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International Rice Commission

Twenty-second Session

Rome, Italy, 29-30 November 2012

Discussion and decision on the future of the International Rice Commission (IRC)

Executive Summary

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate a discussion and decision on the future of the International Rice Commission (IRC).

When the IRC was established in 1948 it was the only international mechanism for collaboration amongst countries and institutions on matters pertaining to rice. Since then the range of fora, networks, organizations and programmes on rice at the international, regional and national levels has grown exponentially. At the same time, participation by member countries in sessions of the Commission has steadily declined since 1994, with only 19 of the 62 member countries participating in its last session in 2006. In the light of this and the broad range of other global and regional fora, organizations and programmes dealing with the same issues for which the IRC was established the continued relevance of the Commission has been questioned.

This paper provides brief background information on the International Rice Commission, the range of global and regional fora, organizations and programmes that have developed since it was established 64 years ago, the outcomes of evaluations/reviews relevant to the IRC and the basis for a decision on the future of the Commission.

Suggested action by the Commission

The Commission is invited to consider the possible decisions and cost implications on its future including those presented below.

i) Suspend operation of the International Rice Commission and in line with Article XIII of its Constitution initiate a process for its termination.

Suspend the operation of the IRC and initiate a process for its termination in line with Article XIII of its Constitution recognizing that the purpose for which it was established is being addressed by the relevant institutes of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) and a wide range of fora, programmes, specialized meetings, networks and regional strategies with substantial support from both countries and the donor community.

ii) Reconstitute the IRC.

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Undertake a country-driven process to reconstitute the IRC based on i) An agreement by Members on revised objective(s) and set of functions that define a unique role for the Commission within the global environment on rice; ii) Renewed political commitment of Members to actively participate in the work of the Commission and; iii) An agreement to make available the financial resources necessary to support the work of the Commission.

Introduction

1. Since the establishment of the International Rice Commission (IRC) in 1948, the environment in which it would be expected to operate has changed considerably. At the same time participation by member countries in sessions of the Commission has steadily declined since 1994, with only 19 of the 62 member countries participating in the latest session in 2006. The broad range of other global and regional fora, organizations and programmes dealing with the same issues for which the IRC was established has raised a question on its continued relevance.
2. This paper has been prepared by the Secretariat in order to support a discussion and decision on the prospect of the International Rice Commission.
3. The document is divided into four sections:
 - **Section I** provides a brief background on the evolution of the International Rice Commission since it was established;
 - **Section II** highlights the outcomes of evaluations/reviews relevant to the IRC;
 - **Section III** includes a summary of current initiatives and programmes on rice and identifies points to consider and estimated costs if the IRC is to continue;
 - **Section IV** provides possible decisions on the future of the IRC.

I. Evolution of the IRC

4. The objective of the International Rice Commission (IRC) “*to promote national and international action with respect to production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to trade*”.¹
5. The Constitution of the IRC was approved by the FAO Conference at its Fourth Session in 1948. Established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution, the IRC has the nature of an international treaty within the framework of FAO. It entered into force on 4 January 1949, upon acceptance by 10 Member Nations of FAO. At present, the Commission has 62 Members, 19 from Africa, 16 from Asia and the Pacific, 16 from Latin-America, 7 from Europe, 3 from the Near East, and 1 from North America.
6. The Constitution, which was amended in 1961 and 1973, establishes the IRC. It includes the functions of the Commission, makes provisions for its secretariat, working parties and expert groups and establishes administrative arrangements for its administration and amendment. The Constitution was amended in 1973 so as to have the Regular Sessions of the Commission convening at least once every four years instead of once every two years.

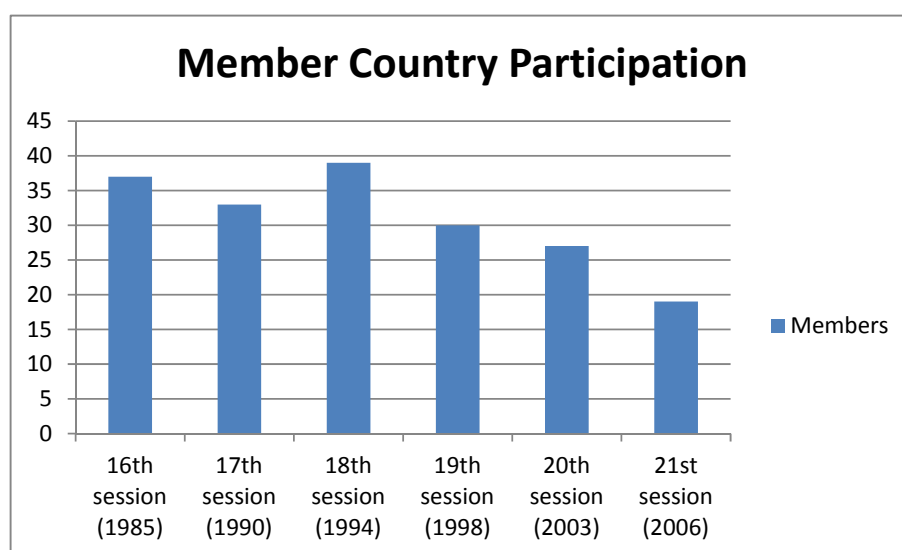
¹ Article I of the IRC Constitution

7. The functions of the IRC² include keeping under review the scientific, technical and economic problems related to rice, and in relation to these “problems”, encouraging and coordinating research and promoting its practical application, undertaking cooperative projects, **recommending** relevant national and international actions and technical assistance to member countries as well as assembling, collating and disseminating information.

