to the investment of cash in the endowment fund.

Endowment Fund

The investments at year-end of USD117,445,626 (December 31, 2010: USD75,425,911) represent the principle together with changes in market value less management fees and income released. Changes in the market value of the funds and interest earned are reported as an increase or decrease in permanently restricted net assets.

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

| | 31/12/2011 | 31/12/2010 |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Equities | 29,017,300 | 40,980,661 |
| Bonds | 60,921,958 | 27,604,333 |
| Hedge funds | 23,351,135 | 2,844,082 |
| Real estate | - | 1,018,753 |
| Commodities | 3,020,510 | - |
| Cash | 1,134,723 | 2,978,083 |
| Total | 117,445,626 | 75,425,911 |

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

| | Note | 2011 | 2010 |
|----------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Balance as at 1/1 | | 113,422,936 | 95,355,525 |
| Contributions | a | 11,557,450 | 12,533,100 |
| Endowment Fund Gain (Loss) | b | (3,839,628) | 7,455,444 |
| Income Released | c | (1,182,725) | (1,985,695) |
| Interest Income | d | 18,317 | 64,560 |
| Balance as at 31/12 | | 119,976,350 | 113,422,936 |

Notes:

- a. Contributions during the year were received from government agencies. See also Note 5.
- b. Endowment fund gain represents the change in the market value of the fund and is reported as an increase to permanently restricted net assets.
- c. The Investment Objectives and Policies of the Trust permit the annual withdrawal of up to 4% of the average market value of the fund over the previous twelve quarters. During the year the Trust did not require the entire 4% and approximately 1.2% was withdrawn with the balance being retained in the fund. This amount released is reported in the statement of activities under net assets released from restrictions.
- d. Interest income relates to amounts earned during the year on cash and cash equivalents.

Investment Risk & Risk Management

The Organization invests in a professionally managed portfolio that contains equities, bonds, hedge funds, commodities and cash. Such investments are exposed to various risks, which include the following:

Volatility of investment returns, including the probability of losing money during any given time period. The asset allocation policy adopted by the Trust has a 5% chance of losing more than 9% over a single year (in inflation-adjusted terms). Over a five-year period, there is a 5% chance of losing 2% or more.

The risk that *purchasing power is depleted* over time, or *the risk that the portfolio fails to achieve a specified investment return*. The asset allocation policy adopted by the Trust has a 58% chance of achieving at least a 4% real compound return over a given 5-year period. In other words, it is more likely than not that the Trust's portfolio will return more than its maximum allowable spending amount over a 5-year period.

The Trust *faces currency risk* along at least two dimensions. The first is that, as of year-end 2011, approximately 21% of the portfolio was held in non-US Dollar-denominated instruments (or, if held in other currencies, not hedged back to the dollar). To the extent that the Trust measures its investment results in dollars, and requires dollars for its spending, a depreciation of these currencies against the dollar would have an adverse impact on investment returns. The second risk is the portfolio's 79% concentration in dollar exposure. Should the dollar experience a sharp depreciation relative to other currencies, this would have an adverse impact on the Trust's purchasing power in other currencies. The Trust's independent financial advisor, Cambridge Associates, believe the current currency mix provides ample diversification against these outcomes; it also reflects the prevalence of dollar-denominated instruments in global investment markets. They continuously monitor the currency mix to make sure it falls within expectations.

Liquidity risk, such as being unable to sell assets to meet spending requirements or being forced to sell assets at unfavorable prices. The Trust's allocation to hedge funds, for example, is not available for redemption until after year-end 2012. Still, over half (60%) of the portfolio was available within one week as of December 31, 2011. Cambridge Associates monitors the Trust's liquidity on a regular basis and believes that the current position is consistent with the Trust's stated preferences and liquidity needs.

Macroeconomic risks, including unexpected inflation and deflation. Cambridge Associates found that the Trust's policy portfolio would be expected to lose approximately 13% in value (in inflation-adjusted terms) during a severe economic contraction, and approximately 10% in the event of a surprise spike in inflation.

Concentration risk due to excessive holdings in one or more securities or investment types, or *manager risk* due to individual manager underperformance or volatility. This is mitigated in part by the requirement in the investment policy statement that no single manager account for more than 20% of the portfolio. Since the Trust holds a diversified portfolio of different managers and asset classes, Cambridge Associates believes that the risk of a single manager causing undue harm to the portfolio is well-controlled.

