

99.

Evaluation of the Agricultural Information Bank for
Asia (AIBA)

**EVALUATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION
BANK FOR ASIA (AIBA)**

Consultancy Report
prepared by
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for
The International Development Research Centre

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Bank for Asia (AIBA)

by Dr. Jacques Valls

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Executive Summary

The Agricultural Information Bank for Asia (AIBA) was launched in 1973 by SEARCA (Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture) - a regional center of SEAMEO (Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization) - as a project meant "to serve as a catalyst in efforts to enable regional and national documentation systems in agriculture to develop and be responsive to future needs of the region".

AIBA involved initially eight countries but as from 1984 its membership was restricted to the five ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, in each of which an AIBA National Center was designated with the Regional Center located at SEARCA in Los Banos (Philippines).

From 1974 to 1986 IDRC provided substantial financial assistance to the project amounting to CAD \$1,389,730 with a SEARCA contribution of CAD \$571,479 - part of which enabled to build up the infrastructure of the AIBA network: a remarkably well equipped Regional Center with excellent computing (HP 3000-40), micrographics and printing facilities, some equipment in National Centers, intensive training activities and six meetings of the "AIBA Consultative Committee" bringing together the representatives of all AIBA participating centers.

In 1985 IDRC accepted to finance present evaluation of AIBA at the request of the newly appointed SEARCA management who felt that after 12 years of existence and the termination of IDRC support by mid 1986 such an evaluation was necessary to guide him in reaching decisions on the future status of the project.

The evaluation was carried out by Dr. Jacques Valls, former director of the Library and Regional Documentation Center of the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok. Through reviews of files, visits to all AIBA participating centers in the five ASEAN countries, conducting semi-structured interviews and a survey of end users by questionnaires, the Consultant has studied and attempted to evaluate the activities of AIBA, and their impact on end users of agricultural information, the financial, infrastructural, managerial and regional networking aspects of AIBA.

The evaluation shows that AIBA has undoubtedly a fair number of accomplishments to its credit: foremost it has introduced and made operational the concept of an agricultural information network in South-east Asia. It has successfully functioned as the regional coordinating center for FAO's global information systems AGRIS and CARIS. It has helped develop the national agricultural information infrastructures of each of the participating countries. It has attempted, but with

less success, to meet the information requirements of agricultural professionals by offering them a number of publications and of services.

Problems having had a negative impact on AIBA were generated by the lack of support of past managements of SEARCA, the poor initial leadership of AIBA, the many difficulties usually associated with networking coordination and the lack of truly regional character of AIBA with insufficient involvement of National Centers in policy-making and control of operations, making AIBA a project of a regional center SEARCA rather than a full fledged regional network.

The main weaknesses of AIBA found are: lack of promotion, lack of fund raising activities, inefficient communications between participating centers, insufficient assistance from the Regional Center to the National Centers, services and publications not sufficiently well adapted to end users information requirements. Presently a major weakness is the inabilities of the Regional Center to adapt to the ever-changing situation of the National Centers which have developed fast (partly thanks to AIBA!).

The overall balance of the AIBA project is however positive. Despite many difficulties and obstacles AIBA has achieved - if not all - at least most of its objectives. To have set up and operated over 12 years a regional information network is in itself a most unique and remarkable achievement. The AIBA infrastructure progressively built up has considerable potential to usefully serve the region if improved, adapted and properly utilized.

It is therefore recommended to continue the AIBA project for an "adaptation phase" of 2½ years (up to end 1988), during which AIBA Centers and SEARCA will undertake an in-depth revision of AIBA operations and organization. Specific recommendations are made at the operational level for existing and possible new activities and at the managerial level, regarding promotion, fund raising, and increasing "regional" character.

The objective of the proposed "phase" is to adapt, transform AIBA in a way enabling it to remain a useful, meaningful project both for all participating Centers and for the end users of agricultural information.

Prerequisites to the launching and success of AIBA's "adaptation phase" are the endorsement and full support of that venture by both SEARCA and all AIBA National Centers. Close monitoring of progress will be necessary through at least three meetings of the "AIBA Consultative Committee".

The role of SEARCA in hosting and supporting the AIBA-Regional Center is of course essential, however it must be realized also that

AIBA can not exist as a viable regional venture without the commitment and active involvement of the five ASEAN National Centers which in fact will ultimately determine what the fate of the AIBA project will be.

175 CAD/day for 32 days

1. INTRODUCTION

With the assumption of the directorship of SEARCA by Dr. F.A. Bernardo in October 1984, SEARCA has requested IDRC support to evaluate AIBA. It was felt that after 12 years of existence and with the termination of IDRC funding by mid 1986 it was necessary to evaluate the AIBA project by addressing the following issues:

- a) "Whether the project indeed fills a need and thus ought to be continued,
- b) Whether to expand, contract or make changes in the project's scope and operations; and consequently,
- c) Whether to add (to) or drop specific project strategies and techniques"

The ultimate purpose of the evaluation is to allow SEARCA management to reach decisions on the future status of the project.

The terms of reference of the evaluation set up by consultation between SEARCA and IDRC are given in Appendix No.1 and can be summarized as follows:

- a) To evaluate the effort expended by the project, in terms of quantity and quality of information activities and services it has undertaken.
- b) To assess the performance of the project in terms of the effects of its efforts and services and in meeting the total information needs of its users.
- c) To evaluate the project's efficiency in terms of costs in time, effort and money,
- d) To analyze the process by which the project produces the results what it does, in terms of explaining the why's and wherefore's of the success or failure of the different aspects of the project.

The schedule of the evaluation involved:

- a) A preliminary phase in Bangkok to study documents sent by

IDRC, visit Kasetsart University (Thailand's AIBA Center), prepare a questionnaire for end-users and send it to all AIBA Centers.

- b) Travel to the Philippines (Los Banos), Singapore, Indonesia (Bogor), Malaysia (Serdang) to visit the AIBA Centers and other relevant institutions according to schedule given in Appendix No.2. This took place from 31 March to 29 April 1986 after a one-month postponement due to the revolution in the Philippines. The list of institutions visited is in Appendix No.3.
- c) A final phase for analysis of data and drafting of the evaluation report (2 weeks).

The following 'methodologies' were used:

- a) File reviews-voluminous files provided by IDRC, or seen at ASRO and at SEARCA were reviewed.
- b) Semi-structured interviews with staff of AIBA's Centers, of other institutions and with some users.
- c) End user questionnaire aiming at assessing users requirements and how well these are met by AIBA or by other services and at collecting suggestions. That questionnaire was sent 2 months ahead of my travel to the 6 AIBA Centers which disseminated a total of 240 questionnaires of which 164 were filled in and returned. The questionnaire is given in Appendix No.4. Its analysis figures in Appendix No.5 and was facilitated by the outstanding work of a young statistician of AIBA/SEARCA, Miss Susan Fernandez who in two days time wrote a computer programme for data input and tables generation and processed all the questionnaires of the Philippines.
- d) Content analysis of AIBA files on user requests made with the assistance of a graduate student of the UP in Los Banos (Ms. Marie Capuno) (see Appendix No.11).
- e) Analysis of AIBA's aspects by relating them to my own experience and based primarily on practical knowledge of the region and on common sense rather than on theory.

2. HISTORY OF AIBA

The establishment of AIBA was suggested in 1969 by the Advisory Council of the Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) a Center of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) and approved by SEARCA's Agricultural Governing Board on October 9, 1973.

"Essentially the AIBA would serve as a catalyst in efforts to enable regional and national documentation systems in agriculture to develop and be responsive to future needs of the region".

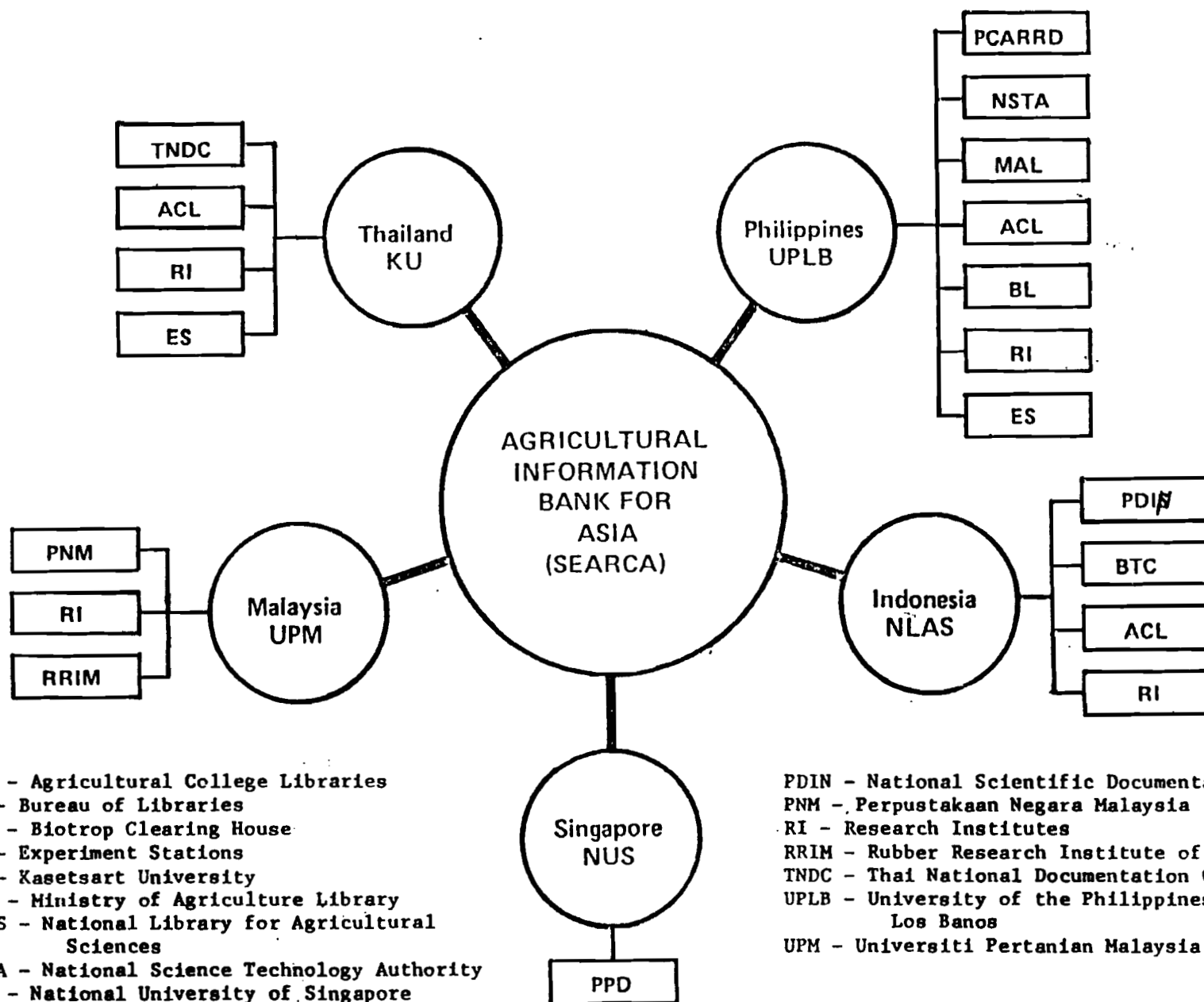
As the major agricultural scientific information service for the Asian region specializing in the collection, collation and dissemination of information to scientists and field workers, AIBA has the following objectives:

- ° To serve the information needs of Asian countries in the field of agriculture and allied disciplines;
- ° To promote new and improved techniques for handling and disseminating agricultural information;
- ° To serve as the coordinating center in Southeast Asia and other Asian countries for the FAO's international agricultural information systems, AGRIS and CARIS; and
- ° To serve as an international information and referral center on given agricultural commodities and subject areas.

Its functions are:

- ° To select significant regional agricultural documents useful to regional users;
- ° To analyze and process these documents;
- ° To provide access to these documents for regional users; and
- ° To provide training for regional scientific information workers..

IDRC got involved right from the start of the project by supporting a developmental year and the operations of AIBA under the SEAMEO umbrella. A Workshop-Conference on regional agricultural information systems followed at Los Banos in March 1975 to discuss ways and means to cooperate. Initially AIBA included the five ASEAN countries to which were added Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka and Hong Kong. As from 1985 membership of AIBA was restricted to the ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (Brunei is being approached to join AIBA). The organizational chart of AIBA is given on page 4. The AIBA role was seen as a technical one, leaving national institutions control



ACL - Agricultural College Libraries
 BL - Bureau of Libraries
 BTC - Biotrop Clearing House
 ES - Experiment Stations
 KU - Kasetsart University
 MAL - Ministry of Agriculture Library
 NLAS - National Library for Agricultural Sciences
 NSTA - National Science Technology Authority
 NUS - National University of Singapore
 PCARRD - Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development
 PPD - Primary Products Department

PDIN - National Scientific Documentation Centre
 PNM - Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia
 RI - Research Institutes
 RRIM - Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia
 TNDC - Thai National Documentation Centre
 UPLB - University of the Philippines at Los Banos
 UPM - Universiti Pertanian Malaysia

over the development of the national centers.

A major event for the AIBA project came with the launching of FAO's International System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) in 1975 and because of the establishment of AIBA, countries in the Southeast Asian region were among the first 63 countries to participate in AGRIS. The SEAMEO participants committed themselves to notify AGRIS of all their current literature. The description and dissemination of regional agricultural literature devolved upon the national institutions with the AIBA at SEARCA consolidating national inputs and converting them into a form suitable for acceptance by AGRIS. AIBA received in return outputs of AGRIS representing total world literature for dissemination to the region.

In 1983, AIBA started to participate with IDRC support to FAO's Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) along the same lines as its participation in AGRIS with national CARIS centers (which are not always the same as the AGRIS centers).

Automation of AIBA's operations became possible with the establishment decided in 1975 of the Agricultural Resource Centre (ARC) in Los Baños Complex (with an IBM 360M35). Inputs to AGRIS were made by the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) method but ARC's computer facilities were used for AIBA's outputs. First, a KWIC index was generated for the manually produced regional current awareness bibliography AGRIASIA (first produced in 1977), then total computer generation of AGRIASIA was achieved in 1978. In December 1978 the first issue of a new series of National Bibliographies was also computer generated.

In November 1982, AIBA installed its own computer HP 3000/40 and the software MINISIS (see Appendix No.16). Conversion of its file to MINISIS format was completed in February 1983. Later three IBM-PCs were provided to the Regional Center and to the National Centers in Malaysia and in Indonesia.

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itself*

Another major focus of AIBA has been in the area of training through seminars, workshops, in service training and extended staff development. It was also instrumental in setting up the Agricultural Information Society of Asia (AISA), a component of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (IAALD).

Representatives of the AIBA Centers are members of the AIBA Consultative Committee which has met regularly (six meetings so far - see Appendix No.14.)

IDRC has substantially supported AIBA activities as from 1973 but that support is expected to end by mid 1986. With the arrival of a new SEARCA Director in October 1984 and in view of the termination of IDRC support, the present evaluation was requested to guide SEARCA's management in outlining its future policy for the AIBA project.

3. MAJOR ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE EVALUATION

The following major aspects of AIBA will be examined:

- 3.1 - AIBA Activities
- 3.2 - AIBA and End Users of Agricultural Information
- 3.3 - AIBA Finances
- 3.4 - AIBA Infrastructure
- 3.5 - AIBA Management
- 3.6 - AIBA as a Regional Operation

For each one of those items, the facts will first be given, then they will be commented upon with the purpose of evaluating them, keeping in mind the general objectives and functions assigned to AIBA.

3.1 AIBA ACTIVITIES

3.1.1 Participation to the AGRIS and CARIS Systems

A major activity of AIBA has been to participate to FAO's AGRIS system right from its start in 1975. This implied collection of agricultural information at national levels by AIBA/AGRIS National Centers, which sent their inputs to the AIBA Regional Center (Los Banos) which forwarded the consolidated regional inputs to AGRIS Coordinating Center in Vienna.

In addition some information was collected - mostly extension material- which was not to be included in the AGRIS data base, but was recorded in a regional data base - AGRIASIA.

From 1975 to end 1985 AIBA inputs in AGRIS amounted to 57,328 and the total number of items recorded in the AGRIASIA data base was 33,543 (according to the figures I was given).

The breakdown of AGRIS and of AGRIASIA inputs by country and by year is given in Appendix No. 6). Figure No. 2 on page 8 shows the variation of total AIBA inputs in AGRIS with time. It must be remembered that as from the end of 1984 AIBA membership was restricted to the five ASEAN countries, with three other countries stopping to input in AGRIS through AIBA. As from 1982 the average annual input seems to be stabilized at an average of 5,000 to 6,000 records.

The figures in Appendix No. 6 show a sharp drop of inputs into the regional data base AGRIASIA as from 1984. For 1985 they represented less than 10% of the inputs in AGRIS.

Participation of AIBA to the FAO's CARIS System began in 1983. Regional inputs to the CARIS data base through AIBA totalled 884 in the first "CARIS-ASIA" print out published in 1984 and 3,092 in the second "CARIS-SEA" print out published in 1985.

Initially the National Centers sent their input sheets to AIBA Regional Center which forwarded the consolidated regional input sheets to the AGRIS Coordinating Center in Vienna for processing by the OCR method. Presently the National Centers are sending their inputs on magnetic diskettes and the Regional Center sends the consolidated regional inputs to Vienna on magnetic tapes.

The global AGRIS data base is made available by FAO to AGRIS participating Centers in return for their inputs. AIBA Centers make use of the printed version of AGRIS - "AGRINDEX". The computerized AGRIS data base is retrieved (at costs) by the AIBA Regional Center on line to Europe from Manila (not from Los Banos) through the Eastern Telecommunications Company. Such on line retrieval is now feasible from all ASEAN countries.