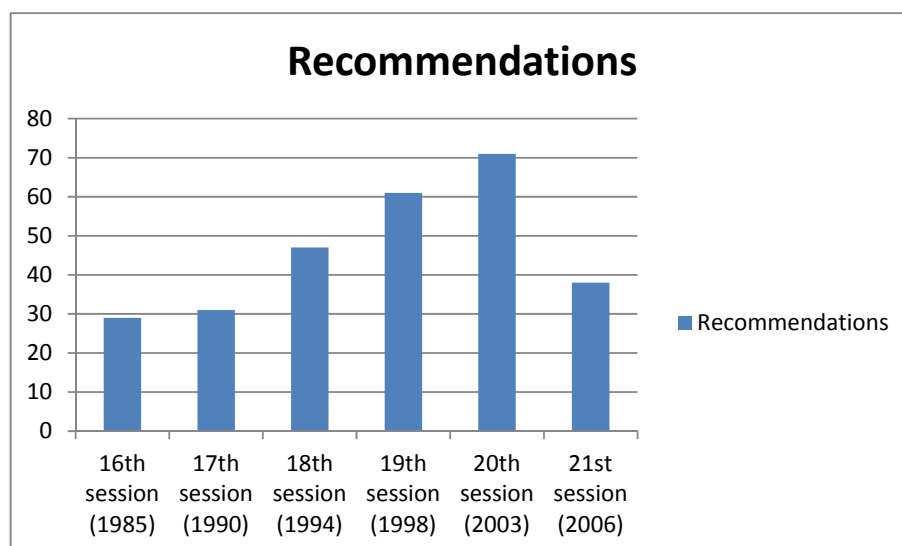
8. The work of the Commission evolved from an early emphasis on breeding and international nurseries to the implementation during the 1970s and 1980s of a large number of rice development projects and programmes in support of the Green Revolution. Subsequently, the Commission focussed on on-farm technologies *inter alia* to the conservation of the environment and natural resources of rice production systems, human and institutional improvement and actions to enhance the income of rice producers.

9. The Commission has met 21 times over the past 64 years. Interest in the Commission’s work has been waning. The number of members participating the Commission sessions has steadily declined (Figure 1) from 38 members at its 18th Session in 1994 (*the last time there was a quorum for decision-making*) to 19 member countries at the last session in 2006 while the 22nd Session, originally scheduled for April this year, was postponed when only 12 countries had confirmed their participation three weeks before the meeting.

Figure 1



² Article IV of the IRC Constitution

Figure 2

10. The decline in participation has been accompanied by an increasingly lengthy list of recommendations to FAO, IRC member countries and other related regional and international institutions and agencies (Figure 2). The recommendations covered a broad range of issues including technology development, sustainable rice production and nutrition, as well as international and regional cooperation. The reports of subsequent meetings do not give much evidence that the recommendations were followed-up by the entities to which they were addressed. This suggests that they may have been of little direct importance or unimplementable.

11. At the time that the Commission was established it was the only international mechanism for collaboration amongst countries and institutions on matters pertaining to rice. The Commission has struggled to retain relevance in the proliferation of other international and regional fora, networks organizations and programmes addressing technical and policy issues related to rice production. Since 1994 the number of members participating in the Commission sessions has declined and resources to support the Secretariat dwindled. In real terms the IRC has essentially ceased to operate following its 21st Session in 2006.

II. Evaluations/Reviews of work related to the IRC 2006 to 2012

12. The work/operation of the IRC has been reviewed at various times in the last six years. An auto-evaluation in 2006 of FAO's work on rice included a comprehensive questionnaire sent to all member countries of which only 15 replied (24% response rate). The report recommended *inter alia* that a discussion be initiated of what needed to be done to revive the work of the Commission including future orientation and mode of operation³.

13. The Independent External Evaluation (IEE)⁴ of FAO in 2007, made the following recommendation (3.10 b) in relation to the IRC.

“... there are two CGIAR centres dealing exclusively with rice; trade aspects are addressed by an Inter-Governmental Commodity Group in FAO. The International

³ Auto-Evaluation of Programme Entity 212 P5 “Support to Strategy Formulation and Promotion of Specific Action for Rice Development in member countries of the IRC” April 2006

⁴ Report of the IEE of FAO C 2007/A.1-Rev.1 Paragraph 621

Rice Commission should be wound up. If the CGIAR wishes some of its work may be continued under the CGIAR”

14. The management response to the IEE did not comment directly on this recommendation and the Immediate Plan of Action for FAO Renewal (2008) did not address the termination of the IRC. The IRC was assigned a low priority within FAO with the result that since its 21st Session in 2006 there have been no substantive actions taken on behalf of the Commission.

15. The Director-General supported a proposal to terminate the IRC, subject to the procedural arrangements that would be necessary. Termination would need to be in line with Article XIII of the IRC Constitution⁵. In response to the IEE recommendation the FAO Legal office advised, that as a body established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution it was not possible for the IRC Secretariat or the FAO Secretariat to unilaterally close the IRC.

16. In follow-up to the IEE recommendation a working paper on the future of the IRC was commissioned in 2009. The working paper took into account past assessments, written submissions from key international rice experts and stakeholders; and information gathered from discussions with experts both within and outside FAO. It concluded that: i) the IRC as presently constituted was not viable given the declining participation of members at meetings; the lack of mechanisms and resourcing to implement programmes and the plethora of other organizations, networks and bodies that more effectively deal with rice technologies and their adoption for development; ii) unless there was significant change the IRC (e.g. operate as a high level policy discussion forum focused on the overarching and crosscutting issues critical to sustainable rice production) it should be wound-up, in accordance with the IEE recommendation.

17. Most recently, a Global Rice Roundtable, which considered possible future directions of the IRC⁶, was convened in July 2012. It was attended by 27 experts from 22 member countries of the IRC, representatives of the CGIAR Consortium and the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRISP) which is led by the CGIAR. In preparing for the meeting a brief questionnaire on the future of the Commission was circulated to member countries to which only nine member countries replied (15% response rate). The purpose of the meeting was to identify issues of particular concern to rice for which Intergovernmental action would be beneficial and whether an intergovernmental body such as the IRC would be an appropriate and cost effective mechanism to address these issues.

18. On the role of the IRC, views of the experts ranged from a proposal that it be abolished as there did not appear to be any fundamental issues related to rice that are not covered by other institutions to those who thought that the IRC had a critical role to play in information gathering and dissemination.

19. The meeting concluded that if the IRC is to continue then it must identify a clear set of issues where its involvement would have added value in the light of the existing international and regional initiatives and programmes relevant to rice. The meeting agreed that if the Commission were to continue sufficient secure funding would need to be available for its meetings and for its inter-sessional work.