7. GRANT AND OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The Trust increased its programme of providing long-term sustainable funding to the world's most important collections of crop diversity; collections of banana, barley, bean, cassava, chickpea, edible aroids, faba bean, forages, lathyrus, lentil, maize, pearl millet, rice, sorghum, sweet potato, wheat and yam were supported in 2011. Grant expenditure decreased with respect to the previous year as the Global System Project, a five-year project funded by the Gates Foundation/UN Foundation is nearing completion. Work commenced on a ten-year project 'Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change: Collecting, Protecting and Preparing Crop Wild Relatives', which is funded by Norway.

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

Annex 2 Crop Topic: Food Fight



no.25 2011

Every year, in a tradition dating to the 1940s, thousands gather in the Spanish town of Buñol for La Tomatina, a giant “food fight”, in which participants gleefully pelt each other with tomatoes and get very, very messy. There’s blood in the streets, but it belongs to the tomatoes.

However, according to a study in the prestigious journal, *Science*, and two in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), we are about to experience food fights of a very different, more deadly type.

One group of researchers examined the historic links between climate change and incidents of war in Europe and Asia. Going back a millennium, they uncovered a “strikingly high” correlation between temperature variation and the number of wars. Their explanation? Climate change has “significant direct effects on land-carrying capacity” which in turn “affects the food supply per capita.” In their words, “the paths to those disasters operated through a reduction in agricultural production.” As one might guess, these researchers, working from institutions in China, the US, and UK, found that the highest correlation between climate change and war occurred in arid regions, precisely the areas where food supplies were most vulnerable to climatic perturbations.

Another group of researchers, based at Berkeley, NYU, Harvard and Stanford, focused on Africa. They too found “strong historical linkages between civil war and temperature...with warmer years leading to significant increases in the likelihood of war.” What might we then expect to happen in Africa in the future? The researchers point out that

“When combined with climate model projections of future temperature trends, this historical response to temperature suggests a roughly 54% increase in armed conflict incidence by 2030, or an additional 393,000 battle deaths if future wars are as deadly as recent wars.”

Bear in mind that projected temperature increases for 2030 are a fraction of those predicted later in the century. One shudders to think how global peace and security will be affected then.

The point has not been lost on military leaders.

In 2007, as food riots erupted in the state of West Bengal in India and over tortilla prices in Mexico, eleven retired US three and four-star admirals and generals, including General Anthony Zinni, former Commander-in-Chief of the US Central Command, issued a report warning that climate change

will be a “threat multiplier for instability in some of the most volatile regions of the world” and that it would “add to tensions even in stable regions...” In Africa these military leaders foresee climate change being an “incubator of civil strife, genocide and the growth of terrorism.” In the Middle East, they state “the potential for escalating tensions, economic disruption, and armed conflict is great.” And they believe that Asia “could be among the hardest hit regions.”

Climate change causes agricultural problems that in turn give rise to hardship, hunger, unrest, and even war. Not a pretty picture.

In this context it is hardly surprising that the CIA is establishing a new Center for the Study of Climate Change, or that the Pentagon now includes climate change among the security threats it assesses in its quadrennial defense reviews.

We need not rely solely on statistical correlations in academic papers to demonstrate the link between food and political insecurity. Just look back at 2007-8, when the price of rice surged 200% and wheat and maize rose by more than 100%. Across the world, riots erupted and at least one government fell as a result. This year food prices have returned to record levels. The government of Tunisia has fallen, and Egypt is on the brink. In both cases, discontent over food issues has been part of the mix.

Now, two UK government departments are warning that global warming may cut India’s farm output by a quarter. Similar decreases in production of major staples have been predicted for Africa in the pages of the journal *Science*.

Clearly climate change and security are fused together by the impact of climate change on food production. It is this link that will undermine global peace and security in the future. So, as General Zinni notes, we can act now, or “we will pay the price later in military terms. And that will involve human lives. There will be a human toll.”

In other words, it should be a military priority to prepare agriculture for climate change. Yet this is only starting to register even as a development priority. Country after country and crop after crop, farmers will need new varieties in the field that are adapted to the higher temperatures and to the new pests and diseases that will follow in their wake.

New varieties are not possible without access to crop diversity. So if past is prologue, we need to be coming to grips with the fact that conserving the crop diversity necessary for increasing food production, particularly in a climate changing world, is a national security issue for all countries.

Swords into ploughshares?

In essence, General Zinni and his colleagues are saying that converting at least some swords into ploughshares to avoid future conflict makes good military sense. After all, even facing such a resolutely modern enemy as climate change, they are only echoing the 2,500-year-old advice of Sun Tzu, who wrote in *The Art of War* that supreme military excellence is not victory in battle, but winning without even fighting.