Figure 2 Inputs into AGRIS through AIBA

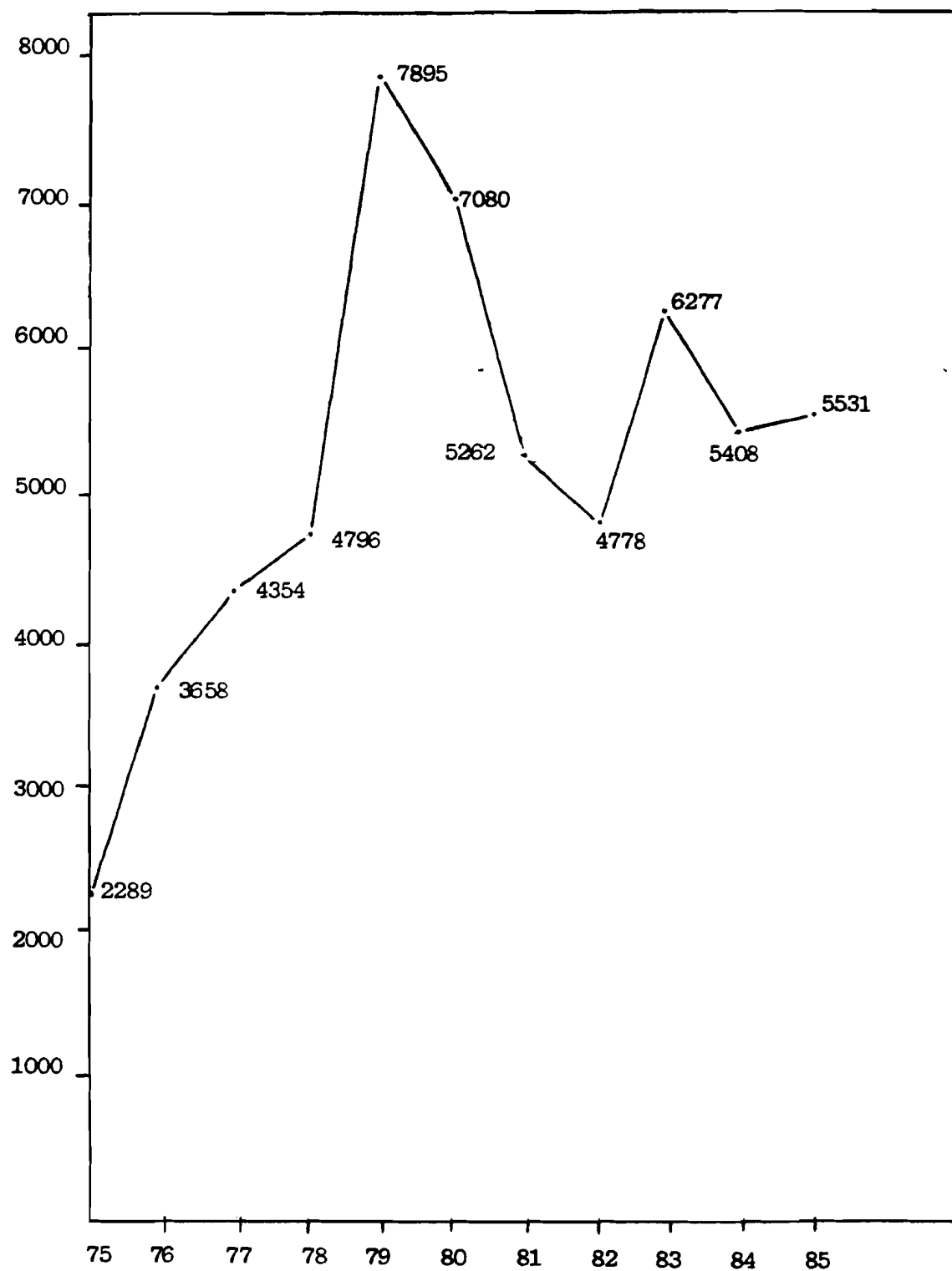
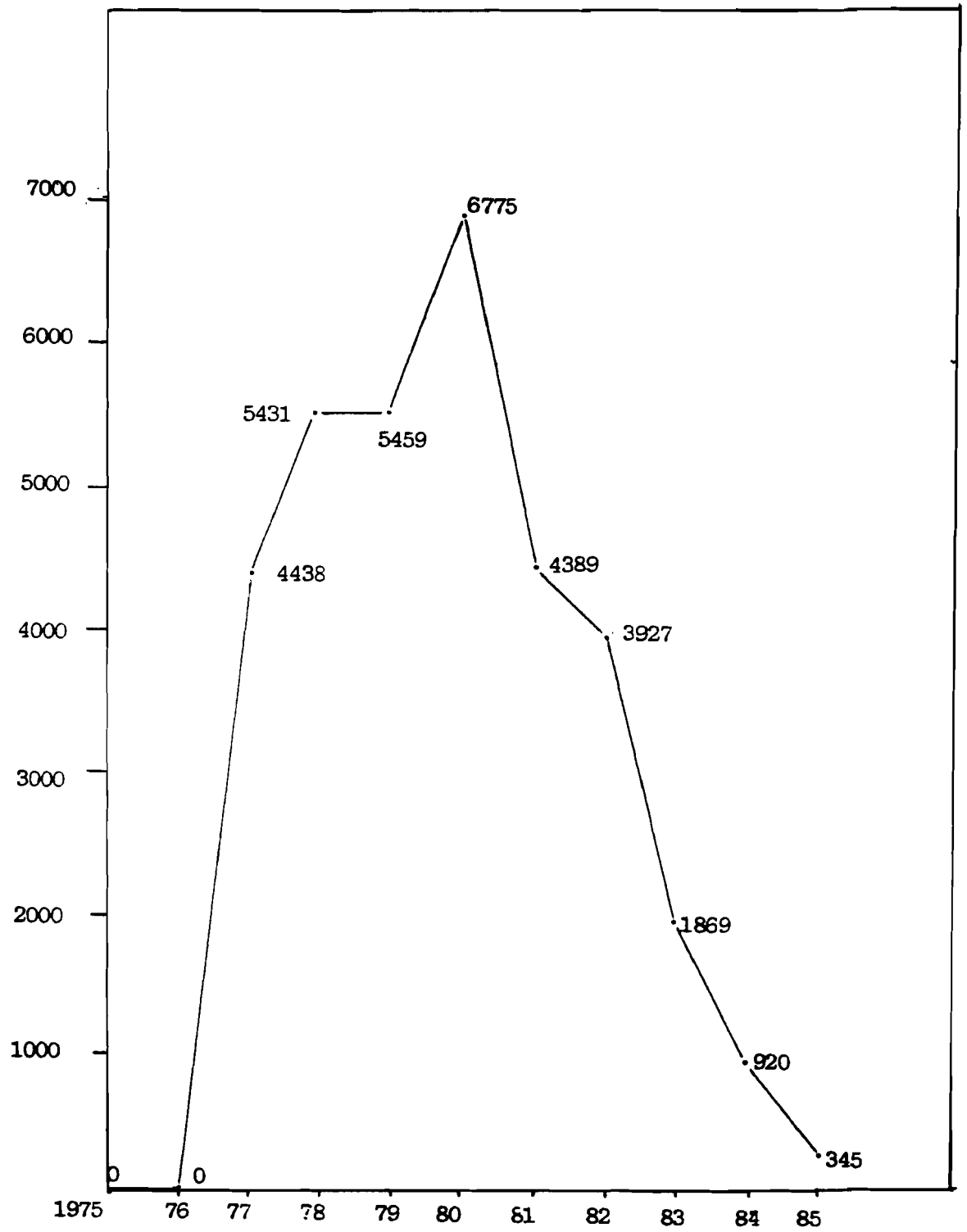


Figure 3 AGRIASIA Inputs



Comments

- C.1 AIBA has substantially contributed and at a regional level to the building up of the AGRIS data base over the last 11 years. This is undoubtedly a major achievement of AIBA.
- C.2 It is almost impossible to assess how well the agricultural information output of each country is covered by its own AIBA-AGRIS National Center and therefore inputted into AGRIS. According to the figures given in Appendix No. 6 and to my interviews it is obvious that the information collecting efficiency of National Centers varies from one country to another and with time. It is very much dependant on the availability of manpower (always stated as insufficient) and on the quality of the information collecting linkages between the National Center and the information generating institutions at national level (not always good enough nor comprehensive enough).
- C.3 The AIBA National Centers are now all capable of recording their inputs on diskettes and could therefore in principle send those inputs directly to Vienna, without passing through the AIBA Regional Center. However inputs from some countries seem to still require editing and corrections. The possibility of direct input to AGRIS by the National Centers will depend on the ability of the AGRIS Coordinating Center to cope with the editing/corrections of the records it would receive. This might be worthwhile investigating as direct inputting might cut down delays of appearance in AGRIS and in AGRINDEX. The regional data base (AGRIASIA) could still be built up if National Centers sent copies of their diskettes to the AIBA Regional Center.

3.1.2 The "AGRIASIA" Journal

Since 1977 AIBA has been publishing the quaterly journal "AGRIASIA" which is the printed version of the regional data base, including inputs to AGRIS, plus some additional information (such as extension material) not inputted in AGRIS and also some information on Southeast Asia appearing in AGRIS but not inputted by AIBA.

Initially that journal was distributed completely free of charge. Though some payed subscriptions were received as from 1982, it continued to be sent mostly free of charge to AIBA National Centers for distribution until end of 1983. Effective with Volume 8 (1984) the journal became available only on subscription (except very few copies sent free to the five National Centers).

Subscriptions to the journal "AGRIASIA" are detailed in Appendix No. 7. Their total numbers have remained low. The maximum, reached in 1985, was 49 subscribers after a promotional drive carried out in 1984.

The printing costs of AGRIASIA have dramatically increased over the years (at an average rate of +34% per year) (see Appendix No. 8). This triggered a study of AIBA on alternative ways of

producing the journal (see Appendix No. 9). It was finally decided to print it in house, using paper plates, a method which cut down printing costs by about 70%, but which increased delays in bringing out the publication. The first issue to be printed that way was Volume 8 No.3 (1984).

The subscription prices (4 issues per year) excluding postage costs are:

- US\$ 60 for SEAMEO countries
- US\$ 80 for non SEAMEO developing countries
- US\$ 100 for developed countries

Comments

- C.4 Publication of AGRIASIA issues has often been significantly delayed due to operational problems at AIBA Regional Center. Such delays are regrettable and harmful as they undermine one of the purposes of the journal which is to provide "current information" underlined on its cover by the words "A Current Bibliography of Southeast Asian Agricultural Literature".
- C.5 No large scale, intensive promotion of the journal "AGRIASIA" has been made, as indicated by the very small number of subscribers and by the results of the survey by questionnaires which show that 57.3% of the users who responded had never heard of or seen the journal (see Appendix No. 5).
- C.6 Attracting a fairly large number of subscribers will encounter however a number of obstacles:
- C.6.1 AGRIASIA mostly duplicates inputs in AGRIS/AGRINDEX, as it contains now less than 10% of records not found in AGRIS. Libraries, particularly in developed countries, which receive AGRINDEX do not really need to have also AGRIASIA.
- C.6.2 AGRIASIA (just like AGRIS) has to face a fierce competition from some more specialized information sources - particularly CAB publications - which are often preferred by group of users focusing on given commodities (i.e. rice, forestry, fisheries, etc.) because these offer a far more comprehensive and well adapted coverage of such commodities. For instance a forestry specialist will use CAB's "Forestry Abstracts" not AGRIASIA or AGRIS. The issue here goes far beyond AIBA: it is in fact the problem of "global" information systems versus "specialized" information systems. When such specialized systems exist and are operational they are generally preferred by end users and undermine the "global" systems very significantly.

- C.6.3 The subscription rates to AGRIASIA, though probably justified by the actual publishing costs, are nevertheless high for developing countries (especially for the least developed countries) at times of economic recession. External grants for at least partially subsidize subscriptions are badly needed.

Though comments under C.6 cast some doubts on how successful would be efforts to widely disseminate AGRIASIA through payed subscriptions, such efforts might be needed, using a good marketing strategy, to at least assess the real usefulness of AGRIASIA to various groups of end users. To subscribe to a journal users must first know it exists, then be convinced it is very useful to them - only then will they consider spending some money to get it. It is the ultimate drastic test of usefulness.

- C.7 The existence of the computerized regional data base AGRIASIA is generally found desirable. In fact the AIBA National Centers wish to have a copy of it, when they have the capability of retrieving it at national level (which will be soon the case for all of them). What is found questionable therefore is not the building up of a regional data base but its production in printed form (the AGRIASIA journal) - if and when the computerized data base becomes retrievable at all AIBA National Centers.

3.1.3 National Agricultural Bibliographies

Each one of the National Centers has to produce the inventory of the agricultural information generated by its own country. As the records to be included in such National Agricultural Bibliographies correspond to the inputs into AGRIS sent to AIBA, National Centers have relied on the Regional Center to cumulate their national inputs either by year or over several years to generate the bibliographies when needed, by using AIBA's computer facilities.

Comments

- C.8 There is no doubt that publishing National Agricultural Bibliographies is one of the mandates of National Centers and that they have to do it and continue doing it.
- C.9 The idea of having AIBA Regional Center helping produce those bibliographies is a logical one as that Center has all the records to be included and the computer facilities to process them (which up to now National Centers did not have).

- C.10 Because of the long delays, several National Centers are publishing lists (often bi-monthly) of National Agricultural Information, with the purpose of providing at least some "current" information to their readers. The contents of such lists appear again in the Cumulated Bibliographies, when published. In fact they appear also in the AGRIASIA journal and again in AGRIS/AGRINDEX. The same information is therefore printed 4 times in 4 different publications! Though those publications have different coverages and different purposes, one can not help wondering whether it is necessary to have such duplication at 4 levels! Further thinking by the AIBA Centers on whether some of the duplication could be avoided should be useful.

3.1.4 Other AIBA Publications

3.1.4.A Newsletter

The first issue of 'LINKEDIT', occasional AIBA newsletter came out in May 1979 and was meant to publish articles of interest to the participating countries of the AIBA network - but it was quickly discontinued.

A second attempt was envisaged mid 1982 of publishing a newsletter named "INFOALERT" but again the attempt was unsuccessful.

The inability to publish a newsletter regularly is due according to AIBA-RC to the lack of manpower.

Comments

- C.12 A good regular informative newsletter is very desirable (not to say a 'must') for an organization like AIBA for several reasons:

- a) as a two ways communication link between the network participants for exchanging information.
- b) as a source of current information for end users in the form of short news items of various types.
- c) as an efficient promotional tool for AIBA.

Based on my own experience I find it difficult to understand why AIBA has been unable to regularly generate a good newsletter. That type of publication is fairly easy to produce economically. With the cooperation of the AIBA National Centers, and by tapping other information sources, such as SEARCA's scholars and the considerable agricultural "potential" existing at Los Banos, an excellent, informative and attractive newsletter could have been published by AIBA with minimum efforts and costs. It could have had an important impact on the promotion of AIBA's activities.

3.1.4.B Asian Bibliographies Series

AIBA has published a number of bibliographies on specific agricultural topics, as listed below:

1. Small Farm Development (1970-1975)
2. Livestock Production in the Tropics (1966-1976)
3. Sugarcane Production (1966-1976)
4. Checklist of Economic Plants
5. Post-harvest Bibliography on Corn (1970-1982)
6. Fisheries Bibliography (1976-1982)
7. Agroforestry: An Abstract Bibliography
8. Winged Bean Bibliography (1981-1982)
9. Winged Bean Flyers Volumes 1-4

3.1.4.C Regional Union List of Agricultural Serials

About 3 years ago FAO commissioned the AIBA network to prepare a computerized union list of agricultural serials in the region. After much delay, the regional union list was finally completed and is available as computer print outs.

3.1.5 Training and Technical Assistance Activities

AIBA has been very active in the past in organizing training activities related to its participation in the AGRIS and CARIS systems.

Training in AGRIS methodology was organized in the Philippines (1976 and 1977), in Indonesia (1975 and 1976), in Bangladesh (1976), in Korea (1976), in Thailand (1975), in Malaysia (1975), in Taiwan (1977).

Training in CARIS methodology and the use of AGROVOC was held in Malaysia (1982), in Indonesia (1982), in the Philippines (1982), in Korea (1982), in Thailand (1982).

Other training activities included a Regional Training Course on Micrographics (Philippines, 1982), a Regional Training Course for Users of Agricultural Information Systems (Philippines, 1983) and many short term courses and in service trainings in Los Banos on documentation work, micrographics, mechanized information storage and retrieval, etc...for a variety of information specialists not restricted to Southeast Asia.

Using its computer and micrographics facilities added to its staff expertise AIBA-RC has been able to assist in various ways institutions which are not part of the AIBA system. Examples of such assistance are:

- Compilation of Bibliographies on Winged Bean for the International Dambala Institute in Sri Lanka, on Agroforestry for ICRAF, on Fisheries for SEAFDEC, etc...

- Making of microfiches collections for ICLARM, IRRI, UPLB, etc.
- Helping build up computerized data bases for:
 - ° INNERTAP, the recently established network for new and renewable sources of energy,
 - ° RINMAP, Regional Network for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants,
 - ° REMIN, Regional Mangrove Information Network,
 - ° PRIS, Philippine Rootcrops Information Service,
 - ° SEAFIS/PASFIS (SEAFDEC),
 - ° NFIS, Network of Fertilizer Information Systems.
- Giving advice on AGRIS/CARIS methodologies to non-AIBA institutions such as PIC (Pacific Information Center) in Fiji.

Comments

- C.13 The intensive training of AIBA National Centers and of other institutions in AGRIS/CARIS/AGROVOC methodologies must be considered as a major achievement of AIBA.
- C.14 AIBA-RC is today with its computer, micrographics and printing facilities, added to its professional staff expertise a remarkably complete, well equiped information facility-rarely found in Asian developing countries. It is not surprising therefore to see other institutions either poorly equiped or just starting their operations, turn to AIBA-RC for various types of assistance. Those "bureau" type of activities of AIBA-RC are very useful and could become, added to training, a fairly substantial source of revenues for AIBA.
- C.15 AIBA National Centers also need from time to time some forms of technical assistance. Unfortunately most of them complain that the AIBA-Regional Center is not able to help them solve their problems, when requested to do so. National Centers believe that occasional technical assistance should be one of the major services they ought to receive from the Regional Center. They believe that if the Regional Center does not have itself the required expertise it should be able to identify quickly where it is and facilitate its availability to the National Centers (which would accept in general to cover the actual costs of the assistance).