III. Overview of ongoing activities, programmes and initiatives on rice

20. This section provides information to facilitate/support/inform a discussion on the possible future of the IRC by its 22nd Session. It builds on the outcome of the expert Roundtable in Montpellier and provides further information on current programmes, initiatives and networks at the global,

⁵ Article 10 states: “This Constitution shall be considered terminated if and when the number of Members of the Commission drops below ten unless the remaining members of the Commission unanimously decide otherwise”

⁶ Global Rice Roundtable 3-4 July 2012 Montpellier France.

regional and national levels, including those of FAO, that are directly or indirectly addressing technical and policy issues related to sustainable rice production.

21. This section also considers the role of the IRC in the global rice environment noting that as presently constituted it would appear to have been superseded. Finally it sets out a possible process for reconstituting the IRC, the estimated costs associated with managing the process and to support the work of a reconstituted Commission and its Secretariat through 2016.

A. International and Regional initiatives

22. The Roundtable agreed on a list of seven themes or high level policy issues that could be potentially considered by the IRC as well as a set of seven possible future functions or roles of a re-oriented IRC. The list of themes and possible future/roles functions of the IRC may be found in Tables 1 and 3 respectively in Annex I of this document.

23. The Roundtable mapped these themes and possible roles or functions of the IRC against programmes and institutions currently working in these areas to create the matrix in Figure 3.

24. For each of the seven themes agreed by the Roundtable, further information on the broad range of initiatives, programmes, institutions and networks currently working on technical or policy issues directly or indirectly related to rice has been collected in Annex II to this document.

25. To facilitate an understanding of the impact of these programmes and institutions on the work of the IRC, it may be useful to cluster the possible future functions/roles for the IRC identified by the Roundtable (Table 3 Annex I) into the following three groups: i) Policy endorsement, political advocacy and lobbying for support of rice issues (1, 2 and 7), ii) Commission specific research and development (R&D) and provide feedback on R&D priorities (3 and 5), and iii) Collate and share information – develop and maintain a web-based “Rice portal” for information sharing on key issues (4 and 6).

i) Policy endorsement, political advocacy and lobbying for support of rice issues

26. At the global and regional levels relevant intergovernmental fora include the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), FAO Regional Conferences and technical committees such as the Committee on Agriculture (COAG). Initiatives such as the International and Regional Rice Congresses, technical programmes such as Harvest Plus and Climate Smart Agriculture and regional networks such as the African Rice Initiative (ARI), Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) and Fund for Latin America and Caribbean Irrigated Rice (FLAR) provide opportunities for political advocacy and lobbying for support of rice related issues.

ii) Commission specific research and development (R&D) and provide feedback on R&D priorities

27. In addition to the centres within the Consultative Group on International Agriculture (CGIAR) that are leading on rice related research e.g. AfricaRice, International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (Latin America and Caribbean) and International Rice Research Institute (Asia), the various regional networks and programmes including the Temperate Rice Research Consortium (TRRC), Irrigated Rice Research Consortium (IRRC) Consortium for Unfavourable Rice Environments (CURE) and Council for Partnership on Rice Research in Asia (CORRA), all provide opportunities to identify priorities for research and development and to act on them.

iii) Collate and share information – develop and maintain a web-based “Rice portal” for information sharing on key issues

28. All of the initiatives, programmes and networks identified have a strong orientation/component in support of information sharing including at the community level between farmers, among regions within a country, among countries in a region and between regions (e.g. Asia

Africa). The International and Regional Rice Congresses provide opportunities for direct exchange while the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and IRRI as well as technical networks at the regional and national levels are all examples of sources of extensive often regionally tailored/specific information through their websites, newsletters and publications.

Figure 3: Themes, Possible Functions, Existing International and Regional Programmes or Institutions relevant to Sustainable Rice Production⁷⁸

AGREED THEMES	POSSIBLE ROLES/FUNCTIONS of the IRC						
	Policy Advocacy	Technical/ Policy Briefs	Commission studies	Information Sharing	Feedback/ Priorities	Rice Portal	Lobbying/ Mobilization
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCC • CCAFS • GRISP • IFPRI • FAO • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCC • CCAFS • CGIAR • Climate Smart • FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCC • GRISP • FAO • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • Climate Smart • IPCC • Regional networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • IRRI • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • CGIAR
Sustainable Rice Intensification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • GRISP • Regional Networks • Intl Rice Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • GRISP • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • GRISP • Regional Networks • CGIAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • GRISP • Networks • Rice Congresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • GRISP • IRRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • CGIAR
Water & Land Availability for Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWMI • IFPRI • FAO • IPCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWMI • IFPRI • FAO • IPCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • Regional Networks • GRISP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • CGIAR • Rice Congresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • GRISP • IRRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • CGIAR
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • GRISP • Networks North/South Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • CGIAR • Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Networks • GRISP • North/South partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • Networks • Rice Congresses • CGIAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • IRRI • ARC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • CGIAR
Food Security/ Sovereignty/ Smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • IFPRI • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • IFPRI • GRISP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Networks • CGIAR • GRISP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • CGIAR • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • IRRI • ARC • IFPRI (some aspects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • NGOs
Nutritional Value/QA/ Certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade agreements • IFPRI • CGIAR • National Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • Harvest Plus • IFPRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • CGIAR • Rice Congresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • Harvest Plus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks • NGOs
Biotechnology & GM Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGIAR • GRISP • National Programmes • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • Regional Networks • National Programmes • North/south partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • National Programmes • North/South partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • Rice Congresses • CGIAR • National Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • Regional Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRISP • CGIAR • IRRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programmes • CGIAR • Regional Networks

⁷ This represents only a snap-shot of current global and regional initiatives. There has been no attempt to capture the assistance provided through development banks, NGOs, multilateral and bilateral aid donors to individual countries or groups of countries in improving the sustainable production of rice

⁸ Extract from the Report of the Global Rice Roundtable 3-4 July 2012 Montpellier France.