The good news is that this is a rare military expense that can be shared between all nations. Less than a half of one percent of the increase in global military spending between 2008 and 2009 would be sufficient to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity forever! Invested in an endowment it would generate sufficient income to maintain our most potent weapon in the fight to adapt agriculture to climate change – crop diversity.

Think of it this way: failure to sever the link between climate change and war represents a breach of security and a threat to peace. Failure to take easy steps to adapt agriculture to climate change is a failure to react to an avoidable threat. Strategically, and morally, unforgivable.

An unmistakable message is coming from our early warning systems. If we ever intend to stop food fights, we’ll have to conserve crop diversity, not just throw it at each other.

To subscribe to our newsletter, please email topics@croptrust.org

Annex 3 Board Statement of Risk



Statement on Risk Management and Internal Controls for the year ended 31 December 2011

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

Risk management is aimed at minimizing risks and taking appropriate opportunities in line with the organization's strategy and business plans. In the Trust's context, the objectives of risk management include:

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

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

The risk management approach of the Trust seeks to draw upon best practice and will be subject to ongoing review. The Board notes the additional short-term risks associated with the establishment of a Headquarters Agreement with the government of Germany and with the development of governance, managerial and administrative policies and procedures associated with the Trust becoming an independent organisation.

The implementation of risk management during 2011 has been reviewed by the Board with the Trust Secretariat. The Board views risk management as an ongoing process and is satisfied with the progress made.

Annex 4 Members of the Executive Board



Wangari Maathai
(1940-2011)

It is with great sadness that we learnt of Professor Wangari Maathai's passing away on 25th September, in Nairobi. Professor Maathai was a Member of the Trust's Executive Board, and served as our first Vice-Chair. We are grateful for her dedication and commitment to our cause, for which she found space in a life full of important works.



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 Alexandria, IWMI (the International Centre 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.

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust since 2007
- Executive Board Chair since 2007
- Member of the Headquarters Committee



Lewis Coleman (USA)

Mr. Coleman was appointed President of DreamWorks Animation, a NASDAQ company, in December 2005 having served as a director of the company since October 2004. As of March 2007, he was re-elected to the Board of Directors and has taken on the position of Chief Financial Officer as well. Previously he was the President of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation from its founding in November 2000 to December 2004, and currently serves as one of the Foundations trustees. Prior to that, Mr. Coleman was employed by Bank of America Securities, formerly known as Montgomery Securities where he was a Senior Managing Director from 1995 to 1998 and Chairman from 1998 to 2000. Before he joined Montgomery Securities, Mr. Coleman spent ten years at the Bank of America and Bank of America Corporation where he was Head of Capital Markets, Head of the World Banking Group, and Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Financial Officer. He spent the previous thirteen years at Wells Fargo Bank where his positions included Head of International Banking, Chief Personnel Officer and Chairman of the Credit Policy Committee.

Mr. Coleman currently serves as lead director of Northrop Grumman Corporation. He also serves on several private company and civil boards.

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

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2007
- Chair of the Finance and Investment Committee



Sir Peter Crane (UK)

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

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2007
- Vice Chair of the Executive Board 2011
- Member of the Headquarters Committee



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, and he has recently been profiled by both CBS 60 Minutes and New Yorker. He was Programme 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 Centre 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.

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2007
- Member of the Finance and Investment Committee
- Member of the Headquarters Committee



Emile Frison (Belgium)

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

important role in the overall goal of reducing hunger and poverty in a sustainable manner. He is author and co-author of over 150 scientific publications and is a member of several scientific societies.

- Appointed by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2009



Walter Fust (Switzerland)

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

Ambassador Fust headed the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for 15 years. Since his retirement, he holds mandates in the UN (Broadband Commission ITU/UNESCO, Committee of Experts on Public Administration). He furthermore serves on the Board of a number of international institutions (Coalition for a Dialog on Africa (CoDA); International Risk Governance Council (IRGC); Library of Alexandria) in addition to Philanthropy Foundations and Funding Funds. Ambassador Fust served as a member of the Interim Panel of experts, which acted as the interim Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust prior to the establishment of the Executive Board.

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2010
- Member of the Finance and Investment Committee



Åslaug Haga (Norway)

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

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2010
- Member of the Headquarters Committee



John Lovett (Australia)

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

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2007
- Member of the Finance and Investment Committee



Ibrahim Assane Mayaki (Niger)

Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) functioning as the Interim African Union (AU) Office in South Africa, headquartered in Midrand, South Africa.