3.1.6 Literature Searching Services

All AIBA participating centers are providing literature searching services in one form or another. The AIBA Regional Center is offering

computerized literature searching from both the AGRIASIA data base (done in house) and from the AGRIS data base (on line via Tymnet through Eastern Telecommunications Co. in Manila). Those facilities are used to provide answers to queries - both through retrospective searches and some SDI profiles - to a variety of users, including SEARCA's scholars, for whom AIBA has created the so called "Agricultural Literature Searching Service" (ALSS).

Appendix No.10 gives a list of 235 literature searches done during the period March 1982 to September 1985. More detailed information on AIBA's queries-answering activities is given in Appendix No.11 .

Though all AIBA Centers do provide some SDI services, it was long envisaged that AIBA-RC would offer a more systematic and sophisticated computerized SDI service. Its implementation was much delayed partly due to the time required to develop the MINISIS-SDI software package. This has been received by AIBA-RC very recently (February 1986) and is not yet installed and operational.

Comments

- C.16 The on-line retrieval of AGRIS data base is available in Manila, not in Los Banos located 70 kms. away. It would be desirable to extend the facility to AIBA-Los Banos by establishing the appropriate link with Manila. This has been envisaged but so far resources to implement it have not been found.
- C.17 The on-line access to AGRIS data base has now become technically feasible in all AIBA participating countries and some AIBA National Centers (i.e. Malaysia, Singapore) already have it and use it. It is therefore to be expected that the role of AIBA-RC in providing easy access to the AGRIS data base will soon be restricted to the Philippines.
- C.18 Users want good SDI services. According to the survey by questionnaire (see Appendix No. 5) 83.6% of the users consider SDI services has useful but only 51.2% of them can use such services. Users requirements for SDI services are presently not met satisfactorily and there is a clear need for better and easier to access SDI service.
- C.19 The nature of the envisaged computerized SDI service to be offered by AIBA-RC needs to be carefully studied. There are two types of SDI requirements:
 - a) Standard profiles on a number of topics to be selected through a survey of users requirements and not duplicating existing information products: AIBA-RC would be in a good position to offer that service, using all available data bases (AGRIASIA, AGRIS, CARIS) and its computer facilities. At a later stage, however the shifting of that activity to National Centers might be con-

sidered, when those centers become able to easily operate that service themselves.

- b) More personalized SDI services tailor made to individual users requirements should normally be provided by the AIBA National Centers. AIBA-RC might help some National Centers at their request if need be but that assistance should be temporary.

3.1.7 Document Procurement

All AIBA National Centers provide copies of documents on request - often as a consequence of their dissemination of "Current Contents" type of services.

The AIBA-Regional Center is also involved in document procurement but on a moderate scale - understandable considering it does not have its own library but makes use of the nearby UPLB library.

Our users' survey (see Appendix No. 5) shows that users get the documents they need as follows: 3.8% from AIBA-RC, 32.8% from AIBA-NCs, 39.97% from non AIBA facilities. According to those figures, it can be said that presently the AIBA system meets about half of the users' requirements for documents.

It has been suggested to build up a regional collection of microfiches of all documents corresponding to the National Centers inputs into AGRIS/AGRIASIA. The initial idea of AIBA-RC was to receive from the NCs the master-microfiches, enabling AIBA-RC to send out copies on request. However the National Centers objected to the idea because of the costs involved and also because they did not believe the effort was justified. They were willing to send copies of the microfiches not the masters. If so the function of the regional microfiches collection would become merely that of a safeguarding, archival depository, in case anything happened to national collections.

That microfiche project is quite controversial and has been discussed at length among the AIBA participants with some misunderstandings and confusion obscuring the issue.

FAO has modestly funded three projects related to document procurement:

- A case study on the problem of access to documents in the region, now almost terminated.
- Making a regional union list of agricultural journals (see page 13).
- The acquisition and microfiching of documents about Southeast Asia recorded in AGRIS but not in-putted by the AIBA network (on-going).

3.2 AIBA and End Users of Agricultural Information

It is important to assess how well the end users information requirements are met by the services and products offered by AIBA.

This is fairly difficult to determine for many reasons. However I have attempted to make, even if limited, some assessment by interviewing a few users and by carrying out an end users survey by questionnaire (see Appendix No. 4 and No. 5).

With all the reservations and limitations generally associated with such ventures, the survey did provide some interesting information relevant to the present evaluation. There were 164 answers from users (of whom 54% are research scientists) out of 240 questionnaires sent out.

The survey was meant to find out:

- a) What are the users information requirements
- b) To what extent are those requirements met either by the AIBA network or by other information facilities.

The main requirements of users appear to be:

- SDI services (83.6%)
- Retrospective literature searches (very much = 45.7%, occasionally = 37.8%)
- Document procurement (often = 34.8%, occasionally = 40.2%)
- "Consolidated" information products: out of 164 answers interest was rated as follows:

° Abstracts Journals	135
° Bibliographies	121
° Statistical Data Analysis	100
° State of the Art Reviews	97
° Handbooks	96
° Directories	82
° Audio Visual Material	61
° Do It Yourself Booklets	54

- Training of users on how to acquire agricultural information was considered a high priority (76.8% of users ask for it).

Some of those requirements are not adequately met by existing information facilities (either AIBA or others):

- SDI services are only used by 51.2% versus a demand of 83.6%
- Retrospective searching is used by 67.1% versus a demand of 83.5%
- Access to "consolidated" information products is poor. At least 50% of the users have no access to them, the main reasons given being unawareness of their existence and costs.
- The lack of "users training" is also an expression of the lack of knowledge or awareness on what agricultural information resources do exist and how to tap them.

Assessing the contributions of the AIBA network and of the FAO's systems to the satisfaction of users' requirements, even if insufficient as mentioned above, is not easy. However the following comments can be made:

Direct utilization by end users of AIBA services and publications and of FAO's AGRIS and CARIS systems is very low. This is underlined by the amazing lack of knowledge of end users of the mere existence of AIBA, of AGRIASIA, of AGRIS and CARIS as shown by the results of the survey:

- AGRIASIA not known by 57.3% of users
- AIBA not known by 61.0% of users
- AGRIS not known by 50.0% of users
- CARIS not known by 68.3% of users

If "no answer" are thought to mean also "unawareness of existence" the figures are even worse.

Such results obviously imply that promotion of the systems has been very poor and inefficient, at least at the level of end users.

Indirect utilization by end users of AIBA and FAO's systems, through "information brokers" such as libraries or information centers might of course be better to an extent difficult to quantify. Such "brokers" may use the systems to answer queries from end users and these may never know that AIBA and FAO's systems have been used to meet their information requirements.

Interviews of a few users also underline what has already been stated under C.6.2 (page 11) that specialized end users groups prefer to use specialized information sources (on for instance specific commodities) rather than global systems like AGRIASIA, AGRIS or CARIS and prefer to deal directly with specialized information centers rather than with AIBA or other centers covering the whole field of agriculture.

Comments

- C.20 There is a considerable gap between AIBA, and the FAO's global systems on the one hand and the end users on the other hand. Both parties do not know each other, they do not communicate and therefore can not fully benefit from one another. As a result AIBA is not very successful in meeting the end users information requirements and many improvements are needed here.
- C.21 The AIBA network should establish appropriate communication channels with the various types of end users, a permanent two ways feed back mechanism.

It should first widely and constantly advertise its existence and the availability of its products and services.

Finding out the information requirements of end users should be a major permanent concern of AIBA. Getting users feed backs on its activities should follow, as should adaptation of its activities to better serve end users. Users requirements not sufficiently satisfied - or not met at all - presently should be the most important guideline for AIBA in revising its programme of activities. For instance the importance given by users to proper SDI services, the need to have better access to some "consolidated" information products, the need for "users training", should be all considered by the AIBA network as activities needed by users.

- C.22 Again the problem "global systems" versus "specialized systems" should be closely examined by AIBA. "Global Systems" (i.e. AGRIS, CARIS, AGRISIA) are useful for multidisciplinary agricultural universities or research institutes, whereas "specialized systems" better meet some specific end users groups requirements.

Without relinquishing its participation to the "global systems" (AGRIS and CARIS) AIBA could consider the possibility of getting involved in some activities of the type provided by the so-called "Specialized Information Analysis Centers" (SIAC), on one (or a few) carefully selected topic(s) important for agricultural development and not covered by existing facilities [2] trying in doing so to fill in some "information gap(s)" in the area of agriculture. Without creating necessarily full-fledged "SIAC(s)" AIBA could concentrate on given topic(s) for which it could produce not only bibliographies but "consolidated" information products (such as state of the art reviews, handbooks, statistical data analysis, etc.), and possibly newsletter(s), data-base, microfiches, etc. The choice of such activities would depend on users requirements and on available resources.

- C.23 The lack of utilization by some users of existing information facilities - including AIBA - has nothing to do with the facilities themselves. It is due to some professionals' unawareness of the importance of information for their work or, for some others, to

their long standing frustration in dealing with inadequate information facilities. Those categories of professionals should be considered also and attempt to make them become "users of information". This could be achieved through special "users training" operations and most importantly demonstrate to them convincingly that some reliable information facilities are easily available to them and that their work can benefit from making use of them.

- C.24 More generally speaking it is imperative that information centers find ways and means to "go to the users or potential users" and not just wait to receive their queries! I know this is easy to say but difficult to implement...but what is sure is that it is vital, if the dramatic gap existing now between information facilities and end users is to be filled in!

The same comment can be addressed to International Organizations which set up ambitious information "system" (or "networks"). They very quickly develop "tunnel-vision": the "System" becomes the central issue, the users are helplessly left at the periphery, left to discover themselves its existence and to use it if they can, whereas it is the "Users" who should always be the central issue and the systems at the periphery to serve users in ways tailor made to their real requirements.

3.3 AIBA Finances

Since its beginning AIBA has been financed from the following sources:

1. Mainly IDRC which has funded three phases of AIBA providing in total CAD \$1,257,730, plus a grant for the CARIS project of CAD \$132,000; that is to say a grand total of CAD \$1,389,730.
2. SEARCA which up to the end of 1985 contributed CAD \$571,479.
3. Small contributions of FAO for occasional meetings or limited projects.
4. Small own revenues of AIBA from sales of publications and of services.

The budget for the present financial year (1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986) is given in Appendix No.12. It amounts to Pesos 1,842,014 (US\$99,086) of which US\$37,716 are provided by IDRC and Pesos 1,140,700 (US\$61,316) are provided by SEARCA.

That budget shows a surprisingly high "Repairs and maintenance of equipment" item: Pesos 407,824 (US\$21,938). But the item "Staff salaries and benefits" of Pesos 560,880 (US\$30,171) is quite low.

AIBA-RC own revenues amounted during the calendar year 1985 to US\$21,939. The break down is given in Appendix No.13.

Most of the IDRC grants were used to strengthen and operate the AIBA-Regional Center. National Centers did receive some portions of them - varying from one country to another - in the form of covering costs of attendance to meetings, equipment and up to 1984, large numbers of free copies of the AGRIASIA journal. Appendix No.14 prepared at my request by AIBA-RC gives a detailed description of the AIBA-RC contributions to the National Centers operations.

To facilitate internal transactions within AIBA involving fund transfers a Coupon scheme was envisaged and well studied by AIBA. It was not implemented so far waiting for the assistance promised by FAC which did not materialize, (a fact 'which' illustrates the insufficiencies of FAO's support to AIBA!).

Comments

- C.25 The total expenditure of the AIBA project over 12 years of about CAD \$2,000,000 seems reasonable, considering that besides covering AIBA operations a substantial part of that sum has been used to build up the infrastructure of AIBA (equipment and training particularly in AGRIS/CARIS methodologies).
- C.26 For the year July 1985-June 1986 the SEARCA contribution of Pesos 1,140,700 (US\$61,361) corresponds, from what I have been told, to about one seventh (1/7) of SEARCA's total operational budget (provided by the Government of the Philippines). IDRC's still contributes US\$37,716 (CARIS grant) but IDRC support will end in August 1986. This means that all things being equal the following year's AIBA budget will require a SEARCA contribution of at least about US\$ 100,000, which SEARCA's management might well consider as high, if compared to its total operational resources.

SEARCA and AIBA managements must have been aware that IDRC's support, which they have enjoyed for over 10 years, would not last forever and also that AIBA's own revenues could only cover a very small percentage of its expenditures. It was easy to anticipate that with the termination of IDRC support and all the financial burden of AIBA shifted to SEARCA, difficult times would arise for AIBA. It is therefore very surprising to see that apparently very little was done to be prepared for coping with such a situation and to "soften the blow" on SEARCA's finances. Very active fund raising activities ought to have been undertaken to secure from donors other than IDRC contributions covering at least part of AIBA's budget for some years to come.

Experience shows that an information facility meant to serve developing countries can not become self supporting (at least presently). At the most, after many years of strenuous efforts, can it hope to

become about 50% self supporting for cash requirement... and that is not easy to achieve! (see [2] and [4]). Consequently for many years its financing will have to be to a large extent ensured by the host institution - and as this itself is under tight financial constraints - by external grants from several donor agencies and not only one from a single agency, because durations of financial assistances of such agencies are always limited to a few years.

- C.27 Another serious concern is the vulnerability of AIBA created by the present financing scheme. If AIBA is completely or mainly financed by SEARCA and as SEARCA's operational budget is provided by the Philippines Government, both AIBA and SEARCA are at the mercy of the willingness or ability of the Philippines Authorities to provide the required financing. The example of BIOTROP (another SEAMEO Center) which has just had its budget cut down by 75% by the Indonesian Government shows what sort of disasters can eventually occur!

That vulnerability is linked of course to the way the SEAMEO Centers are set up and financed - a problem which be commented upon further on page 27.

- C.28 The sharing of IDRC 4 grants between AIBA-Regional Center and AIBA-National Centers is a controversial issue. Most of the grant has gone into developing and operating the Regional Center and though National Centers did receive some small portions of it they feel they ought to have received more and the Regional Center less. However developing the Regional Center was also a necessity.

The difficulty here is that for a network to operate efficiently it is necessary that all its nodes be strengthened sufficiently - a fact too often overlooked by International Organizations when initiating networks.

It is true that at the same time AIBA Regional Center was developed, the National Centers ought to have received more substantial financial assistances. That means that additional funding was necessary on top of IDRC's contribution which was already very generous. There again AIBA/SEARCA fund raising activities would have been needed to increase the total amount of resources made available to develop the whole AIBA network in more satisfying ways.

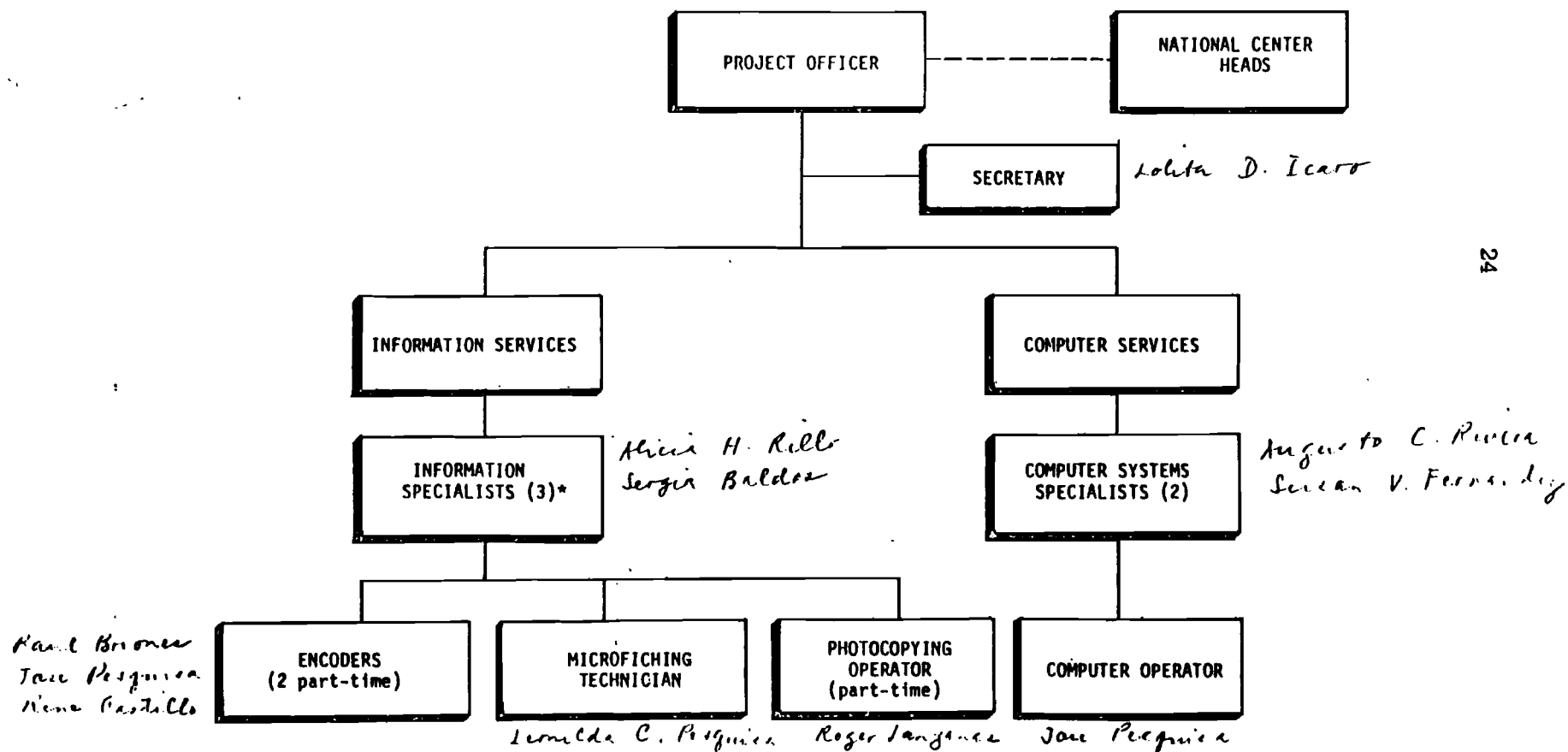
For the future it is worthwhile noting that National Centers consider that one of the roles of the Regional Center is "to assist the NCs to obtain financial assistance" (see Appendix No.17).