B. Initiatives of FAO

29. FAO working with a range of partners continues to have a broad range of activities with member countries on technologies, management practices and policies that are directly or indirectly related to rice production. These include such global initiatives as the Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS), the reformed Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and related actions such as the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition that could provide a forum for the identification and consideration of policy related issues on rice of global significance.

30. Since 2009 the FAO regional Conferences play a strengthened role in the review of programme priorities and proposals of the Organization. Coupled with this the preparation of country programming frameworks, will lead to an improved focus as well as a better balance and synergy between global, regional, sub-regional and country concerns. In 2012 there were two examples of this:

- i) FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific Region (31st APRC) suggested that FAO coordinate the development of a regional rice strategy and review the technical skills mix in the Regional Office, with a view to ensuring adequate rice expertise⁹. The strategy is being developed with key stakeholders such as policy makers, experts from related organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations building on the large knowledge base that exists on various aspects of the Asian rice economy. The strategy is expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2013. A Senior Agriculture Officer post (at the P5 level) with a focus on rice has been established in the Regional Office.
 - ii) FAO Regional Conference for Africa (27th ARC) endorsed the pilot projects to develop a value chain approach to work on cassava and maize.¹⁰ The lessons learned could be applied to other crops, in the light of the increasing interest by African countries in rice, it could be a candidate for consideration. The Governing body of the Africa Rice Centre is comprised of Ministers of Agriculture from 17 of the 19 member countries of the IRC. Linking the deliberations of this forum with the FAO Regional Conference would ensure that important policy or technical issues related to rice in the Africa region are addressed.
31. FAO continues to have a broad range of technical activities to support the development of sustainable rice production in member countries. These have included activities under the technical cooperation programme (TCP) as well as longer term multi-donor projects at both the national and regional levels. Between 2006 and 2012 there were in the order of 24 projects involving more than 20 countries (primarily in Africa and Asia) for a total of 26 million USD.

C. The IRC in the current global framework on rice

32. When the IRC was established in 1948 it was the only international mechanism for collaboration amongst countries and institutions on matters pertaining to rice. Since then, as can be seen in Figure 3 and in Annex II, the range of fora, networks, organizations and programmes on rice at the international, regional and national levels has grown exponentially.

33. In the last 15-20 years in particular the IRC has struggled to retain its relevance in the proliferation of these international and regional fora and networks and in real terms it has ceased to operate since its 21st Session in 2006.

⁹ 31st FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific: paragraph 44 APRC/12/REP

¹⁰ 27th FAO Regional Conference for Africa : paragraph 56 ARC/12/REP

34. A review of the information in Figure 3 and Annex II suggests that there are no substantive or obvious gaps with respect to the technical and policy aspects of sustainable rice production relevant to the seven themes identified by the expert Roundtable. It is clear that, the IRC as currently constituted, has been superseded by the global and regional fora that have evolved to meet the changing needs of countries over the last 64 years.

D. Reconstituting the IRC

35. If the IRC were to be reconstituted, there are at least three points that would need to be addressed:

- i) An agreed understanding of revised objective(s) and functions of the IRC that define a unique role for the Commission within the global environment on rice;
- ii) The process and the financial and Secretariat resources needed for amending the Constitution of the IRC in line with Article X of the current Constitution, approval by the FAO Council or Conference and if necessary acceptance of the amended Constitution by member countries;
- iii) Costs associated with the process of reconstituting the Commission and its Secretariat as well as the ongoing costs to support the operation of a reconstituted IRC including Commission meetings, inter-sessional work, information exchange, assistance to member countries and the functioning of the Secretariat.

36. A possible process for reconstituting the IRC, estimated costs associated with managing the process and to support the work of a reconstituted Commission and its Secretariat through 2016 have been set out in the Appendix to Annex V. The total estimated costs for the period 2013 through 2016 would be in the order of 3.5 million USD with annual costs ranging from 700,000 to 1.1 million USD annually beginning in 2013 (Table I included in the Appendix to Annex V).

IV. Possible decisions on the future of the International Rice Commission (IRC)

37. Taking into account the various reviews and reports regarding the IRC and the recent deliberations of the expert Roundtable as set out in Sections I to III of this document there are at least two different options that the Commission might consider on its future.

i) Suspend operation of the IRC and in line with Article XIII of its Constitution initiate a process for its termination

38. Suspend the operation of the IRC and initiate a process for its termination in line with Article XIII of its Constitution recognizing that the purpose for which it was established is being addressed by the relevant CGIAR institutes and a wide range of fora, programmes, specialized meetings, networks and regional strategies with substantial support from both countries and the donor community.

- *A draft resolution for suspension and template for notice of termination by individual countries is available in Annexes III and IV*

ii) Reconstitute the IRC

39. Undertake a country-driven process to create an effective and efficient Commission based on i) An agreement by Members on revised objective(s) and set of functions that define a unique role for the Commission within the global environment on rice; ii) Renewed political commitment of Members to actively participate in the work of the Commission and; iii) An agreement to make available the financial resources necessary to support the work of the Commission.

- *A draft resolution setting out key elements of the decision and process for creating an effective and efficient Commission is available in Annex V*

ANNEX I

Table 1 Potential Themes for the IRC Nominated by Regions

Themes	Asia	LAC	Africa
1. Climate change	X	X	X
2. Sustainable Rice Intensification	X	(Food Security*)	X
3. Water and Land Availability	X	(Food Security*)	X
4. Capacity Building	X	X	X
5. Food Security/Smallholders		X	
6. Nutritional Value of Rice/Quality		X	
7. Biotechnology & GM Rice	X		

* Some aspects of Theme 5 related to Themes 2 and 3

Table 2 Potential Themes for the IRC and Existing International and Regional Programmes in each Theme Area

Potential Themes	Existing International Programmes/Institutions
1. Climate change	CGIAR, CCAFS, IPCC, GRISP, and Climate Smart
2. Sustainable Intensification	FAO, GRISP, Regional networks
3. Water and Land Availability	GRISP, IFPRI, IWMI, FAO
4. Capacity Building	Many e.g. CGIAR, GRISP, North/South Development agencies, Philanthropic organizations
5. Food Security/Smallholders	FAO, CGIAR, Regional networks and NGOs
6. Nutritional Value of Rice	CGIAR, GRISP, Harvest Plus, IFPRI
7. Biotechnology & GM Rice	Some aspects (e.g. biotech R&D) – Many Other aspects (e.g. GM trade issues) - Few