Dr. Mayaki served as Prime Minister of Niger (1997-1999), which followed his appointment as Foreign Minister of Niger between 1996-1997. In January 1996, he also served as a Ministerial Delegate in charge of the African Integration and Cooperation. In August 2000, he set up the Analysis Centre for Public Policy. In 2004, he served as the Executive Director of the Platform in support for Rural Development in West and Central Africa, the Rural Hub, based in Dakar Senegal.

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2011



Roberto Rodrigues (Brazil)

Roberto Rodrigues has served as Brazilian Minister of Agriculture (2003-2006), Co-chairman of the Interamerican Ethanol Commission (IEC), Coordinator of the Getulio Vargas Foundation Agrobusiness Centre (GV Agro) as well as President of the Superior Agriculture Council of São Paulo's Federation of Industries (FIESP). He is an agricultural producer and an agricultural engineer by training and is also a Professor (currently on leave), holding the Chair of Rural Economics at the São Paulo State University in Jaboticabal.

A strong supporter of the cooperative movement Minister Rodrigues chaired the Brazilian Cooperatives Organization, the World Committee on Agricultural Cooperatives and the International Cooperative Alliance. He has traveled the world in that capacity, visiting 80 countries while performing his duties.

A well-known agribusiness leader, Roberto Rodrigues served as President of the prestigious Brazilian Rural Society and the Brazilian Agribusiness Association. He is also a member of the Board of dozens of Brazilian producer's associations. In that capacity, Minister Rodrigues represented the Brazilian agribusiness sector in several advisory committees established by the Government, such as the National Agricultural Policy Council, the National Monetary Council, and the National Foreign Trade Council. He also chaired the National Agribusiness Forum.

- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2011



Modibo Tiémoko Traoré (Mali)

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

- Appointed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity since 2009



Full-time Staff

Jenin Assaf Programme Specialist, Development and Communications

Anne Clyne Director of Finance

Layla Daoud Project Officer

Hannes Dempewolf Scientist

Andie Dimitriadou Programme Assistant

Amanda Dobson Programme Assistant

Cary Fowler Executive Director

Suzy Gemma Programme Assistant

Luigi Guarino Senior Science Coordinator

Colin Khoury Scientific Assistant

Julian Laird Director of Development and Communications

Charlotte Lusty Scientist

Godfrey Mwila Programme Scientist

Michela Paganini Scientific Consultant

Melly Pereira Personal Assistant to Executive Director

Anna Stolyarskaya Finance Assistant

Jane Toll Project Manager

Kem Turner Programme Assistant

Kijo Waruhiu Associate Scientist

Mellissa Wood Director of Operations

Part-time staff

Geoff Hawtin Senior Advisor

Gerald Moore Legal Advisor

Bert Visser Honorary Fellow

Interns and Volunteers

Daniel Becker

Nik Tyack

Annex 6 Media



Press Coverage 2011

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ABC News (Australia) | La Nación |
| Actualidad (Russia—Spanish) | La Republica (Peru) |
| All Headline News | LA Weekly |
| AlSharq AlAwsat (Arabic) | Masrawy (Egypt) |
| American Public | Medill Reports |
| BBC Mundo | Naftemporiki (Greece) |
| BBC News | National Geographic |
| Bilfinger | National Geographic (Deutschland) |
| Cordis News (Belgium) | New Agriculturalist |
| Courrier International (France) | New York Times |
| E! Science News | PhysOrg |
| Earth Times | Potato Pro |
| El Comercio (Peru) | Radio Programas del Perú |
| El Nacional (Argentina) | RIA Novosti (Russia) |
| El Pais (Costa Rica) | Science Magazine |
| El Pregón (Costa Rica) | Science News Online |
| Environmental News Service | Scientific American |
| Express (Belgium) | Seattle Weekly Blogs |
| Fast Company | Seed Daily |
| First Science | Spiegel |
| Food Ingredients First | Summit County Citizens Voice |
| How Stuff Works | Terra Economía |
| Ice Blog (Germany) | The Register (UK) |
| Informe21 | Tico Times |
| Inilah (Indonesia) | UA News |
| Knight Science Journalism Tracker | United Press International |