3.4 AIBA-RC Infrastructure

3.4.1 Staffing

Presently AIBA-RC staffing pattern shown on figure 4 has 13 staff positions, 3 of which are part time and one is vacant

Figure 4 - AIBA PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



*four from 1979 up to 1984; three up to 1985, presently only one; one replacement by 1 May 1986; the other by 1 July 1986

(information specialist).

The two computer specialists have been recently hired after the departure of the former staff of the Computer Services, end of 1985.

The Information Specialists group had 3 staff but, one having left AIBA and another one (Miss B. Dayao) having gone for studies abroad, it is today reduced to only one experienced person (Miss A. Rillo). A new staff (Ms. S. Baldos) from UPLB will be hired soon, the remaining third position is vacant.

All the staff of AIBA-RC are Filipino nationals.

Comments

C.29 The AIBA-RC present staffing has weaknesses. The greatest is for the Information Specialists group which must have at least three qualified persons. The two new computer specialists seem excellent but they are young, unfamiliar with MINISIS and require appropriate training. An additional staff in the Computer Service might be necessary if it becomes more intensively used by SEARCA for non AIBA activities. Clerical support (only one secretary) is insufficient.

A total staff of 14-15 persons seems reasonable if properly utilized. It is certainly more realistic than staffing figures envisaged earlier for AIBA-RC (In 1975 the Project Officer had requested 29 staff!).

3.4.2 Equipment

Besides micrographics and printing facilities AIBA has a very nice computer unit with a HP3000-40 system described in Appendix No.16. The hardware was paid half by IDRC half by SEARCA. Unfortunately some organizational and staffing problems prevented for some time efficient utilization of those computing facilities for the AIBA project. Until the end of 1985 the Computer Service was not under AIBA's supervision and its staff involved in mostly non AIBA work including some unauthorized outside of SEARCA activities. At one time AIBA could only use about 10% of the computing potential leading to considerable delays in AIBA's work schedule.

The situation changed drastically towards the end of 1985 when the present SEARCA management decided to put the Computer Service under AIBA and completely changed its staff.

Comments

C.30 Considering the conditions prevailing in most information centers in Asian developing countries, AIBA can be considered as remarkably

well equipped. This is an asset for AIBA-RC and should be fully utilized to provide assistance and training both to the AIBA network participants and to other information facilities in the region, in addition to serving SEARCA's projects.

3.5 AIBA Management

AIBA is a SEARCA project and it will be institutionalized within SEARCA as stated in its Five Year Plan (1984-85 to 1988-89):

"Within the Centre itself, SEARCA commits to institutionalize its Agricultural Information Bank for Asia project (AIBA), initially supported by IDRC, as a means by which SEARCA will exert its linking and coordinating role".

Therefore the managerial aspects of the project are at two levels: SEARCA management and AIBA management.

For various reasons, widely known, the past managements of SEARCA have not been beneficial to the AIBA project: lack of support, unavailability of the Director, unrealistic policies, wrong decisions, etc...have had harmful impacts. The present management of SEARCA has shown a very positive attitude towards AIBA and its request to have the present evaluation done is proof of its willingness to cope with the AIBA project in a realistic way.

The management of AIBA itself is considered to have been during the first 4 years rather disastrous = wrong choice of person for the Project Officer post, too ambitious schemes for geographic coverage and for staffing, poor human relationships of the Project Officer with AIBA participants and staff, etc...

As for the present AIBA Project Officer - Mrs. J. Sison - who has been in office for several years - the National Centers believe she has many qualities: her very pleasant personality is appreciated, she is thought hard working, devoted and professionally competent. Weak points outlined are: a lack of "push" for the project especially vis a vis SEARCA's management, some difficulties in having the work done by her staff, some lack of communication with NCs on issues agreed to at "Consultative Committee" meetings.

National Centers directors were unanimous in stating that the present Project Officer should not be changed at this time. Though having some weaknesses (who hasn't!) and may be not the "ideal" project leader, she is considered as good, competent. It is thought that finding a better project leader could be difficult, whereas being landed with it less good one would be easy - and that is what may well happen if a change of project leader was envisaged. Considering the present situation of AIBA, it is considered unwise and risky to change its leader.

3.6 AIBA as a Regional Operation

Essentially AIBA's regional role derives from the fact it is a project of SEARCA, which itself is a SEAMEO regional center. The designated National Centers in the five ASEAN countries do participate in the AIBA project management through a number of activities. They get together in regular "AIBA Consultative Committee" meetings (six so far) to discuss their joint activities. However National Centers feel they do not really participate in the policy making of AIBA - and have only a "consultative" role. Some National Centers have underlined that important decisions are made by AIBA/SEARCA without prior consultation with them. In fact they do not see themselves as nodes of a real regional network which would imply formal and full participation in the policy making. That feeling was shown to my surprise when in the questionnaire distributed for this evaluation two NCs, changed the wording "AIBA-National Center" by "AGRIS-National Center". AIBA is considered as meaning the regional center at SEARCA not the network of national centers plus the regional center in Los Banos - contrary to the statement made by the Director of SEARCA for this evaluation that AIBA meant the whole network (6 centers). It is sure that the very name "Agricultural Information Bank for Asia" does not convey the idea of a network - but the main reason for the NCs feeling of not being nodes of a network lies in their lack of control on the policy making and the operations of AIBA. This is further enhanced by the fact AIBA-RC has a 100% Filipino staffing and that its financing (apart from IDRC) comes only from the Government of the Philippines making AIBA Regional Center...not very "regional" in nature! That situation obviously derives from the very concept of the SEAMEO organization which is most questionable as to the "real regional" nature of its various so called "Regional Centers" such as SEARCA.

Ways and means to increase the regional aspect of AIBA should be found and would result in greater motivation for the National Centers to be active as full members of a truly regional network.

Some years ago Mr. John Woolston recommended already in an IDRC document "a more representative regional management mechanism for AIBA".

However despite those reservations on the regional nature of AIBA this project does, through many joint activities, function de facto as a project involving five Southeast Asian countries and which has been operational for many years...such instances are very rare and therefore it is to be considered as a quite remarkable achievement.

Even if considered as a regional scheme, the respective roles of the Regional Center and of the National roles are an important issue. Those roles have to be clearly defined and they vary with time.

At the last "AIBA Consultative Committee" meeting the respective roles have been defined (see Appendix No.17).

What might seem less obvious is that such roles vary with time. As nicely stated by the Director of a National Center "At the beginning AIBA had a parent and young children who benefited from the parent's actions, but the children have become adults, growing faster than the parent and the relationships have to be adjusted!" In other words AIBA-RC's role today must be different from what it was a few years ago. If the AIBA-RC is to remain useful, its functions must be constantly adapted to the evolution of National Centers and on their ever increasing abilities to cope with problems themselves at national levels.

With that evolution taking place, the AIBA-Regional Center will have to play increasingly a "referral" role, efficiently referring requests to the sources of information, of expertise or of assistance required to solve problems.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The AIBA project has undoubtedly a fair number of accomplishments to its credit.

Foremost it has introduced and made operational the concept of an agricultural information network in Southeast Asia. AIBA has been able to successfully function as the Southeast Asian regional coordinating center for FAO's global information systems AGRIS and CARIS. It has helped develop the national agricultural information infrastructures of each of the participating countries particularly through training of qualified staff in advanced documentation methods and techniques. AIBA Centers have attempted to meet at least some of the information requirements of users by offering them a number of publications and of services.

On the other hand AIBA has had to face a number of difficulties and shows some weaknesses.

Problems having had a negative impact on AIBA were generated by the lack of support from past managements of SEARCA, the poor leadership of AIBA during its initial years, to which must be added the difficulties usually associated with having to make a variety of centers from several countries work together.

A major obstacle is the lack of truly regional character of AIBA, with little means for the National Centers to control its policy - making and its operations - a fact which makes AIBA a project of a regional center - SEARCA - rather than a full fledged regional network.

The main weaknesses of AIBA are: lack of promotion, lack of fund raising activities leading to financial uncertainty for the future, inefficient communications between participating centers, insufficient assistance from AIBA-RC to the National Centers, services and publications not sufficiently well adapted to end users information requirements and more generally speaking lack of interactions with the various users groups AIBA is supposed to serve. Presently the greatest weakness is the inability shown by AIBA-Regional Center to adapt to the ever changing situation of the National Centers which have developed fast (partly thanks to AIBA!) leading to their increased abilities to do things by themselves and requiring a drastic revision of AIBA-RC's role, particularly in how the Regional Center can usefully assist them now.

Comparing achievements versus weaknesses there is no doubt that the overall balance for the AIBA project is positive. Despite many difficulties and obstacles, AIBA has achieved most of its objectives and played in the past a useful role at a regional level. In doing so AIBA-RC has progressively built up a remarkably well equipped information center - rarely found in Asia - which has considerable potential to continue serving the region.

When one knows the difficulties of setting up and of operating a regional information network one can marvel at seeing that - despite obstacles, errors and insufficiencies - AIBA has been operational for over 12 years and has survived to this day. That in itself is a very remarkable achievement - rarely encountered!

It would be therefore extremely regrettable to envisage terminating the AIBA project now. It makes far more sense in my opinion to give AIBA another chance to overcome its shortcomings, to improve its operations, to adapt the new evolving situations and consequently make full use of the considerable potential it has acquired to serve the region usefully.

My basic recommendation is to continue the AIBA project for what could be called an "adaptation phase" tentatively of 2½ years, up to end 1988.

That phase is meant to give the opportunity to AIBA (Regional Center and National Centers) and to SEARCA to undertake an in-depth revision of AIBA operations and organization with as objective to adapt them in a way enabling AIBA to remain a useful, meaningful project both for all participating Centers and for the end users of agricultural information.

During that phase many things will have to be done, based on comments/ideas voiced by AIBA participating centers, by SEARCA and on the findings of the present AIBA evaluation.

Specific recommendations can be made at the operational level and at the managerial level.

A. Recommendations at the operational level are:

1. To assess the usefulness and revise existing AIBA services, publications and working procedures, in particular:
 - a) Test the viability and usefulness of the journal AGRIASIA as outlined under C. 4 (page 11).
 - b) Determine whether the "National Agricultural Bibliographies" can be speedily prepared by AIBA-RC or how could their preparation be shifted to the National Centers. (see C. 9 page 12).
 - c) Build up the ability of AIBA-RC to provide the technical assistances required by the National Centers. (see C.15 page 15) and enhance the "referral" function of AIBA-RC.
 - d) Share whenever feasible AIBA activities between AIBA-RC and the National Centers. If a National Center is in a position to perform one activity (publication or service) as well (or better)

than AIBA-RC, that activity could be shifted to the National Center which could carry it out on behalf of the AIBA network.

- e) Increase interactions with the various end users groups. Secure their feedbacks and get to know their information requirements and problems (see C.21 page 20).
 - f) Review training activities especially regarding "end users training" (see C.23 page 20).
2. To study the feasibility and usefulness - and, eventually to initiate, new activities such as:
- a) Publication of an informative Newsletter along the lines described under C.12 page 13.
 - b) Preparation and publication of some "consolidated information products" (such as state of the art reviews, statistical data analysis reports, handbooks, etc...) on carefully selected agricultural topics as defined under C.22 page 20.
 - c) Computerized SDI services as discussed under C.19 page 16.
- B. Recommendations at the managerial level are:
- 1. To undertake intensive promotion of AIBA by all possible means (brochures, posters, advertisements, publication of articles, exhibitions, demonstrations, lectures, etc...) (see C.20 page 20).
 - 2. To adapt an aggressive fund raising policy to secure grants from donor agencies for both AIBA-RC and the National Centers (see C.26 page 22). All funding possibilities should be investigated - ADB, FAO (!), UNDP/UNESCO, ASEAN Secretariat, Government Aid Agencies (USAID, Australia, Canada, etc...). SEARCA - and SEAMES - ought to fully support AIBA's fund raising activities.
 - 3. To boost AIBA's own revenues by charging for publications and services (but realistically with different rates for countries according to their development status = industrialized, developing and least developed in decreasing rates order).
 - 4. To study how AIBA could be made structurally more "regional", with increased responsibilities and participation of the National Centers in the policy-making and control of operations of AIBA. (see page 27).

The proposal of seeing AIBA go through an "adaptation phase" will be meaningful only if it is endorsed by both SEARCA and all the AIBA participating Centers and fully supported by them during the whole duration of the "experiment".

Therefore the following recommendations are imperative prerequisites to the undertaking of AIBA's "adaptation phase".

- C. SEARCA must give its full support to AIBA during the "adaptation phase", by providing it with the financial and human resources needed and by assisting it in the areas of promotion - fund raising and management as outlined in the present report.
- D. AIBA National Centers must pledge their active participation, in all possible ways, to the AIBA Project during the whole "adaptation phase".
- E. The very nature of the proposed AIBA "adaptation phase" implies close contacts and monitoring. It is therefore necessary to organize at least three meetings of the "AIBA Consultative Committee" - the first in 1986 to discuss and endorse the idea of undertaking that operation, the second at the end of 1987 to monitor its progress, the third at the end of 1988 to evaluate results and decide on the fate of AIBA.

The recommendations made here may be criticized because in fact they imply that any drastic decision on the fate of AIBA is postponed to the end of 1988. The reasons I have done so have already been presented (see page 28) and I will simply repeat here that I cannot recommend any other course of action because AIBA despite difficulties and shortcomings has achieved over 12 years of existence something rather unique = the setting up and operation of a regional cooperation mechanism with considerable potential to usefully serve the region. This is something very difficult to achieve which should not be destroyed lightly but rather should be given "another chance" to improve, strengthen and adapt with the full cooperation of its umbrella institution SEARCA and most importantly of all its participating centers - regional and national. I sincerely hope that all participants will succeed together in transforming, adapting the present AIBA project into a truly regional network, efficiently serving agricultural information requirements of the region as they are today.



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APPENDICES

AIBA EVALUATION

To evaluate the effort expended by the project, in terms of the quantity and quality of information activities and services it has undertaken.

Evaluation Areas :

- i) Assess the value of the products and services of AIBA;**
- ii) Assess the growth or fill in demand for AIBA services.**

To assess the performance of the project in terms of the effects of its efforts and services, and in meeting the total information needs of its users.

Evaluation Areas :

- i) Determine whether the AIBA project has reached its stated operational objectives.**
- ii) Obtain and evaluate information on user needs, penetration, timeliness and user satisfaction with AIBA services, and on any other effectiveness indicators considered relevant.**

To evaluate the project's efficiency in terms of costs in time, effort and money.

Evaluation Areas :

- i) Assess the total resources used and their cost over time and broadly apportion these costs or resources to different products and services provided.**

To analyze the process by which the project produces the results that it does, in terms of explaining the why's and wherefore's of the success or failure of the different aspects of the project.

Evaluation areas :

- i) Identify problems that may have impeded the full realization of the project.**

Recommendations :

- i) To recommend to SEARCA the future scope and direction of AIBA, and future financing covering areas such as
 - a) charging for publication/services;
 - b) application of fees;
 - c) parts of AIBA that should be maintained as core support by SEARCA.

Methodology :

- i) To travel to Los Banos, Philippines where the Agricultural Information Bank for Asia (AIBA) is located; University Pertanian Malaysia (UPM), Serdang, Malaysia; Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand, and Biblioteca Bogoriensis, Bogor, Indonesia, and such other places as agreed with the Director-General of the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA);
- ii) To utilize suitable evaluation methodologies that would provide information to the above evaluation areas.

Appendix no. 2

Evaluation Schedule

Schedule of AIBA Evaluation

3 - 12 February 1986	=	Preparative work in Thailand including preparation of questionnaire and visit to Kasetsart University (8 days)
31 March - 11 April 1986	=	Visit to the Philippines (11 days)
11 - 17 April 1986	=	Visit to Singapore (6 days)
17 - 23 April 1986	=	Visit to Indonesia (6 days)
23 - 29 April 1986	=	Visit to Malaysia (6 days)
29 April 1986	=	Return to Thailand
6 - 17 May 1986	=	Drafting and production of consultancy report (10 days)

The list of institutions visited is given in Appendix no.3.

Appendix no. 3

List of Institutions Visited

List of institutions visited during consultancy

PHILIPPINES

- 1 - SEARCA (South East Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture)
- 2 - AIBA (Agricultural Information Bank for Asia)
- 3 - UPLB (University of the Philippines Los Banos) Library
- 4 - PCARRD (Philippines Council for Agricultural and Resources Research and Development)
- 5 - IRRI (International Rice Research Institute)
- 6 - ADB (Asian Development Bank)

SINGAPORE

- 7 - IDRC (International Development Research Centre)
- 8 - National University of Singapore Library
- 9 - PPD (Primary Production Department)

INDONESIA

- 10 - NLAS (National Library for Agricultural Sciences)
- 11 - Institute for Inland Fisheries
- 12 - Institute for Animal Sciences
- 13 - BIOTROP Library
- 14 - PDIN (National Scientific Documentation Center)

MALAYSIA

- 15 - UPM (University Pertanian Malaysia) Library
- 16 - PORIM (Palm Oil Research Institute Malaysia)
- 17 - Ministry of Agriculture Library
- 18 - FRIM (Forest Research Institute Malaysia)
- 19 - National Library of Malaysia

20 - MARDI (Malaysia Agricultural Research Development Institute)

THAILAND

21 - Kasetsart University Library

Appendix no. 4

Questionnaire
for End Users Survey

Evaluation of AIBA Services

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR END-USERS

An evaluation of AIBA (Agricultural Information Bank for Asia) is now being undertaken at the request of SEARCA through an IDRC consultancy.