Table 3 Possible Future Functions/Roles for the IRC

1. Policy declarations and political advocacy on key issues including land and water availability for rice production; climate change adaptation/mitigation;
2. Facilitate development and/or endorse technical and policy briefs on specific issues including input costs/subsidies, seed policies, prices and others;
3. Commission specific research and development (R&D) needs in the identified themes for IRC
4. Collate and share latest information on rice production, demand, trade, new technologies and other key issues;
5. Provide feedback on R&D priorities for GRISP and others, and identify new opportunities and needs, facilitate technical cooperation;
6. Develop and maintain a comprehensive web-based ‘Rice Portal’ for information sharing on all key aspects of rice production; and
7. Lobbying and mobilization of sufficient support by donors for all rice issues, including to ensure strong linkages between international institutions and national programmes.

ANNEX II

Further information on selected programmes, initiatives, institutions, networks and information sources related to sustainable rice production.

RICE CONGRESSES:

International Rice Congresses - held every four years - 3rd Congress convened in Vietnam in 2010

Provides a forum for representatives from the public and private sectors including researchers, scientists, professionals, traders and policy makers to discuss the latest in rice research, future technologies, trade issues and policies. Starting in 2010 the Congress included a Ministerial segment and a session on policy. The next International Congress is scheduled for 2014.

Intersessional Congresses at the Regional level are scheduled as follows:

- Africa 2011 – Benin; 2013 – Egypt
- Asia 2014 – location to be finalized
- Latin America 2015 – Location to be finalized

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES

CFS: Committee on World Food Security www.fao.org/cfs

- The CFS works in a coordinated manner in support of country led processes that lead to food security. In this regard it could possibly provide a forum for the consideration of policy related issues on rice of global significance. In addition in the context of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, there may be opportunities to support actions at country level in mapping food security and nutrition actions for improving the coordination and alignment of the policies and programmes of governmental agencies and other development actors related to rice. The High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) under the guidance of the Bureau and Plenary of the CFS assesses and analyzes the current state of food security and nutrition and its underlying causes. It can provide scientific and knowledge-based analysis and advice on policy-relevant issues and identify emerging trends. It will also help prioritize future actions and focus attention on key focal areas.

CGIAR: [Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research](#)

- The CGIAR Consortium consists of 15 centres across the globe two of which are dedicated to rice, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines and the AfricaRice Centre in Benin.

AfricaRice – member of the CGIAR Consortium and partner in GRiSP

- Membership comprises 24 countries covering West, Central, East and North African regions. Based in Benin has outreach stations in Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania. Governing body is the Council of Ministers of Agriculture of member states, statutory meetings are held every two years. Hosts the Africa Rice Initiative (ARI).

CIAT - International Centre for Tropical Agriculture part of the CGIAR Consortium and member of GRiSP – www.ciat.cgiar.org

- CIAT is located in Columbia and leads GRiSP related activities in Latin America and the Caribbean on themes that will directly benefit poor rice farmers in other parts of the world particularly in Africa and Asia who face the same challenges of slow productivity growth and inefficient management of natural resources.

CCAFS - CGIAR Research programme on Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security www.ccafs.cgiar.org

- CCFAS is an initiative with the Earth System Science Partnership. The goal is to overcome threats to agriculture and food security by identifying ways for vulnerable rural communities to adapt to climate change and helping policy makers to understand the merits of different policies. The initiative is organized across four themes: adaptation to climate change; managing climate risk, pro-poor climate change mitigation and integration with decision-making. It is focused in three regions East and West Africa and South Asia.

IFPRI: The International Food Policy Research Institute is a member of the CGIAR Consortium. www.ifpri.org

- IFPRI, seeks sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty. It operates by identifying and analyzing alternative international, national, and local policies in support of improved food security and nutrition, emphasizing low-income countries and poor people and the sound management of the natural resource base that supports agriculture. It contributes to capacity strengthening of people and institutions in developing countries that conduct research on food, agriculture, and nutrition policies and actively engages in policy communications, making research results available to all those in a position to apply or use them, and carrying out dialogues with those users to link research and policy action.

IRRI - International Rice Research Institute member GGIAR Consortium, Leader in GRiSP www.irri.org

- IRRI is located in the Philippines. It develops new rice varieties and rice crop management techniques that help rice farmers improve yield and quality of their rice in an environmentally sustainable way through collaborative research, partnerships, and the strengthening of national agricultural research and extension systems. Informs governments to help them formulate policy to improve the equitable supply of rice.

IWMI - The International Water Management Institute member CGIAR consortium. www.iwmi.cgiar.org

- **IWMI works to** improve the management of land and water resources. Located in Sri Lanka it has staff and offices in 10 countries in Asia and Africa. It targets water and land management challenges faced by poor communities in developing countries. Organized around themes that include water availability and access, quality and productive use, cross cutting activities include, assessment of land and water productivity and their relationship to poverty, identification of interventions that improve productivity as well as access to and sustainability of natural resources, assessment of the impacts of interventions on productivity, livelihoods, health and environmental sustainability. IWMI works through collaborative research with many partners in the North and South and targets policy makers, development agencies, individual farmers and private sector organizations.

GRiSP - Global Rice Science Partnership or GRiSP launched by CGIAR consortium, November 2010.

- GRiSP represents a single strategic and work plan for global rice research and how it can contribute more effectively to solving development challenges. The current five-year work plan (2011-2015) is supported by more than 100 million USD annually in direct funding through CGIAR Centres as well as co-funding by GRiSP partners. The primary emphasis is on improving rice-based production systems and value chains in different rice growing environments using an interdisciplinary approach targeting and prioritizing activities based on a clear understanding of the different ecosystems, management systems, and market segments. The result will be accelerated development and dissemination of improved rice farming practices across the whole sector. IRRI leads GRiSP and activities in Asia, with the [Africa Rice Center](#) leading the work in Africa and CIAT the work in the Latin America and Caribbean region. More than 900 other international and nationally operating research organizations such as the [Centre de coopération internationale en recherche Agronomique pour le développement \(CIRAD\)](#), [L'Institut de recherche pour le développement \(IRD\)](#), and the [Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences \(JIRCAS\)](#) will play a strategic role in GRiSP.