Annex 7 Funds Raised

Cumulative Funds Raised as at December 31, 2011



| DONOR | TOTAL PLEDGES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2011 | | | PERIOD OF PLEDGE | TOTAL PAID 31-Dec-11 USD |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | AMOUNT PLEGDED | USD EQUIVALENT* | | | |
| Countries | | | | | |
| Australia | AUD | 21,195,000 | 16,641,201 | 2003-2013 | 14,604,501 |
| Brazil | USD | 30,000 | 30,000 | 2002 | 30,000 |
| Canada | CAD | 10,000,000 | 9,008,749 | 2003-2012 | 8,007,269 |
| Colombia | USD | 35,802 | 35,802 | 2002 | 35,802 |
| Egypt | USD | 166,657 | 166,657 | | 25,000 |
| Ethiopia | USD | 50,000 | 50,000 | | 25,000 |
| Germany | EUR | 7,500,000 | 10,200,000 | 2006-2010 | 10,200,000 |
| India | USD | 50,000 | 50,000 | 2006 | 50,000 |
| Ireland | EUR | 3,000,000 | 4,144,250 | 2007-2009 | 4,144,250 |
| Italy | USD | 300,000 | 300,000 | 2005 | 300,000 |
| Italy | EUR | 500,000 | 689,096 | 2007 | 689,096 |
| New Zealand | USD | 50,000 | 50,000 | 2005 | 50,000 |
| Norway | NOK | 50,000,000 | 7,676,617 | 2004-2006 | 7,676,617 |
| Norway | USD | 58,181,438 | 58,181,438 | 2006-2020 | 13,107,851 |
| Slovak Republic | USD | 20,000 | 20,000 | 2009 | 20,000 |
| Spain | EUR | 2,000,000 | 2,629,650 | 2008-2009 | 2,629,650 |
| Sweden | SEK | 80,000,000 | 11,886,620 | 2005-2007 | 11,886,620 |
| Sweden | USD | 438,095 | 438,095 | 2007-2010 | 438,095 |
| Switzerland | USD | 10,818,076 | 10,818,076 | 2001-2011 | 10,818,076 |
| Switzerland | CHF | 150,000 | 118,478 | 2004-2005 | 118,478 |
| United Kingdom | GBP | 10,000,000 | 19,468,582 | 2007-2008 | 19,468,582 |
| United States | USD | 24,500,000 | 24,500,000 | 2001-2010 | 24,500,000 |
| Foundations | | | | | |
| Aria Foundation | USD | 10,000 | 10,000 | 2010 | 10,000 |
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation/UN Foundation | USD | 29,911,740 | 29,911,740 | 2007-2012 | 29,911,740 |
| Gatsby Charitable Foundation | GBP | 605,000 | 1,057,573 | 2003-2007 | 1,057,573 |
| The Gordon J. Hammersley Foundation | USD | 20,000 | 20,000 | 2008 | 20,000 |
| Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation | USD | 200,000 | 200,000 | 2006-2007 | 200,000 |
| Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust | USD | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2008-2010 | 1,000,000 |
| Rockefeller Foundation | USD | 305,000 | 305,000 | 2003-2007 | 305,000 |
| Sam Spiegel Foundation | USD | 5,000 | 5,000 | 2008 | 5,000 |
| Syngenta Foundation | USD | 246,732 | 246,732 | 2003-2007 | 246,732 |
| United Nations Foundation | USD | 775,000 | 775,000 | 2003-2007 | 775,000 |
| Corporations | | | | | |
| Dupont/Pioneer Hi-bred | USD | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2004-2007 | 1,000,000 |
| Grains Research & Development Corporation | USD | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 2004-2011 | 4,860,000 |
| Syngenta AG | USD | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2004 | 1,000,000 |
| Other | | | | | |
| CGIAR Centres | USD | 210,000 | 210,000 | 2001-2002 | 210,000 |
| Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN | USD | 137,000 | 137,000 | 2010-2011 | 65,000 |
| International Seed Federation | USD | 30,000 | 30,000 | 2007 | 30,000 |
| Systemwide Genetic Resources Programme | USD | 255,000 | 255,000 | 2001-2002 | 255,000 |
| World Bank - CGIAR | USD | 200,000 | 200,000 | 2002 | 200,000 |
| Individual Donations | USD | 118,731 | 118,731 | 2005-2011 | 118,731 |
| TOTAL | | | \$221,085,088 | | \$170,094,664 |

* Where amounts have not yet been received the rate of exchange as at Jan 1, 2011 has been applied

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Australia, Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID)
Aria Foundation
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation/UN Foundation
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CGIAR Centres
DuPont/Pioneer Hi-bred
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Ethiopia, Government of Ethiopia
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Grains Research and Development Cooperation (GRDC)
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Gordon J. Hammersley Foundation
International Seed Federation
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Ireland, Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs
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United Nations Foundation (UNF)
United States of America, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
World Bank – CGIAR

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