As part of that activity the present Questionnaire is sent to various types of end-users of AIBA services.

The main purpose of this Questionnaire is to assess:-

1. What are your own information requirements?
2. How well are those requirements met:
 - a) by existing AIBA services? or/and
 - b) by other information services?
3. What you suggest to improve your access to the agricultural information you need?

It is well known that receiving "questionnaires" does not stir much enthusiasm - the first reaction being to put them right away in the waste-paper basket! In trying to avoid that unfortunate ending the present one has been made as condensed and easy to fill in as possible.

We earnestly urge you to kindly give it your attention as, despite their known weaknesses, surveys through questionnaires are still a most useful method of collecting valuable information.

Considering that the ultimate objective of the on-going AIBA evaluation is to bring about an improvement of access to agricultural information you will be the main benefactor of a successful survey through the following questionnaire, and therefore we hope you will find it worthwhile to spend a little time in filling it in and returning it to us.

Jacques Valls, Consultant

*
* * *

1. In this survey the name "AIBA" is considered as representing the whole network made up of the Regional Center located at SEARCA in Philippines and of the National Centers located in each Southeast Asian Countries.

In the questionnaire "AIBA RC" means AIBA's Regional Center and "AIBA NC" means the AIBA National Center in your country.

2. Please tick () boxes in the questionnaire as appropriate.

ABOUT YOURSELF

Name:

Institution:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Cable/telex:

Position/title:

User's Type:

Research Scientist ☐ Engineer ☐ Extension Worker ☐
Farmer ☐ Policy-maker ☐ Economist ☐ Government Official ☐
Trainer ☐ Student ☐ Manufacturer ☐ Librarian/Documentalist ☐
Other ☐, specify _____

Your subjects/areas of interest:

I. USERS REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLE INFORMATION SERVICES

Under each type of information service we will review: first the user's specific requirements, then how these are met by existing services provided either by AIBA or by other organizations.

I.A CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICES

/Meaning services which enable you to be kept informed regularly of what current/new documents have become available on specific topics of interest to you. The most classical are the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services which give you periodically bibliographical listings of new documents on a specific topic./

I.A.1 Your Requirements for SDI Services

Do you think SDI Services are:

Very useful ☐
Moderately useful ☐
Not useful ☐
No opinion ☐

What do you consider as "current information"... documents published:

in the last 3 months ☐
in the last 6 months ☐
in the last 12 months ☐
No opinion ☐

Comments (if any):

I.A.2 Your Utilization of SDI Services

- . Do you use any available SDI services?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If "No", and if you think SDI services are useful please state why you do not use any:

If "Yes", please answer the following items:

- . The SDI services you use deals with:

a) rather broad topics ("standard profiles") ☐

b) rather narrow topic areas ("personalized profiles") ☐

- . The SDI service you use is provided by:

- the AIBA-RC ☐

- your AIBA-NC ☐

- another Information Center ☐

- (if so please specify: _____
_____)

- . Frequency: The SDI listings are received every /weeks.

- . How many SDI listings on different topics do you receive?

- . Do you find this SDI service you receive meets your requirements for current awareness:

very well ☐

partially ☐

poorly ☐

Comments (if any):

- I.A.3 Besides SDI Services how do you keep yourself well informed of recent publications/developments in your specific areas of interest. Please comment briefly:

I.B RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCHES

[Meaning lists of bibliographical descriptions of documents on one given topic, regardless of publication dates, retrieved manually or by computer from information sources/data bases.]

I.B.1 Your Requirements

. Do you need retrospective searches:

Very much? ☐

Occasionally? ☐

Rarely? ☐

No opinion ☐

Comments (if any):

I.B.2 Your Utilization of Retrospective Searching Service

- . Do you have retrospective searches done manually, either by yourself or through local library/information facilities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", how many per year ☐

- . Do you make use of retrospective searching services which use computerized data bases?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes":

how many searches per year ☐

is that service provided to you by:

- the AIBA-RC ☐
- your AIBA-NC ☐
- another Information Center ☐ (if so,
please specify: _____)

Comments (if any) for instance on quality, relevance, usefulness, delays, costs, etc.....

I.C DOCUMENTS PROCUREMENT

[Meaning acquisition of copies of original documents you have identified as interesting through reading of SDI listings or of Retrospective Searches or by any other way.]

I.C.1 Your Requirements

. Do you need to acquire copies of original documents:

- often ☐
- occasionally ☐
- seldom ☐

Comments (if any):

I.C.2 Your Utilizations of Document Procurement Channels

. Do you receive the copies of documents you need from:

- the AIBA-RC ☐
- your AIBA-NC ☐
- other sources ☐

(if so, specify: _____

- . How many copies of documents do you receive approximately per year?
- . How many do you request or need and do not receive/acquire per year?

Comments (if any) on your access to documents (for instance obstacles, delays, costs, etc.....):

- . Do you (or could you) make use of documents sent to you as microfiches/microfilms:

Yes ☐ No ☐

If 'Yes', how many received per year?

If 'No', please specify why?

I.D TRANSLATIONS

I.D.1 Your Requirements

- . Is your need to have translations for some of the documents you receive in foreign languages:

- great ☐
- moderate ☐
- small ☐

I.D.2 Your Utilization of Translation Facilities

- . Do you have translations done, by whatever means?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If 'Yes', approximately how many per year?

- . Are translations you need provided by:

- the AIBA-RC ☐
- your AIBA-NC ☐
- other Organizations ☐

(if so, please specify: _____)

If 'No', and if translations are important to you please comment:

I.E "CONSOLIDATED" INFORMATION PRODUCTS

["Consolidation" of information means analysing, digesting and condensing accurately information available on one specific topic, generating so called "consolidated" products, tailor-made to various users groups needs, such as: state-of-the-art reviews, statistical data analysis, reference books and hand-books, text-books, guidelines, "how to do it yourself" booklets, audio-visual materials, and also abstracts journals, specialized annotated bibliographies, etc.....]

I.E.1 Your Requirements

- . Do you have a real need in your area of activities for information products such as:

	Yes	No
a) State of the art reviews	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Statistical data analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Hand-books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Do it yourself booklets.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Audio-visual material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Abstracts journals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Bibliographies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Directories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Others (please specify) _____		

Comments (if any):

I.E.2 Your Access to "Consolidated" Information Products

- . Do you receive any of the above products?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", please specify which types-(a to i) and from where (AIBA-RC, AIBA-NC, others) you receive them:

If "No", and if you expressed the need for some of those products please comment on why you do not get any? (Non-existence?, unawareness of their availability?, costs?, etc.....) //d

- . Have you ever received or seen the publication AGRIASIA?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- . Do you regularly receive AGRIASIA?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes" do you find that AGRIASIA is:

- very useful ☐
- moderately useful ☐
- not useful ☐
- No opinion ☐

Comments (if any) on AGRIASIA:

- . Are you familiar with CARIS (Current Agriculture Research Information)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", do you make use of CARIS?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", do you find CARIS to be:

- very useful ☐
- moderately useful ☐
- not useful ☐

- . Are you familiar with AGRIS (Agricultural Information System) set up by FAO?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", do you make use of AGRIS either directly or indirectly?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments (if any):

I.F TRAINING IN INFORMATION SCIENCE

[To make good use of information facilities now becoming available it is generally recognized that users require some training on how and where to search for the information they need).

. Did you ever have such 'users' training"?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "yes", who provided it?

- AIBA-RC ☐

- AIBA-NC ☐

- Another Organization .. ☐

(if so, please specify: _____)

. Do you feel a need for such "users" training?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", do you think the training should last:

- 1 or 2 days ☐

- one week ☐

- more than 1 week ☐

No opinion ☐

Comments (if any) on "users training":

II. AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SOURCES

- . When you need some agricultural information, to which information facility (library, information center, etc...) do you generally and most often address yourself:

- . your own organization's library ☐
- . a local library or information center ☐
- . a foreign information facility ☐
- . the AIBA-RC ☐
- . the AIBA-NC ☐
- . your personal files or library ☐
- . any other information facility ☐

(if so, please specify _____

Comments (if any):

- . Are you familiar with the AIBA (Agricultural Information Bank for Asia) network?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "No", please comment on why you are not:

If "Yes", do you make use of some of the various services/ products offered by AIBA?

- very often ☐
- occasionally ☐
- seldom ☐
- never ☐

If "Yes", also, do you use AIBA services:

- preferably through the AIBA-RC ☐
- preferably through your AIBA-NC ☐
- equally through both ☐

- . Do you know which Institution in your country is the AIBA/AGRIS National Center?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", please give its name: _____

Comments (if any) on your knowledge (or lack of knowledge) of the AIBA network:

III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Any one of us finds normal to have to pay for his daily newspaper and occasional magazines or novels, but many have the feeling that scientific and technical information products and services should be free of charge...! That rather anazing attitude has sunk deep in the minds of both decision-makers and information users and has led to a tradition whereby little money is made available for acquiring scientific and technological information.

That widespread feeling is all the more surprising and illogical if one is aware of how expensive it is to collect, process and disseminate information, to print publications, to build up data bases, to make and mail out copies of documents, to produce audio-visual material, etc.... Therefore, why should scientific and technological information be free? It is a commodity just like any other one - it costs money to produce it - it has a price, which has to be paid for.

To better appraise the magnitude of that costing of information problem, could you please indicate approximately:

1. How much you have paid in 1985 to acquire the agricultural information you needed:

equivalent in US\$ / for 1985.

2. How much could you afford to pay per year for acquiring needed agricultural information:

equivalent in US\$ / per year.

Comments (if any):

-
- IV. GENERAL COMMENTS (if any) ON YOUR ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION (insufficiencies, complaints, obstacles, suggestions for improvement, etc.....)

Appendix no. 5

Analysis of Survey Questionnaires
Returned by End User

The questionnaire was sent to 240 persons through the six AIBA participating centers. 164 questionnaires were returned, that is to say a response rate of 68.8 % -an unexpectedly high response, which is all to the credit of the AIBA Centers cooperation and efficiency.

The following 18 Tables summarize the answers for the main topics of the questionnaire.

Results of the survey have already been commented upon in the report itself at various places as relevant to the topics being discussed and particularly in section 3.2.

Additinal comments are given below :

Table 1 - The lower rate of response in Malaysia is probably due to the fact the questionnaires were distributed later than elsewhere. More answers were expected but waiting for them would have delayed too much the preparation of this report.

Table 2 - The high percentage (54.2 %) of Research Scientists shows that the closest links of AIBA Centers are with Universities and Research Institutes, rather than with other types of users groups.

Table 11 - Consolidated Information Products : the high number of "No answer" probably reflects much unawareness of the mere existence of such products and of their usefulness.

Tables 14, 15, 16, and 18 - The amazing lack of knowledge about AGRIASIA, AGRIS, CARIS and AIBA has been commented upon in the report. It also shows that the AIBA Centers were most honest in distributing the questionnaires, by not sending them preferably to their regular users but to agricultural professionals in general. Several users have commented that they have heard of AIBA or AGRIS for the first time by receiving the questionnaire, which very unexpectedly has given this survey a promotional value !

Part III of the Questionnaire - "Financial Aspects of Access to Information" :

The most frequently encountered attitude is that if information is considered as needed for the user's work it should be paid by his institution and not from his pocket.

Many users who returned the questionnaire left that part III blank...preferring to ignore the problem. This is typically the "ostrich" approach : thinking that by refusing to see the problem, this will disappear...! unfortunately it will not.. it remains a major issue !

SELECTION OF COMMENTS GIVEN BY USERS :

- " Please let me know how to make use of the facilities - AGRIS, CARIS, AIBA...I have answered many questionnaires regarding information banks but nobody tells us how to make use of the facilities..." (MAL.)
- " I would like to know more about CARIS and AGRIS, please send some information about that...As far as I am concerned I have never heard about AIBA yet " (MAL.)
- " No knowledge of the operations/services of AIBA. Need to have information or brochure or any introductory documents " (THA.)
- " I have never found the AGRIASIA publication " (IND.)
- " I don't know yet what AGRIASIA, CARIS and AGRIS are " (IND.)
- " I did not know about AIBA before receiving the questionnaire " (IND.)
- " Need better dissemination of information about the services of AIBA " (PHI.)
- " Please send me information about AGRIASIA, CARIS and AGRIS " (PHI)
- " AIBA needs to continually disseminate information on its services and lure , entice, attract , interest potential users. It needs to have better communication.....I think AIBA is important and necessary. It should be maintained and strengthened " (PHI)
- " I wish I could have access to Agricultural Information... May be the existence of AIBA on the Campus is not well publicized among researchers...I came accross it accidentally and until now I don't know how it works " (PHI.)
- " It is a pity that there are information facilities available but which research scientists don't know about. I wish there were made known to the researchers. This would eliminate the long hours researchers spend in the library digging for literature...Is it possible for FAO to inform active researchers about AGRIS ? " (PHI)
- " May I have a copy of AGIASIA ?...Is Retrospective Searching Service available at UPLB ? I wish I know " (PHI)
- " Please put RNAM (Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery) on your mailing list to increase our awareness of AIBA...We wish to try your SDI services ...Consolidated information products would surely be needed by us " (PHI.)
- " I believe that AIBA is providing excellent services to different types of users...I stongly support AIBA, excellent staff, excellent services. This should be continued..." (ICLARM).

- " Where can we have ⁶AGIASIA ? I personally would like to subscribe. I need information " (PHI.)
- " Do not know how AIBA works and what we can get from it "(PHI.)
- " First time I hear from AIBA " (PHI.)
- " The main drawback for using the computerized data bank is the cost of using it. At the present time it is quite high and whoever wants to use it thinks twice about it " (PHI.)
- " Well it was when I was answering this questionnaire that I became aware that AIBA exists at SEARCA " (PHI.)
- " Have never been introduced to AIBA " (SIN.)
- " I would like to know which Institution in my country is the AIBA-AGRIS National Center...I should like to receive ^AAGIASIA "(SIN)
- " Never heard of AIBA until now " (SIN.)
- " Very often the information does not seem to reach the scientists concerned " (SIN.)
- " Only come to know about AIBA now " (SIN.)
- " I need more information on AIBA " (IND.)
- " What can I do to become familiar with AIBA. Give me some information " (IND.)
- " AGRIS by FAO has many shortcomings. Among others : not well directed in choosing topics, not in a position to consolidate information in useful "packages of information". Editor does not have ideas on what is really needed by a developing agricultural system " (IND.)
- " Please connect me with AIBA " (IND.)

TABLE 1 Response by Country

Country	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
PHILIPPINES	60	36.6
THAILAND	28	17.1
MALAYSIA	10	6.1
INDONESIA	42	26.8
SINGAPORE	22	13.4
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 2 User's Type

User's Type	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
RESEARCH SCIENTIST	116	54.2
ENGINEER	3	1.4
EXTENSION WORKER	12	5.6
FARMER	2	0.9
POLICY-MAKER	7	3.3
ECONOMIST	5	2.3
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL	17	7.9
TRAINER	14	6.5
STUDENT	12	5.6
MANUFACTURER	2	0.9
LIBRARIAN/DOCUMENTALIST	13	6.1
OTHERS	11	5.1
TOTAL	214	100

Note - As some users ticked more than one type the total number (214) is higher than the number of returned questionnaires (164)

TABLE 3 Usefulness of SDI Services

Usefulness	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
VERY USEFUL	109	66.5
MODERATELY USEFUL	28	17.1
NOT USEFUL	0	0
NO ANSWER	27	16.4
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 4 Utilization of Available SDI Services

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	84	51.2
NO	76	46.3
NO ANSWER	4	2.5
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 5 Requirement for Retrospective Searches

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
VERY MUCH	75	45.7
OCCASIONALLY	62	37.8
RARELY	13	7.9
NO OPINION	14	8.6
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 6 Utilization of Retrospective Searching Services

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	110	67.1
NO	43	26.2
NO ANSWER	11	6.7
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 7 Requirement for Document Procurement

Frequency	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
OFTEN	57	34.8
OCCASIONALLY	66	40.2
SELDOM	23	14.0
NO ANSWER	18	11.0
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 8 Utilization of Document Procurement Channels

Channel	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
AIBA-RC	7	3.8
AIBA-NC	60	32.8
OTHERS	73	39.9
NO ANSWER	43	23.5
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 9 Requirement for Translations

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
GREAT	20	12.2
MODERATE	36	22.0
SMALL	81	49.4
NO ANSWER	27	16.4
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 10 Utilization of Translation Services

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	34	20.7
NO	103	62.8
NO ANSWER	9	16.5
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 11 Requirements for Consolidated Products

Product	Number of 'Yes' Answers	Number of 'No' Answer	No Answer
STATE OF THE AR	97	22	45
STAT. DATA ANAL	100	24	40
HAND-BOOKS	96	25	43
DO-IT-YOURSELF	54	49	61
AUDIO-VISUAL MA	61	48	55
ABSTRACT JOURNA	135	9	20
BIBLIOGRAPHIES	121	10	33
DIRECTORIES	82	27	55
OTHERS	9	-	-

TABLE 12 Access to Consolidated Products

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	66	40.2
NO	82	50.0
NO ANSWER	16	9.8
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 13 Reasons for No Access to Consolidated Products

Reason	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
UNAWARENESS	52	31.0
COSTS	28	16.7
OTHERS	4	2.3
NO ANSWER	84	50.0
TOTAL	168	100

Note - One user may have given several reasons, therefore the total 168 is higher than the number of questionnaires returned.