GRiSP - 33rd Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry – Jakarta Indonesia October 2011. www.aseansec.org/26674.htm

“The Ministers further supported the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP), led by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), as it represents an important expansion and development of 2008’s ASEAN Rice Action Plan, as well as the proposal on pilot testing of ASEAN Rice Trade Forum to be implemented under the ADB Technical Assistance on food security.”

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) – covers a range of programmes promoted by FAO in partnership with others including the World Bank and IFAD

- CSA – is an agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes greenhouse gases (mitigation) while enhancing the achievement of national food security and development goals. A number of production systems (including rice production systems) are already being used by farmers and food producers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to climate change, and reduce vulnerability. www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart

HarvestPlus is coordinated by CIAT and IFPRI www.harvestplus.org www.agrosalud.org

- HarvestPlus seeks to reduce malnutrition through the process of biofortification to breed higher levels of micronutrients directly into key staple foods. The programme focuses on three critical micronutrients that are recognized as most limiting in diets: iron, zinc, and vitamin A. In the case of rice, work is focused on fortification with zinc in cooperation with partners in Bangladesh and India. In 2013 bio-fortified varieties of rice will be released. **Agrosalud** coordinates efforts of 14 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in the development and deployment of biofortified crops including rice.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) www.ipcc.ch

- IPCC is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change. It was established to provide a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. The IPCC is a scientific body. It reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change. Currently 195 countries are members of the

IPCC. The IPCC provides rigorous and balanced scientific information to decision makers. The work of the organization is policy-relevant and yet policy-neutral, never policy-prescriptive.

AFRICA - REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, INITIATIVES and NETWORKS

AfricaRice – A CGIAR Centre and focal point for GRiSP

Partnerships include:

African Rice Initiative (ARI) – launched 2002

- hosted by the AfricaRice Center – focussed channel for all New Rice for Africa (NERICA) dissemination efforts.

Regional Rice Research and Development Network for West and Central Africa (ROCARIZ)

- ROCARIZ launched in 2000 aims to strengthen NARS' research, development and technology-transfer capabilities through small-grant funding of these activities, sharing of results in review meetings, joint monitoring and evaluation tours, and training. Scientists from 17 West and Central African countries regularly participate in ROCARIZ activities.

Eastern and Central African Rice Research Network (ECARRN) www.asareca.org

- Launched in January 2005 the mandate of ECARRN is to enhance productivity, value addition and competitiveness of the regional rice system in the Eastern and Central Africa (ECA) sub-region.

Stress tolerant Rice in Africa and South Asia – (STRASA) <http://strasa.org>

- 10 year project initiated in 2007 between IRRI and AfricaRice with the aim to achieve a 50% increase in farmers yields with improved cultivars and management practices, develop and disseminate stress tolerant rice varieties to 18 million farmers on the two continents.

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) www.riceforafrica.org

- consultative group of bilateral donors and regional and international organizations working in collaboration with 23 rice-producing African countries. Its goal is to support the efforts of countries to double rice production in 10 years from 14 million tons in 2008.

ASIA - REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, INITIATIVES and NETWORKS

IRRI - International Rice Research Institute member GGIAR Consortium, Leader in GRiSP
www.irri.org

Partnerships include:

Temperate Rice Research Consortium (TRRC)

- composed of 18 national and international institutions from around the globe– working across 4 main areas – yield potential and grain quality; abiotic and biotic stress and resource use efficiency (N-use).

Irrigated Rice Research Consortium (IRRC)

- develops partnerships to identify the natural resource management needs of rice farmers, solutions to their problems, and to facilitate the adoption of suitable technologies to improve the production of irrigated rice in an ecologically sustainable manner.

CORRA – Council for Partnership on Rice Research in Asia

- CORRA was established in 1996. It meets annually to discuss issues and challenges facing the Asian rice industry and provide inputs into policies. It also serves as an advisory body for the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP) in Asia. Member countries are represented by senior officials of selected NARES in Asia.

Consortium for Unfavourable Rice Environments (CURE)

- Launched in 2002 CURE is a regional platform for partnerships among national agricultural research and extension systems (NARES) focussed on delivering solutions to low productivity in fragile rice environments for 10 countries in South and Southeast Asia.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN - REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, INITIATIVES and NETWORKS

CIAT - International Centre for Tropical Agriculture member of CGIAR Consortium, partner in GRiSP – located in Columbia

FLAR – Fund for Latin America and Caribbean Irrigated Rice www.flar.org

FLAR was established in 1995, with the objective of providing innovative and technological solutions to the needs of farmers and the rice industry and to improve the production of irrigated rice in Latin America. It comprises a heterogeneous group of associations from both the private and public sectors in 15 countries FLAR is managed by an Executive Director and an Administrative Committee of representatives from participating countries.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Apart from the information available through the individual websites and programmes listed above, the following information sources maintained by IRRI and FAO related to rice may also be of interest.

Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)

AMIS was established following the price volatility in 2007-2009. AMIS improves global food market outlook, analyses and information and is a platform through which countries, international organizations and the private sector can work together to improve data reliability, timeliness and frequency. It will evolve as it develops its capacity to monitor, analyse and interpret market and policy developments. AMIS will also build developing countries' capacity in market outlook analysis and promote policy dialogue. Rice is one of the four commodities included in AMIS as are four of the major rice producing, consuming and exporting countries (*China, India, Indonesia and Japan*). Increasing information on global markets and enhancing transparency will reduce the number of panic-driven price surges. It will permit better informed and coordinated policy decision-making to prevent the kind of responses that can make international prices even more volatile. (www.amis-outlook.org)

World Rice Statistics

A compilation of national and sub-national data on rice area, production, and yield over time of major rice-producing countries. It includes information on rice imports, exports, national farm-level and world rice prices, and other rice supply and demand statistics. Data are compiled from international and national statistical sources such as [FAO](#) and [USDA](#), agricultural and statistical yearbooks and responses to IRRI questionnaires. [www.irri.org](#) see also [www.amis-outlook.org](#)

Rice Bibliography

A comprehensive bibliography of all books and articles directly pertaining to rice with almost 8,000 new references added each year. The *Rice Bibliography* contains references in more than 80 languages. In every case, titles of references in languages other than English are translated into English before inclusion in the *Rice Bibliography*. The texts themselves remain in the original language. Further information: [www.irri.org](#)

Rice Knowledge Bank – Best management practices for Low Land Irrigated and Rain-fed Rice

One of the world's first digital extension services for those who provide information and support for farmers (such as NGOs), it is also the first comprehensive, digital rice-production library containing an ever-increasing wealth of information on training and rice production. It provides government extension officers, NGOs, and all others interested with access to rice knowledge and training information. Further information: [www.irri.org](#)

ANNEX III

DRAFT RESOLUTION

SUSPENSION OF ACTIVITIES AND TERMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION

THE INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION,

CONSIDERING that the International Rice Commission (IRC) was established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution, through a Resolution approved by the FAO Conference, at its Fourth Session in 1948, with the purpose of promoting national and international action with respect to production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade;

NOTING that the Constitution of the IRC came into force on 4 January 1949 upon acceptance by ten Member Nations of the Organization, and that at present 62 Member Nations have deposited instruments of acceptance of the Constitution, thus becoming Members of the Commission;

RECOGNIZING that the Commission has fulfilled the objectives for which it was established in 1948 and, furthermore, that there are currently two centres of the CGIAR Consortium, as well as a wide range of fora, programmes, specialized meetings, networks and regional strategies dealing exclusively with rice, and that trade aspects are addressed by the Inter-Governmental Group on Rice in FAO;

BEING AWARE OF the declining trend in the number of Members that participate in Regular Sessions of the Commission, and, in particular, the fact that since 1994 no Regular Session has obtained the necessary quorum;

RECALLING that the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) of FAO recommended that the International Rice Commission should be wound up and that, subsequently, a process of reassessment of the need for the Commission was launched within FAO and by its Members;

- 1) **DECIDES** that the International Rice Commission shall suspend all its activities and operations;
- 2) **CALLS UPON** the Members to submit notices of withdrawal from the Commission under Article XII, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the International Rice Commission so that, under Article XIII of the Constitution, it shall be terminated if and when the number of Members of the Commission drops below ten;

EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION for the work accomplished over the years by the Commission, its Members and FAO.

ANNEX IV



SAMPLE Instrument of Withdrawal

Date.....

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Constitution of the International Rice Commission which was approved by the Fourth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1948 and to inform you that the Government of [country] hereby withdraws from the Constitution, pursuant to the provisions of Article XII, paragraph 1.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

[Signature by one of the
following authorities]
- Head of State
- Head of Government
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister of Agriculture

[SEAL]

Mr. José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 ROME
Italy

ANNEX V

DRAFT RESOLUTION

TO CREATE AN EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT COMMISSION

THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION,

RECOGNIZING that there remains a need for a high level intergovernmental forum to provide guidance and recommendations for international and national action with respect to production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice;

WISHING to reconstitute the Commission to address these functions and, where appropriate, assist in the implementation of guidance and recommendations;

NOTING that political commitment of member countries is essential to actively engage in redefining the objective and functions of the Commission, amend its Constitution and dynamically participate in the work of the Commission;

ACKNOWLEDGING that in order to create an effective and efficient Commission there is a need to define clearly objectives and functions that identify a unique role for the Commission within the global environment on rice;

RECOGNIZING that the costs associated with the process of reconstituting the Commission and operating an effective and efficient Commission would need to be allocated, both from FAO Regular Programme and from extrabudgetary contributions provided by the IRC member countries;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the IRC Constitution will require significant amendments to meet the above considerations;

1. AGREE to:

- a) renew their political commitment to the IRC with a view to achieve a more efficient and effective Commission where Members will actively participate and contribute thereto;
- b) redefine and reconstitute the IRC through revising its objectives and functions with the goal to identify a unique role for the Commission within the current global environment on rice.

2. CALLS ON ITS MEMBERS AND ON FAO to provide sufficient financial resources respectively through extrabudgetary resources and the FAO Regular Programme to support the costs associated with the process of reconstituting and operating an effective and efficient Commission as set forth in Appendix I to this Resolution.

APPENDIX 1

Possible process for reconstituting the IRC, costs associated with this process and to support the work of a reconstituted Commission and its Secretariat.

Step 1. Define a clear role for a reconstituted IRC

1. The Objective and Functions of the IRC as set out in Articles I and IV respectively of the IRC Constitution would need to be further reviewed in the light of the outcome of the expert Roundtable which took place in Montpellier¹¹ to define a unique role for the Commission within the global environment on rice. A work plan and budget should also be prepared.
2. The reconstituted Commission would need a Secretariat with clearly defined functions, adequate and consistent resources which would assure appropriate action in relation to the Regular Sessions of the Commission and possible interim activities (in particular Article VII of the IRC Constitution and Rule V of the IRC Rules of Procedure).
3. In addition, to assure Member supervision and involvement in the preparation of sessions and interim activities, consideration would need to be given to establishing an active Bureau. This would necessitate a review of the roles and responsibilities of the Chair and Vice-chairs of the Commission (in particular Articles V and VII of the IRC Constitution and Rules VII and VIII of the IRC Rules of Procedure).
4. **The process could include:**
 - a) A small expert group, temporary or special committee of senior policy and technical experts (established in accordance with Article VI of the IRC Constitution) to develop a paper on the elements to consider in a reconstituted IRC, including objectives and functions as well as the secretariat and governance issues such as the role of the Chair, Vice-chairs and a possible active Bureau. This “elements paper” would be circulated by the Secretariat to member countries for their review and comments.
 - b) A small expert group, temporary or special committee of senior policy and technical experts to review the comments received and prepare revised “elements paper” including possible alternate texts that would define the basis for a reconstituted IRC.
 - c) Review and agreement of the proposals in the revised “elements paper” as the basis for revising the Constitution and Rules of Procedure by either a Special Session of the Commission or at its next Regular Session in 2016.