TABLE 14 Knowledge of AGRIASIA

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	60	36.6
NO	94	57.3
NO ANSWER	10	6.1
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 15 Knowledge of CARIS

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	41	25.0
NO	112	68.3
NO ANSWER	11	6.7
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 16 Knowledge of AGRIS

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	60	36.6
NO	82	50.0
NO ANSWER	22	13.4
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 17 Need for Training of Users

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	126	76.8
NO	22	13.4
NO ANSWER	16	9.8
TOTAL	164	100

TABLE 18 Knowledge of AIBA

Response	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	53	32.3
NO	100	61.0
NO ANSWER	11	6.7
TOTAL	164	100

Appendix no. 6

AIBA Inputs
In AGRIS and AGRIASIA

VOLUME OF AGRIS INPUT PER COUNTRY IN AIBA NETWORK
January 1975 - March 1986

<u>Philippines</u>	<u>AGRIS</u>	<u>AGRIASIA</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>AGRIS</u>	<u>AGRIASIA</u>
1975 -	1,701	-	1975 -	230	-
1976 -	1,674	-	1976 -	1,051	-
1977 -	1,211	2,412	1977 -	1,632	1,008
1978 -	1,390	1,554	1978 -	1,187	1,974
1979 -	1,341	1,499	1979 -	1,931	1,426
1980 -	1,355	945	1980 -	2,539	2,146
1981 -	910	1,364	1981 -	1,554	996
1982 -	1,000	1,265	1982 -	908	863
1983 -	1,257	267	1983 -	1,264	482
1984 -	1,543	249	1984 -	996	268
1985 -	1,642	121	1985 -	182	-
1986 -	406	139	1986 -	262	-
	<u>15,430</u>	<u>9,806</u>		<u>13,736</u>	<u>9,163</u>

<u>Thailand</u>	<u>AGRIS</u>	<u>AGRIASIA</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>AGRIS</u>	<u>AGRIASIA</u>
1975 -	188	-	1975 -	32	-
1976 -	232	-	1976 -	387	-
1977 -	527	248	1977 -	443	364
1978 -	857	710	1978 -	652	551
1979 -	2,839	1,314	1979 -	1,302	710
1980 -	1,805	2,148	1980 -	719	1,115
1981 -	1,320	986	1981 -	544	663
1982 -	517	659	1982 -	483	511
1983 -	981	587	1983 -	567	50
1984 -	991	337	1984 -	779	65
1985 -	2,779	73	1985 -	812	151
1986 -	323	13	1986 -	308	61
	<u>13,359</u>	<u>7,075</u>		<u>7,028</u>	<u>4,241</u>

<u>Republic of Korea</u>	<u>AGRIS</u>	<u>AGRIASIA</u>	<u>Bangladesh</u>	<u>AGRIS</u>	<u>AGRIASIA</u>
1975 -	97	-	1975 -	-	-
1976 -	78	-	1976 -	186	-
1977 -	332	78	1977 -	157	180
1978 -	438	443	1978 -	174	166
1979 -	371	356	1979 -	107	124
1980 -	424	278	1980 -	200	142
1981 -	435	93	1981 -	474	242
1982 -	511	180	1982 -	730	449
1983 -	740	-	1983 -	947	483
1984 -	596	-	1984 -	400	-
1985 -	-	-	1985 -	-	-
1986 -	-	-	1986 -	-	-
	<hr/> 4,022	<hr/> 1,428		<hr/> 3,375	<hr/> 1,786

<u>Singapore</u>	<u>AGRIS</u>	<u>AGRIASIA</u>
1975 -	41	-
1976 -	50	-
1977 -	8	48
1978 -	55	33
1979 -	1	30
1980 -	36	1
1981 -	21	45
1982 -	629	-
1983 -	521	-
1984 -	103	1
1985 -	116	-
1986 -	115	-
	<hr/> 1,696	<hr/> 158

Appendix no. 7

Subscirbers to AGRIASIA

AGRIASIA SUBSCRIPTIONS

COUNTRY	Number of Subscribers					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Australia		4	3	4	5	1
Bangladesh				1	1	
China		1	1	1	1	
France		1		1	1	
Holland		1	1	1	1	
Germany		1	1	1	1	
Hongkong		1	1			
Indonesia		1		2	5	
Japan				1	1	1
Malaysia		1	1	1	10	
The Netherlands		1	1	1	1	
Philippines		1	1	3	4	
Singapore		1		1	1	
Tobago					1	
Thailand		1	1	1	4	
United Kingdom		1	1	2	2	1
United States		7	6	7	8	2
TOTAL		23	18	28	49	5

Appendix no. 8

Printing Costs of AGRISIA Journal

Analysis of the Printing Cost of AGRIASIA

Year	No. of Copies	Printing Cost	Ave. Cost/Copy	Rate of Increase
1978				
v.2(1)	₱ 500	₱ 10,537.70		
2(2)	500	13,555.00		
2(3)	500	16,700.00		
2(4)	500	15,000.00		
	₱ 2,000	₱ 55,792.70	₱ 27.90	from 1978-79 104.48%
1979				
v.3(1)	₱ 200	₱ 11,538.45		
3(2)	200	11,281.50		
	₱ 400	₱ 22,819.95	₱ 57.05	
1980				
v.3(3)	₱ 500	₱ 21,351.50		
3(4)	500	22,641.50		
4(1)	500	26,275.00		
4(2)	300	25,050.90		
	₱ 1,800	₱ 95,318.90	₱ 52.95	from 1980-81 43.23%
1981				
v.4(3)	₱ 300	₱ 19,680.90		
4(4)	300	24,060.00		
5(1)	200	19,515.00		
5(2)	300	20,169.60		
	₱ 1,100	₱ 83,425.50	₱ 75.84	from 1981-82 1.80%
1982				
v.5(3)	₱ 300	₱ 15,030.00		
5(4)	300	21,750.00		
6(1)	300	32,370.00		
6(2)	300	23,505.00		
	₱ 1,200	₱ 92,655.00	₱ 77.21	from 1982-83 20.06%
1983				
v.6(3)	₱ 300	₱ 24,210.00		
6(4)	300	29,910.00		
7(1)	300	29,310.00		
	₱ 900	₱ 83,430.00	₱ 92.70	

Ave. Rate of Increase $\frac{169.57}{5}$

Appendix no. 9

Printing Alternatives for AGRIASIA

PRINTING OF AGRIASIA

PHOTOCOPIER		PAPER MASTER		PRINTING PRESS	
No. of Copies - 100		No. of Copies - 100		No. of Copies - 100	
No. of Pages - 205		No. of Pages - 205		No. of Pages - 218	
<u>Cost Incurred</u>		<u>Cost Incurred</u>		<u>Cost Incurred</u>	
Cover & binding P21.98/copy	P 2,198.00	Paper Master P12/Master (205)	P 2,460.00	Vol. 8(1) P318.85/copy	P31,885
Paper P89.67/ream (22 reams)	1,972.74	Cover & binding P21.98/copy	2,198.00		
Ink P980/bottle	980.00	Paper P89.67/ream (22 reams)	1,972.74		
Typesetting P1,000	<u>1,000.00</u>	Ink P0.10/page (back to back)	1,025.00		
	<u>P 6,150.00</u>	P10.25/copy			
		Typesetting P1,000.00	<u>1,000.00</u>		
			<u>P 8,657.74</u>		

Appendix no. 10

List of Literature Searches
Done by AIBA-RC
(March 1984 - September 1985)

Literature Searches Conducted for Users
March 1984 - September 1985

1. Social behaviour in the Philippines in relation to agriculture
2. Human behaviour in the Philippines
3. Cassava
4. Legumes, horticultural crops
5. Rats (pests)
6. Rice technology
 - adoption
 - diffusion
7. Wood wastes
8. Agroforestry
9. Development communications
10. Root crops
11. Pulses
12. Tubers
13. Coarse grain
14. Tilapia
15. Crop protection
16. Root crops (cassava, sweet potato, yam, cocoyam, turnips)
17. Watershed management
18. Cacao breeding
19. Pests of cacao
20. Dioscorea hispida
21. Plant protection
22. Nutrition of carp
23. Feeds and feeding of carp
24. Pesticides
25. Nematicides
26. Insecticides
27. Rodenticides
28. Plant growth regulators
29. Corn production
30. Tissue culture in rice

31. Pili production
32. Pineapple production
33. Sugar processing
34. Cereals
35. Processed fruits
36. Preservation of fruits
37. Plant pathology
38. Farming systems
39. Fertilizers in SEA
40. Fertilizers in Thailand
41. Fertilizers in Indonesia
42. Fertilizers in Malaysia
43. Fertilizers in Singapore
44. Fertilizers in the Philippines
45. Economic aspects of fertilizers
46. Population dynamics of stored grain insects
47. Sweet potatoes utilization as animal feeds
48. Corn production
49. Fertilizers in corn
50. Climatic conditions in production
51. Sugarcane technology
52. Feedlot fattening of goats
53. Agricultural journalism
54. Communication development
55. Agricultural machinery
56. Cacao production
57. Oil palms production
58. Acercrops cramerella
59. Guava production
60. Passion fruit production
61. Durian production/breeding
62. Annatto "
63. Soursop "
64. Lanzones "
- 65 Protein analysis

66. Date palm
67. Farming systems - projects and studies
68. Agroforestry - projects and studies
69. Seismology
70. Volcanology
71. Communication network
72. Rural food utilization of roots, tubers, pulses
73. Tubers, pulses, tubers - industrial use
74. Nutritional value of roots, tubers, pulses
75. Sprouting modules
76. Biological value of roots/tubers/pulses
77. Consumption of roots, tubers, pulses
78. Postharvest losses of roots, tubers, pulses
79. Processing of roots, tubers, pulses
80. Milling of pulses
81. Fermentation of roots, tubers, pulses
82. Drying of roots, pulses, tubers
83. Wheat production
84. Fishery production
86. Rural population
87. Rural sociology
88. Rice inheritance of cold tolerance
89. Genetical studies of growing rice at low temperature
90. Influence of temperature on rice
91. Rice production grown in temperate climate
92. Area of rice production in temperate climate
93. Cacao moth
94. Cacao viruses
95. Citric acid production from pineapples
96. Coconut production
97. *Artemisia vulgaris*
98. *Amaranth*s
99. Cytogenetic studies on the effect of bodifacoum
100. Warfarin, difenacoum, coumarin, coumatetralyl -
cytogenetic studies
101. Coconut waste
102. Coconut oil - wet/dry processes

103. Husking of coconut - wastes generated
104. Crisis management in rural areas
105. Natural calamities (cyclone, floods, earthquake)
106. Rodent pest management
107. Aquatic weeds
108. Communication development
109. Community participation
110. Farmers' participation
111. Peasant participation
112. Client participation
113. People participation
114. Adoption of agricultural innovation
115. Winged bean flowering/tuberization
116. Yam bean - plant development
117. Food habits/nutritional status
118. Food ways
119. Traditional diets
120. Forest management practices
121. Effects of forest practices on the environment
122. Puree production of passion fruit
123. Vernicelli processing
124. Wheat production
125. Wheat marketing
126. Abaca production
127. Sisal production
128. Pyrethrum
129. Ramie production
130. Cucumber
131. Beta carotene or carotenoids in carrot
132. Lake ecology
133. Taxonomy of phytoplankton
134. Distribution of plankton
135. Extension activities
136. Extension workers/performance
137. Black pepper

138. Citris mitis or microcarpa
139. Southern bean
140. Water hyacinth
141. Animal feeds - digestibility
142. Animal feeds utilization
143. Atolls - physiographic features
144. Coral reef
145. Goat production
146. Aloe vera or sabila
147. Furniture making
148. Wood processing
149. Mahogany substitute
150. Agricultural chemicals
151. Chlorophyll or biomass in lake ecology
152. Coffee
153. Gliricidea sepium or kakawati
154. Winged bean production
155. Fish diseases
156. Goldfish production
157. Algae exploitation
158. Biotechnology of algae
159. Blue-green algae or Spirulina
160. Green algae or Scenedesmus species
161. Pyrethrin/natural pyrethrum
162. Botanical insecticides
163. Ecophysiological studies of plants
164. Nutrient cycling of plants
165. Soil-water-plant interaction
166. Plant establishment
167. Physiology of tropical and temperate trees
168. Physiological characteristics of fast and slow growing trees
169. Forest structure and microclimatology
170. Photosynthesis of tropical species
171. Forest management of tropical species
172. Biogas

173. Energy
174. Buri/abaca
175. Ferns
176. Maquey/ramie
177. Pandan or screw-pine
178. Cotton
179. Kenaf
180. Cardamon
181. Fermented foods
182. Aquaculture - fisheries, reproduction, pond culture
183. Resource management - fisheries
184. Cassava chips
185. Cassava processing
186. Intercropping of cassava
187. Sunflower seed oil production and marketing
188. Water hyacinth utilization as animal feed
189. Digestibility of fibrous crops
190. Guayabano production and marketing
191. Effect of inhibitors on salt uptake
192. Tolerance in crop plants to insect pests
193. Tolerance to shothole borer in tea
194. Varietal resistance - rice
195. Forest regeneration
196. Seed technology
197. Seed quality/biology
198. Seed health testing
199. Poultry production
200. Sogatella
201. Amylopectin
202. Rice green leafhopper
203. Rice whorl maggot
204. Rice thrips
205. Macrophytes and algae
206. Azolla as feed
207. Tetragonolobus purpureus Moench
208. Winged bean breeding

- 209. Cassava production/utilization
- 210. Contract/satellite farming
- 211. Agroforestry (coppicing, biomass production)
- 212. Bangladesh agricultural credit
- 213. Communication policies
- 214. Agronomical and physiological characters of potatoes
- 215. Agribusiness/agricultural credit
- 216. Interorganization communication
- 217. Agricultural credit
- 218. Ipil-ipil/Leucaena
- 219. Industrial development strategy
- 220. Wood industry
- 221. Rural nutrition
- 222. Tobacco utilization/processing/production
- 223. Agricultural education
- 224. Labour/manpower
- 225. Durian species
- 226. Tobacco as insecticides
- 227. Juice from sugarcane, banana and sorghum
- 228. Mangrove
- 229. Winged bean
- 230. Afforestation
- 231. Mushroom farming
- 232. Artificial insemination
- 233. Tylenchulus on citrus
- 234. Radophilus on banana
- 235. Medicinal plants

Appendix no. 11

Statistics on Requests
Received by AIBA-Regional Center
(1975 - 1986)

Number of Letter Requests Received
for the Period 1975 - 1986*

Country of Origin	Request for on line searching		Request for Copies of Documents		Request for Infor- mation	Total Number of Requests Received
	No. of Re- quests	No. of Ref. Sent	No. of Re- quests	No. of Copies Doc.sent		
Philippines	77	3115	35	576	17	129
Thailand	10	356	23	252	9	42
United States	1	10	19	40	21	41
Brazil	3	54	29	105	2	34
Indonesia	19	136	7	45	7	33
India	1	5	5	21	17	23
Malaysia	5	199	10	58	7	22
France	1	-	9	27	2	12
Bangladesh	5	62	5	5	1	11
Panama	1	226	6	22	4	11
England	-	-	3	15	6	9
Sri Lanka	-	-	7	15	1	8
Australia	1	5	4	4	2	7
Mexico	2	11	3	3	2	7
Singapore	1	-	4	5	2	1

* Final report

Number of Letter Requests Received
for the Period 1975 - 1986*

Country of Origin	Request for on line searching		Request for Copies of Documents		Request for Infor- mation	Total Number of Requests Received
	No. of Re- quests	No. of Ref. Sent	No. of Re- quests	No. of Copies Doc.sent		
Belgium	1	-	1	1	4	6
Pakistan	2	12	2	4	2	6
New Guinea	3	16	3	3	-	6
Guyana	3	10	1	1	2	6
Costa Rica	1	-	2	4	1	4
Canada	-	-	2	2	1	3
China	1	-	-	-	2	3
Fiji	1	-	1	7	1	3
Germany	2	15	1	1	-	3
New Caledonia	3	10	-	-	-	3
Peru	-	-	2	5	1	3
Republic of Belau	1	5	-	-	2	3
Austria	2	-	-	-	-	2
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	2	2
Colombia	1	-	1	2	-	2

Number of Letter Requests Received
for the Period 1975 - 1986*

Country of Origin	Request for on line searching		Request for Copies of Documents		Request for Infor- mation	Total Number of Requests Received
	No. of Re- quests	No. of Ref. Sent	No. of Re- quests	No. of Copies Doc. sent		
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ghana	1	11	1	3	-	2
Iran	-	-	-	-	2	2
Italy	1	-	-	-	1	2
Nepal	-	-	-	-	2	2
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nigeria	-	-	1	10	1	2
Venezuela	-	-	1	1	1	2
West Indies	-	-	1	2	1	2
Western Samoa	-	-	1	2	1	2
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	2	2
Korea	-	-	-	-	2	2
Argentina	-	-	1	1	-	1
Cuba	-	-	1	2	-	1
Egypt	-	-	1	1	-	1

Number of Letter Requests Received
for the Period 1975 - 1986*

Country of Origin	Request for on line searching		Request for Copies of Documents		Request for Infor- mation	Total Number of Requests Received
	No. of Re- quests	No. of Ref. Sent	No. of Re- quests	No. of Copies Doc.sent		
Japan	-	-	1	1	-	1
Kenya	1	5	-	-	-	1
Liberia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Islamabad	-	-	1	1	-	1
Samoa	-	-	-	-	1	1
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tanganyika	-	-	1	1	-	1
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	1	1
Turkey	-	-	1	4	-	1
Uruguay	1	13	-	-	-	1
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	1	1
Zaire	-	-	-	-	1	1
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	153	4276	197	1252	142	492

Appendix no. 12

AIBA Budget for FY
1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION BANK FOR ASIA
(including Computer Systems Office)
Operating Expense Budget
FY July 1985 to June 30, 1986

<u>Item of Expense</u>	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Total</u>
	SEARCA (P)	IDRC/CARIS (US\$)	(P)
Salaries & staff benefits	P 560,880.00		
Travel & transportation (local & international)	-	\$ 12,384.00	P 230,342.40
Operating supplies	48,000.00	3,521.00	113,490.00
Communications	24,000.00		24,000.00
Repairs & maintenance (computer, microfiching & photocopying equipment)	407,824.00	-	407,824.00
Promotion and distribution costs		6,811.00	126,684.60
Publications (CARIS-SEA, AGRIASIA & Asian Bibliography Series)	100,000.00	10,000.00	286,000.00
Miscellaneous			
Grants to CARIS National Centers		5,000.00	93,000.00
TOTAL	<u>P1,140,704.00</u>	<u>\$37,716.00</u>	<u>P1,842,014.00</u>