Step 2. Outline of key steps in a process to amend the Constitution of the IRC

5. Article X of the IRC Constitution states that *“This Constitution may be amended by the vote of a two-thirds majority of all the Members of the Commission, any amendments becoming effective only after concurrence of the Council of the Organization unless the Council considers it desirable to refer the amendment to the Conference for approval. An amendment shall become effective as from the date of the decision of Council or Conference as appropriate”*.
 - a) A small expert group, temporary or special committee of *senior policy and legal experts* would need to be established to develop proposals for revising the Constitution and subsequently the Rules of Procedure of the IRC to reflect the revised objective(s) and

¹¹ Global Rice Roundtable 3-4 July 2012 Montpellier France.

functions, as well as the Secretariat and governance issues including the role of the Chair, Vice-chairs and a possible active Bureau in the agreed “*elements paper*”.

- b) The amended Constitution would need to be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Members of the Commission (42 Members) at either a Special Session of the Commission or at its next Regular Session in 2016. During this Session, the Commission would also presumably agree to a work plan and budget for the Commission for the next 4 years.
- c) The amendments to the IRC Constitution would be circulated by the FAO Director General as the depositary, who would refer the matter to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM). The CCLM would consider the proposed amendments and make a recommendation to the Council or Conference as appropriate.
- d) If adopted by member countries the amended constitution of the IRC would then need to be forwarded to the FAO Council or possibly the FAO Conference (tentatively June 2015) for approval.
- e) If the amendments include new obligations for the Members, once they are approved by the FAO Council or Conference, then in accordance with Article X¹² of the IRC Constitution they would need to be formally accepted by individual Members of the Commission through a formal instrument of acceptance.

Step 3. Summary estimates of costs of the operation of a reconstituted IRC

6. There are at present no specific provisions in the FAO budget to convene meetings of the expert groups, temporary or special committees or regular sessions of the IRC. In line with Articles VI and VII of the IRC Constitution provisions to cover these costs would need to be made within the budget of the Organization as prepared and approved by the Conference.

a) Secretariat costs (staff):

7. The current budget has provisions for a half-time Secretary at the level of P3. The costs are in the order of 79,914.00 USD annually.

8. In order for the Secretariat to operate effectively in meeting the needs of Members of the Commission, the post of Secretary would need to be up-graded to at least the P4 level, with dedicated administrative support (G4 Level). The costs would be in the order of 300,000 USD annually.

9. Depending on the number of meetings (inter-sessional and regular sessions of the Commission) in a given year and the extent of assistance to member countries the costs for additional temporary assistance including FAO staff and consultants to deliver Secretariat services would be in the order of 100,000 USD annually.

- i) *Secretariat costs of a re-constituted IRC would be in the order of 400,000 USD annually – an additional 320,000 USD to that currently allocated*

b) Inter-sessional work including expert groups, temporary or special committees, Regular or Special Sessions of the Commission (non-staff costs):

¹² Article X further states that “... any amendment involving new obligations for members shall come into force with respect to each Member on acceptance of it by that Member. The instruments of acceptance involving new obligations for members shall be deposited with the Director General of the Organization. The rights and obligations of any Member of the Commission that has not accepted an amendment involving different obligations shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the Constitution as they stood prior to the amendment.”

10. Costs are a function of the number of documents that are to be developed and translated, interpretation (assuming minimum of three languages E, F and S), logistical costs (meeting in Rome or outside) and the length of the meeting. Under the current Constitution member countries cover the cost of their participation in meetings of the Commission, committees or working parties while the costs of invited experts are to be covered by the budget of the Organization (Article VII of the IRC Constitution). Assuming a 4 day meeting cost estimates are as follows:

- i) **Expert Group:** 20 Experts participation paid by Secretariat – *cost approximately 180,000 USD*
- ii) **Temporary or Special Committee (in and outside of Rome):** Member countries pay for participation – *cost approximately 110-130,000 USD*
- iii) **Special or Regular Session of the Commission (in Rome):** – assuming convened in Rome – *cost approximately 130,000 USD*

c) Work plan and budget – possible additional elements

11. An important part of the success of a reconstituted IRC will be an agreed work plan and budget to cover the 4 years between Sessions of the Commission. In addition to the expert groups and special committees mentioned above there would need to be funds to support meetings of the Bureau, possible regional meetings of member countries as well as outreach and communication activities on the part of the Secretariat. A programme of “technical assistance” to facilitate member countries effective participation in the work of the Commission and in implementing its recommendations might also be expected.

- i) *Funds in the order of 250,000 - 300,000 USD annually could be envisaged to meet these obligations*

Summary of estimated costs associated with the process of reconstituting the IRC

STEP 1. Secretariat from January 2013

January 2013: - up-grade Secretariat post to P4 and make provision for adequate administrative and technical support **Additional cost of 320,000 USD**

- a) Expert Group or Committee – by end May (4 days) 180,000 USD
- b) Expert Group or Committee – by end September (4 days) 180,000 USD
- c) Special Session IRC (in Rome) – by end December 2013 – (4 days) 130,000 USD
 - o To review and agree to elements paper as basis for revised IRC Constitution

STEP 2. Activities in 2014

- a) Expert Group or Committee – by end March 2014 (4 days) 180,000 USD
 - o To prepare draft text of revised Constitution based on the elements paper
- b) Special Session IRC (in Rome) – by end August 2014 (4 days) – 130,000 USD
 - o To adopt amended IRC Constitution and work plan and budget for next 4 years
 - o Estimated costs of governance, intersessional work including limited technical assistance – 300,000 USD

Table I: Summary of estimated costs for a country-driven process for the development and operation of a reconstituted IRC - 2013 to 2016

Cost Estimates (USD)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Secretariat	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Exp Group/Committees	360,000	180,000	-	-
Special Session IRC	130,000	130,000	-	-
Governance and Assistance	-	300,000	300,000	300,000
Regular Session IRC	-	-	-	130,000
Estimated total (USD)	890,000	1.1 million	700,000	830,000