1 US\$ = 18.59 P

Additional Sources of Funds

1. Photocopying (P5000/mo.)	P 60,000.00
+ accrued income as of September 13, 1985	47,844.00
2. SEARCA payroll processing (P3000/mo.)	36,000.00
3. Microfiching (P1500/mo.)	18,000.00
4. Literature searching (P1000/mo.)	12,000.00
5. Computer services (PNOC/ERDC, NMYC, REMIN, PRIS, NCPC, SEARCA scholars, trainees, etc.)	50,000.00
6. Publication sales/subscriptions (cash on hand as of September 13, 1985)	92,953.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>P316,797.00</u>

Appendix no. 13

AIBA's Own Revenues in 1985

AIBA (Regional Center) Revenues for CY 1985

1. Publication sales/subscriptions		US\$ 6,791.90
2. Photocopying/document delivery		3,633.40
3. Processing of NAB series:		1,673.33
	Malaysia	\$ 325.00
	Bangladesh	748.33
	Philippines	600.00
4. Training		3,486.07
	FAPE	₱2,357.50
	VISCA	₱3,600.00
	2 Indonesians	₱6,455.00
	2 Iraqis	\$ 765.89
	2 Sri Lankans	\$2,030.60
5. Computer processing		1,583.33
	PNOC/ERDC	₱18,500.00
	SEARCA Scholar	10,000.00
6. Online literature searching		908.91
	- ₱10,927.93	
	- \$ 301.80	
7. Microfiching Project		1,862.33
	- ICLARM	- \$ 427.00
	- UPLB Library	- ₱12,000.00
	- UPLB Records Office	- ₱12,000.00
	- Others	- \$ 102.00
8. SEARCA payroll processing		
	₱3000/mo.	2,000.00
	TOTAL	<u>US\$21,939.27</u>

Appendix no. 14

Contributions from the
AIBA Project to the National Centers

GRANT PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL CENTERS FOR AGRIS AND CARIS ACTIVITIES
(through IDRC grant funds at AIBA Regional Center)

NATIONAL CENTER	AGRIS			CARIS		
	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
INDONESIA						
(National Library for Agricultural Sciences; Dr. Prabowo Tjitropranoto)	\$ 7,920.00 ^{a/}	6,850.00	8,415.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,250.00
MALAYSIA						
(Universiti Pertanian Malaysia; Mr. Syed Salim Agha)	10,240.00	9,720.00	10,160.00	-	-	-
(Malaysia Agricultural Research and Development Institute; Mrs. Jariah Jais)	-	-	-	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,250.00
PHILIPPINES						
(University of the Philippines at Los Baños; Ms. Leonor B. Gregorio)	6,184.05	8,542.51	5,517.29	-	-	-
(Philippine Council for Agriculture, Resources, Research and Development; Dr. Thelma S. Cruz)	-	-	-	2,735.00	1,955.00	1,560.00
THAILAND						
(Thai National Documentation Centre; Mrs. Chalermworn Choosup)	5,587.67	5,313.00	5,617.00	-	-	-
(Kasetsart University; Ms. Daruna Somboonkun/Mrs. Piboonsin Watanapongse) (1979/80 - 1982/83)	? ^{b/}	?	?	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,250.00
BANGLADESH						
(Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council; Dr. Kazi Badruddoza)	5,333.30	5,013.30	5,923.30	-	-	-
TOTAL				\$10,235.00	\$ 9,455.00	\$ 5,310.00

^{a/} All figures quoted are in United States dollar.

^{b/} The IDRC made an additional three-year grant to Kasetsart University Library when the responsibility for AGRIS activities was transferred to it. Please request for the figures from either Daruna or Piboonsin.

DATA ON AIBA REGIONAL CENTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE NATIONAL CENTERS

A. MALAYSIA

1. Financial

- a) IDRC grants to the National Centers for AGRIS (UPM) and CARIS (MARDI); see summary in previous page
- b) Sponsorship of attendance at meetings
 - Badilah Saad, Third AGRIS Technical Consultation Meeting, Rome, Italy, 1982, (US\$2350 est.: round-trip fare and per diems)
 - Syed Salim Agha, Fourth AGRIS Technical Consultation Meeting, Rome, 1984, (US\$2350 est.: round-trip fare and per diems)
 - Syed Salim Agha, First AIBA Consultative Committee Meeting, Los Baños, Philippines, 1978
 - Shellatay Devadason (PNM) (same meeting) } (US\$1400 est.: round-trip fares and per diems)
 - Syed Salim Agha } First Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Agriculture, 1975 (US\$2100 est.: round-trip fares and per diems)
 - Donald Wijasuriya }
 - Abdul Wahid Jalil }
 - Syed Salim Agha, Second AIBA Consultative Committee Meeting, Bogor, Indonesia, 1979, (US\$1000 est.: round-trip fare and per diems)
 - Syed Salim Agha, Fourth AIBA Consultative Committee Meeting, Bangkok, 1982, (US\$1000 est.)
 - Syed Salim Agha, Fifth AIBA Consultative Committee Meeting, Singapore, 1983, (US\$700 est.)
 - Syed Salim Agha, Sixth AIBA Consultative Committee Meeting, Los Baños, Philippines, 1984, (US\$900 est.)
 - Syed Salim Agha, Sixth IAALD World Congress, Manila, Philippines, 1980, (US\$800 est.)

- Mrs. Jariah Jais, MARDI, First CARIS Regional Consultation Meeting, Los Baños, Philippines, August 26-28, 1981
 - Dr. Hashim Noor, MARDI
 - Mrs. Jariah Jais, Second CARIS Regional Consultation Meeting, Los Baños, Philippines, September 3-7, 1984, (US\$900 est.: fares and per diem)
- (US\$1600 est. fares and per diems)

2. Equipment

Hardware US\$8,000.00

- 1 IBM PC AT with
 - 128 K RAM standard
 - 5.25" diskette drive
 - 10MB hard disk
 - Serial port
- 1 additional 128Kb RAM
- 1 IBM monochrome monitor display
- 1 monochrome display/parallel printer adapter
- 1 printer cable
- 1 Dot matrix printer - Epson FX100

Software

- DOS 2.10 operating system
- Displaywrite II or similar word-processing software
- dBase III data base software

3. Training

- First Agris Input Methodology Course, Los Baños, Philippines, February 16-27, 1976:
 - Miss Kamariah bti Abdul Hamid (UPM)
 - Mrs. Mariam bti Hji Kadir (Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia)
- (US\$2000 est.: round-trip fare and per diem)

- Second AIBA Training Course on Information/AGRIS Methodology, Los Baños, Philippines, June 1-21, 1977:

Miss Kalsam bte Sharif - (US\$1000 est.: round-trip fare and per diem)

- Regional Micrographics Course, Los Baños, January 1982:

Ms. Zakiah Azmi, UPM (US\$700 est.: airfare and per diem)

- AGROVOC Training Course, Serdang, Malaysia, June 1-5, 1981:

\$200 meal allowance for 5 days

Mr. Ibrahim bin Kassim) UPM
Ms. Kamsiah Mohd. Ali)

Ms. Putri Nurulhuda Megat Mohd Nor, PNM
Ms. Jariah Jais, MARDI

- Workshop on the Training of Users of Agricultural Information Systems, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines, March 21-25, 1983:

Ms. Badilah Saad, UPM - (US\$700 est.: airfare and per diem)

4. Printed Outputs

- Malaysian Agricultural Bibliography, 1900-1950 (processing cost: \$200 est.; printing shouldered by UPM)

- Malaysian Agricultural Bibliography:

1976-78 (300 copies; \$3500 est. - printing and mailing costs)

1979-81) \$400 est.: computer processing and mailing
1982-84) costs; printing shouldred by UPM

- Magnetic tapes of MAB (4) processed and sent to UPM: \$100 est.

- Computer-generated Union List of Agricultural Serials in Southeast Asia (processing and mailing costs: \$100; prorata)

- AGRIASIA

Printing and mailing costs

Vol. 1(1-2), 1977 - 60 copies - \$500.00 est.

Vol. 2(1-4), 1978 - 120 copies - \$750.00 est.
 Vol. 3(1-4), 1979 - 120 copies - \$1100.00 est.
 Vol. 4(1-4), 1980 - 120 copies - \$1750.00 est.
 Vol. 5(1-4), 1981 - 120 copies - \$1600.00 est.
 Vol. 6(1-4), 1982 - 120 copies - \$2000.00 est.
 Vol. 7(1-4), 1983 - 120 copies - \$2400.00 est.

From 1984 onwards, NC's were given only 2 complimentary copies each:

Vol. 8(1-4), 1984 - 8 copies - \$200.00 est.
 Vol. 9(1-4), 1985 - 8 copies - \$150.00 est.*

*The RC shifted from the expensive photo-offset to the paper master method of printing AGRIASIA.

- CARIS-SEA, 1984 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
- CARIS-SEA, 1985 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
- One copy of each of the following AIBA publications:

Asian Bibliography Series

1. Small Farm Development (1970-1975)
2. Livestock Production in the Tropics (1966-1976)
3. Sugar Cane Production (1966-1976)

National Agricultural Bibliography Series

Philippines, 1975-1977
 Indonesia, 1975-1977
 Thailand, 1975-1977
 Bangladesh, 1975-1982

Agroforestry: an abstract bibliography

Checklist of Economic Plants

Fisheries Bibliography (1976-1982)

Post-harvest Bibliography on Corn
 (1970-1982)

Proceedings of a Seminar on "Regional Co-operation in Agricultural Information (1975)"

Winged Bean Bibliography, 1981 & 1982 eds.

Winged Bean Flyer, vols. 1-5

US\$400 est.
 including
 mailing costs

B. INDONESIA

1. Financial

- a) IDRC grants to the NCs for AGRIS and CARIS (National Library for the Agricultural Sciences) - see budget summary
- b) Sponsorship of attendance at meetings
 - Dr. Prabowo Tjitropranoto - US\$18,000 est.: airfares and per diems
 - Second AGRIS Technical Consultation, Rome, 1980
 - Third AGRIS Technical Consultation, Rome, 1982
 - First, Second and Third CARIS Technical Consultation, Rome, 1981, 1983, 1985
 - First and Second Regional Consultation Meeting on CARIS, Los Baños, Philippines, 1981, 1984
 - Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth AIBA Consultative Committee Meetings, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984
 - Sixth IAALD World Congress, Manila, Philippines, 1980
 - Dr. Ahmad Mukhlis, NLAS - US\$3000 est.: airfares and per diems
 - AISA Inaugural Meeting, Bangkok, Thailand, October 6-8, 1976
 - AISA Second Regional Meeting, Bangkok, Thailand, June 6-7, 1978
 - First and Second AIBA Consultative Committee Meetings, 1978, 1979
 - First Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Agricultural Information, Los Baños, Philippines, 1975
 - Ms. Luwarsih Pringgoadisurjo, PDIN
 - Ms. Mimi Aman, NLAS
 - Mrs. Pauline Sahertian-Bakhoven, BIOTROP

} US\$2500 est.:
airfares and
per diems

2. Equipment

Hardware US\$10,500.00

- 1 IBM PC XT with
 - 128 K RAM standard
 - 5.25" diskette drive
 - 10MB hard disk
 - Serial port
- 1 additional 128Kb RAM
- 1 IBM monochrome monitor display
- 1 monochrome display/parallel printer adapter
- 1 printer cable
- 40 cps. daisywheel printer

Software

- DOS 2.10 operating system
- Displaywrite II or similar word-processing software
- dBase III data base software

3. Training

- ° First Agris Input Methodology Course, Los Baños, Philippines, February 16-27, 1976:

Mrs. Liannie Daywin, NLAS	} \$3000 est.: airfares and per diems
Mr. Tuheo Waruwu, NLAS	
Mrs. Lucy Winarso, BIOTROP	

- ° Second AIBA Training Course on Information/AGRIS Methodology, Los Baños, Philippines, June 1-21, 1977:

Mrs. Rusfina Soenaryo, NLAS	} \$2000 est.: air- fares and per diems
Mrs. Sulastuti Natawiria, NLAS	

- Regional Micrographics Course, Los Baños, January 1982

Mr. Sumardi Dahlan, NLAS Mr. Suningrat, NLAS Mr. Supardi, NLAS	}	\$3300 est.: airfares and per diems
----------------------------------------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------------
- AGROVOC Training Course, Serdang, Malaysia, June 1-5, 1981

Mrs. Liannie Daywin, NLAS	-	\$1000 est.: airfare and per diem
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- Workshop on the Training of Users of Agricultural Information Systems, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines, March 21-25, 1983

Ms. Ariatin Koesno, NLAS	-	\$1000 est.: airfare and per diem
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4. Printed Outputs

- Indonesian Agricultural Bibliography

1975-77 (300 copies; \$3500 est. for printing and mailing costs)		
------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--
- Indonesian Agricultural Bibliography Updates

1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	}	\$400 est.: computer processing and mailing costs; printing shouldered by NLAS
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- Computer-generated "Union List of Agricultural Serials in Southeast Asia" (\$100 est. - processing and mailing costs - prodata)
- AGRIASIA

		<u>Printing and mailing costs</u>
Vol. 1(1-2), 1977	- 60 copies	\$500.00 est.
Vol. 2(1-4), 1978	- 120 copies	\$750.00 est.
Vol. 3(1-4), 1979	- 120 copies	\$1100.00 est.
Vol. 4(1-4), 1980	- 160 copies	\$2350.00 est.
Vol. 5(1-4), 1981	- 160 copies	\$2100.00 est.
Vol. 6(1-4), 1982	- 160 copies	\$2600.00 est.
Vol. 7(1-4), 1983	- 160 copies	\$3200.00 est.

From 1984 onwards, NC's were given only 2 complimentary copies each:

Vol. 8(1-4), 1984 - 8 copies - \$200.00 est.
Vol. 9(1-4), 1985 - 8 copies - \$150.00 est.

*The RC shifted from the expensive photo-offset to the paper master method of printing AGRIASIA.

- CARIS-SEA, 1984 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
- CARIS-SEA, 1985 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
- One copy of each of the following AIBA publications:

Asian Bibliography Series

1. Small Farm Development (1979-1975)
2. Livestock Production in the Tropics (1966-1976)
3. Sugar Cane Production (1966-1976)

National Agricultural Bibliography Series

Philippines, 1975-1977
Thailand, 1975-1977
Malaysia, 1976-1978
Bangladesh, 1975-1982

Agroforestry: an abstract bibliography

Checklist of Economic Plants

Fisheries Bibliography (1976-1982)

Post-harvest Bibliography on Corn
(1970-1982)

Proceedings of a Seminar on "Regional Co-operation in Agricultural Information (1975)"

Winged Bean Bibliography, 1981 & 1982 eds.

Winged Bean Flyer, vols. 1-5

US\$400 est.
including
mailing costs

C. THAILAND

1. Financial

- a) IDRC grants to the NCs for AGRIS and CARIS (Thai National Documentation Centre and later transferred to Kasetsart University Library) - see budget summary
- b) Sponsorship of attendance at meetings
 - Mrs. Chalermvarn Choosup, TNDC - \$2000 est.: air-fares and per diems
 - First Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Agriculture, 1975
 - First AIBA Consultative Meeting, 1978
 - AISA Inaugural Meeting, 1976
 - AISA Meeting, Bangkok, 1978
 - Miss Daruna Somboonkun - \$8000 est.: airfares and per diems
 - First Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Agriculture, 1975
 - AISA Meeting, Bangkok, 1978
 - Sixth IAALD World Congress, 1980
 - First AGRIS Technical Consultation, 1978
 - Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth AIBA Consultative Committee Meetings, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984
 - Second CARIS Regional Consultation Meeting, 1984
 - Mrs. Nongphanga Chitrakorn, TNDC - \$2000 est.: air-fares and per diems
 - Second AIBA Consultative Meeting, 1979
 - First CARIS Regional Consultation Meeting, 1981
 - Mrs. Somsong Leksakul, TNDC - \$1000 est.: airfares and per diems
 - First CARIS Regional Consultation Meeting, 1981

2. Training

- First AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1976
 - Miss Kruawan Potisombat, TNDC - \$800 est.: airfare and per diem
- Second AIBA Training Course on Information/AGRIS Methodology, 1977
 - Mrs. Somsong Leksakul, TNDC } \$1500 est.: air-
 - Miss Chantipa Pumechantra, KUL } fares and per diems
- Regional Micrographics Course, Los Baños, January 1982
 - Mrs. Pongpan Ratanapoosit, KUL - \$1000 est.: airfare and per diem
- AGROVOC Training Course, Serdang, Malaysia, 1982
 - Mrs. Suwanee Runtapanit, KUL - \$600 est.: airfare and per diem
- Workshop on Training of Users of Agricultural Information Systems, Los Baños, 1983
 - Ms. Napa Satjaphitakjit, KUL - \$100 est.: airfare and per diem

3. Printed Outputs

- Thai Agricultural Bibliography
 - 1975-77 (300 copies est. for printing and mailing costs)
- Thai Agricultural Bibliography Updates
 - 1978 } \$400 est. : computer processing and mailing
 - 1979 } costs; printing shouldered by NLAS
 - 1980 }
 - 1981 }
- Computer-generated "Union List of Agricultural Serials in Southeast Asia" (\$100 est. - processing and mailing costs - prodata)

AGRIASIA

Printing and
mailing costs

Vol. 1(1-2), 1977 - 60 copies - \$500.00 est.
 Vol. 2(1-4), 1978 - 120 copies - \$750.00 est.
 Vol. 3(1-4), 1979 - 120 copies - \$1100.00 est.
 Vol. 4(1-4), 1980 - 160 copies - \$2350.00 est.
 Vol. 5(1-4), 1981 - 160 copies - \$2100.00 est.
 Vol. 6(1-4), 1982 - 160 copies - \$2600.00 est.
 Vol. 7(1-4), 1983 - 160 copies - \$3200.00 est.

From 1984 onwards, NC's were given only 2 complimentary
copies each:

Vol. 8(1-4), 1984 - 8 copies - \$200.00 est.
 Vol. 9(1-4), 1985 - 8 copies - \$150.00 est.

*The RC shifted from the expensive photo-offset to the
paper master method of printing AGRIASIA.

- CARIS-SEA, 1984 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
- CARIS-SEA, 1985 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.

- One copy of each of the following AIBA publications:

Asian Bibliography Series

1. Small Farm Development (1979-1975)
2. Livestock Production in the
Tropics (1966-1976)
3. Sugar Cane Production (1966-1976)

National Agricultural Bibliography Series

Philippines, 1975-1977
 Indonesia, 1975-1977
 Malaysia, 1976-1978
 Bangladesh, 1975-1982

Agroforestry: an abstract bibliography

Checklist of Economic Plants

Fisheries Bibliography (1976-1982)

Post-harvest Bibliography on Corn
(1970-1982)

Proceedings of a Seminar on "Regional Co-
operation in Agricultural Information
(1975)"

US\$400 est.
including
mailing costs

Winged Bean Bibliography, 1981 & 1982 eds.

Winged Bean Flyer, vols. 1-5

D. PHILIPPINES (we have already given you this when you were in Los Baños earlier)

E. SINGAPORE

1. Financial

a) Sponsorship of attendance at meetings

◦ Mr. Koh Thong Ngee, NUSL - \$1800 est.: airfares and per diems

- AISA Inaugural Meeting, Bangkok, 1976

- Fourth & Fifth AIBA Consultative Meetings, 1982 and 1983

2. Training

◦ First AIBA/AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1976

- Mr. Koh-Pheow Foo, Nanyang Univ. } \$1600 est.: air-
- Miss Seok Keng Chua, Nanyang Univ. } fares and per diems

◦ Second AIBA/AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1977

- Mr. Loh Sian Yong, Nanyang Univ. - \$800 est.: airfare and per diem

◦ Regional Micrographics Course, 1982

- Mr. Charlie Ng Loh Lee, NUSL - \$900 est.: airfare and per diem

3. Printed Outputs

- AGRIASIA

Vol. 1(1-2), 1977	}	2 copies of each issue = \$1000 est. for printing and mailing costs
Vol. 2(1-4), 1978		
Vol. 3(1-4), 1979		
Vol. 4(1-4), 1980		
Vol. 5(1-4), 1981		
Vol. 6(1-4), 1982		
Vol. 7(1-4), 1983		
Vol. 8(1-4), 1984		
Vol. 9(1-4), 1985		

*The RC shifted from the expensive photo-offset to the paper master method of printing AGRIASIA.

- CARIS-SEA, 1984 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
- CARIS-SEA, 1985 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
- One copy each of all AIBA publications (US\$400 est. including mailing costs)

F. BANGLADESH

1. Financial

- a) IDRC grant to the National AGRIS Centre (see summary in previous page)
- b) Sponsorship of attendance at meetings
 - Dr. Kazi Badruddoza, BARC - \$1200 est.: airfare and per diem
 - Third AIBA Consultative Meeting, 1980
 - Dr. Ekramul Ahsan, BARC - \$1000 est.: airfare and per diem
 - Fourth AIBA Consultative Meeting, 1982
 - Dr. M. Rahman, BARC - \$1200 est.: airfare and per diem
 - Fifth Regional Consultation Meeting on CARIS, 1981

- Mr. Qumrul Islam, BARC - \$2400 est.: airfares and per diems
 - First Regional Consultation Meeting on CARIS, 1981
 - Fifth AIBA Consultation Meeting, 1983
- Mr. Ahsan Biswas, BANSDOC - \$1000 est.: airfare and per diem
 - First Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Agriculture, 1975
- Mr. Zahirul Islam, BARC - \$2000 est.: airfare and per diem
 - First AGRIS Technical Consultation Meeting, Rome, 1978

2. Training

- First AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1976
 - Mr. Qumrul Islam, BARC - \$800 est.: airfare and per diem
- Second AIBA Training Course on AGRIS Input Methodology, 1977
 - Mr. Zahirul Islam, BARC \$2000 est.: airfares and
 - Mr. Osman Ghani, BANSDOC per diems
- Regional Micrographics Course, 1982
 - Mr. Sarker Sallahuddin, BARC - \$1200 est.: airfare and per diem
- Workshop on the Training of Users of Agricultural Information Systems, 1983
 - Mr. Md. Zahirul Islam, BARC - \$1500 est.: airfare and per diem

3. Printed Outputs

- Bangladesh Agricultural Bibliography, 1975-81 (300 copies: \$4300 est. including air freight)
 - Bangladesh Agricultural Bibliography, 1982-84 (processed for BARC and paid for by IDRC)
 - AGRIASIA
 - Vol. 1(1-2), 1977 - 40 copies - \$300.00 est.
 - Vol. 2(1-4), 1978 - 80 copies - \$500.00 est.
 - Vol. 3(1-4), 1979 - 80 copies - \$800.00 est.
 - Vol. 4(1-4), 1980 - 80 copies - \$1150.00 est.
 - Vol. 5(1-4), 1981 - 80 copies - \$1100.00 est.
 - Vol. 6(1-4), 1982 - 80 copies - \$1300.00 est.
 - Vol. 7(1-4), 1983 - 80 copies - \$1600.00 est.
 - From 1984 onwards, NC's were given only 2 complimentary copies each:
 - Vol. 8(1-4), 1984 - 8 copies - \$200.00 est.
 - Vol. 9(1-4), 1985 - 8 copies - \$150.00 est.
- *The RC shifted from the expensive photo-offset to the paper master method of printing AGRIASIA.
- CARIS-SEA, 1984 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
 - CARIS-SEA, 1985 edition, 2 copies - \$300.00 est.
 - One copy of each of all AIBA publications (US\$400 est. including mailing costs)

G. SOUTH KOREA

1. Financial

a) Sponsorship of attendance at meetings

- Miss Ryu Up Dong, ORD - \$800 est.: airfare and per diem
 - First Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Agriculture, 1975

- Dr. Chae Yun Cho, ORD - \$1000 est.: airfare and per diem
 - AISA Inaugural Meeting, 1976
- Mr. K. H. Ryu, ORD } First Regional Consultation on
- Mr. N. J. Noh, ORD } CARIS, 1981 (\$2000 est.: airfares and per diems

2. Training

- First AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1976
 - Mr. Hong Joo-Noo, ORD } \$2000 est.: airfares and
 - Mr. Park Hung Youn, ORD } per diems
- Second AIBA/AGRIS Methodology Course, 1977
 - Mr. Rim Yeon-Taek, KORSTIC - \$1000 est.: airfare and per diem
- AGROVOC Training Course, 1981
 - Mr. Yong-Bong Ji, ORD (\$1000 est.: airfare and per diem)
- Regional Training Course on Users of Agricultural Information Systems, 1983
 - Mr. Nong-Ju Noh, ORD (\$1100 est.: airfare and per diem)

3. Printed Outputs

- AGRIASIA Printing and mailing costs
 - Vol. 1(1-2), 1977 - 20 copies - \$150.00 est.
 - Vol. 2(1-4), 1978 to } 40 copies/yr. \$3600.00 est.
 - Vol. 7(1-4), 1983 }

From 1984 onwards, NC's were given only 2 complimentary copies each:

- Vol. 8(1-4), 1984 - 8 copies - \$200.00 est.
- Vol. 9(1-4), 1985 - 8 copies - \$150.00 est.

H. HONGKONG

1. Financial

a) Sponsorship of attendance at meetings

- First Regional Consultation Meeting on CARIS, 1981
 - Mr. C. T. Wong, Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries
 - Mr. John Chuan, " "

} \$1600 est.:
airfares and
per diems

2. Training

- Short-term Training Course on AGRIS Methodology, 1977
 - Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, Dept. of Agriculture and fisheries - \$1500 est.: airfare and per diem

3. Printed Outputs

- AGRIASIA, Vol. 1(1-2), 1977 - Vol. 9(1-4), 1985
2 copies of each issue (68 copies): \$1000 est.:
including mailing costs
- One copy each of all AIBA Publications: \$400 est.:
including mailing costs

I. SRI LANKA

1. Training

- First AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1976
 - Mr. Chula Seneviratne, Dept. of Agriculture -
\$1100 est.: airfare and per diem
- Second AIBA/AGRIS Methodology Course, 1977
 - Mr. J. A. Amaraweera, Rubber Research Inst. -
\$1100 est.: airfare and per diem

J. NEPAL

1. Training

- First AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1976
 - Mr. Nabin Chitrakar, Dept. of Agriculture - \$1100 est.: airfare and per diem
- Regional Training Course on Micrographics, 1982
 - Mr. Bhaktar Raj Pant, APROSC - \$1500 est.: airfare and per diem
- Regional Training of Users of Agricultural Information Systems, 1983
 - Miss Subarna Bajracharya, APROSC - \$1500 est.: airfare and per diem

K. REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. Training

- First AGRIS Input Methodology Course, 1976
 - Mr. Teng Hui Hwang, AVRDC - \$800 est.: airfare and per diem
- Second AIBA/AGRIS Methodology Course, 1977
 - Mrs. Joyce Lee Kuo, AVRDC } \$1600 est.: airfares and
 - Mr. Ching-hsien Ma, JCRR } per diems

Appendix no. 15

AIBA Fees for Publications and Services

**PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION BANK FOR ASIA**

TITLE	PRICE (US\$)*	
	For developing countries	For developed countries
AGRIASIA	80 (4 issues a year)	100 (4 issues a year)
Asian Bibliography Series		
1. Small Farm Development (1970-1975)	10	10
2. Livestock Production in the Tropics (1966-1976) **	10	10
3. Sugar Cane Production (1966-1976)	10	10
National Agricultural Bibliography Series		
Philippines, 1975-1977	10	20
Indonesia, 1975-1977	10	20
Thailand, 1975-1977	10	20
Malaysia, 1976-1978	10	20
Bangladesh, 1975-1982	10	20
Agroforestry: an abstract bibliography	10	20
CARIS-SEA: an inventory of on-going agricultural research	75	100
Checklist of Economic Plants	5	5
Fisheries Bibliography (1976-1982)	10	20
Post-harvest Bibliography on Corn (1970-1982)	10	20
Proceedings of a Seminar on "Regional Co-operation in Agricultural Information (1975)"	10	10
* Union List of Agricultural Serials in Southeast Asia	15	15
Winged Bean Bibliography, 1981 & 1982 eds.	10 (per edition)	10
Winged Bean Flyer, vols. 1 - 5	10 (per vol.)	10

- * All prices are exclusive of postage and subject to change without prior notice. Please make checks payable to: AIBA/SEARCA, College, Laguna 3720, Philippines
 - * Referral service on regional commodities, assistance in tracing regional documents and translation
 - * Mechanization of AIBA's services now mean that from 1978 the whole of the AGRIS, AGRIASIA and CARIS-SEA files are available for searches on-line
 - ** Available in microfiche only
- For these and other services please apply to the Project Officer

Charges for Literature Searching

1) AGRIASIA

A. For UPLB Users -

AIBA rate to UPLB Library = ₱1.50/D.R.*
with a minimum charge of ₱15.00 per request
of 10 D.R. or less.

AIBA and UPLB Library rate = ₱2.00/D.R.
with a minimum charge of ₱20.00 per request
of 10 D.R. or less.

B. For non-UPLB Users -

AIBA rate to UPLB Library = ₱2.00/D.R.
with a minimum charge of ₱20.00 per request
of 10 D.R. or less.

AIBA and UPLB Library rate = ₱3.00 D.R.
with a minimum charge of ₱30.00 per request
of 10 D.R. or less.

AIBA rate to foreign users = US\$0.20/D.R.
with a minimum charge of US\$10.00 per request
of 10 D.R. or less.

2) AGRIS

A. For Non-UPLB Users -

AIBA rate = ₱4.00/D.R. with a minimum charge of
₱40.00 per request of 10 D.R. or less.

AIBA rate to foreign users = US\$0.30/D.R. with a
minimum charge of US\$15.00 per request of 10
D.R. or less.

*Document Reference

Appendix no. 16

AIBA Computer System

punches — when to stick to their agenda, when to make quick amendments to suit an emergency and when to just lie on the couch and groan.

(To be continued)

OF BITS & BYTES

by Auggie Rivera and Susan Fernandez

GETTING TO KNOW OUR OWN HP 3000

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Our HP 3000 computer system consists of the system hardware, the Fundamental Operating Software that includes the MPE operating system, utility programs, data management and data entry subsystems, and some additional software subsystems.

I. System Hardware

Our HP 3000 system hardware includes the central processing unit (CPU), main memory, and various peripheral devices (see Fig. 1).

II. Fundamental Operating Software

A. MPE Operating System

The Multiprogramming Executive Operating System (MPE IV) is the disc-based software system which supervises the processing of all programs that run on the HP 3000. MPE dynamically allocates such system resources as main memory, the central processor, and peripheral devices to each program as needed, and coordinates all user interaction with the system.

MPE monitors and controls program input, compilation, run preparation, loading, execution and output. It also controls the order in which programs are executed and allocates and maintains usage records of the hardware and software resources they require.

B. Data Entry

* HP V/3000 - A comprehensive data entry and forms management subsystem. It includes facilities for immediate on-line entry and modification of data, a wide and interactive forms design and forms management.

C. Data Management

* KSAM/3000 - Keyed Sequential Access Method, an indexed file subsystem.

* IMAGE/3000 - Data Base Management System that allows information to be logically related between data sets (files).

* QUERY/3000 - Complements IMAGE by supplying an English-like inquiry language for entry, updating and reporting with IMAGE data bases.

D. Utilities

A set of utility programs, standard on each HP 3000, eases program development and file manipulation and aids in system administration. The utilities included in the Fundamental Operating Software are:

- * EDIT/3000 - a powerful and easy to use text editor
- * FCOPY/3000 - a program for general file copying
- * SORT-MERGE/3000 - A facility for ordering records in a file and merging sorted files.
- * System utilities - provide administrative controls, reports on system resources, and other special purpose capabilities.

III. Additional Software Subsystems

In addition to the Fundamental Operating System, we have the following high-level programming languages and application softwares:

- * COBOL
- * SPL (Systems Programming Language - a high level machine dependent language that takes full advantage of HP 3000 design features)
- * HPWORD (Word processor)
- * MINISIS

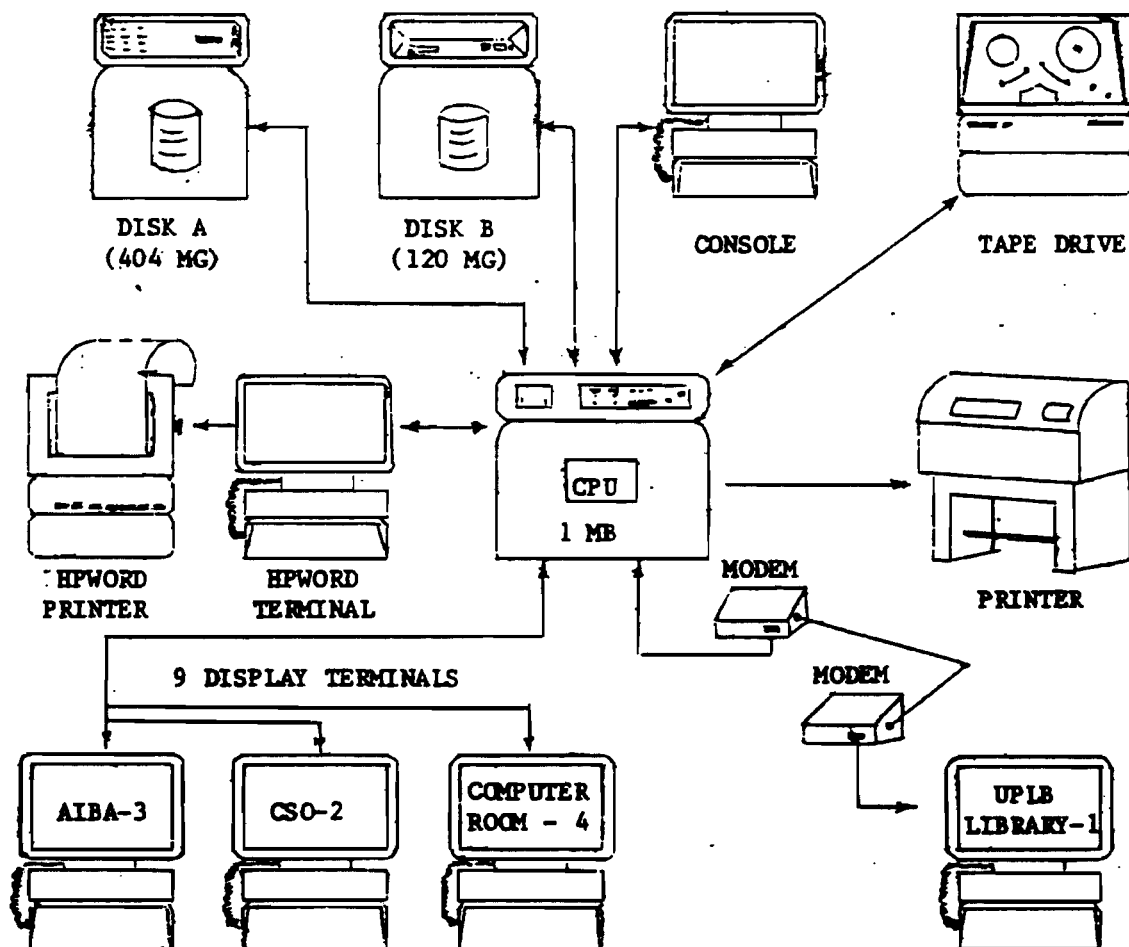
Here is a summary of our computer configuration:

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

System	: HP 3000 Series 40 with 1 Megabyte CPU
Console	: 1 HP2621A Terminal
Disk Drive	: 1 HP7925M (120 MB)
	: 1 HP7933H (404 MB)
Tape Drive	: 1 HP7970E-9T-1600 BPI
Printer	: 1 HP2627A-600 LPM
	1 HP2601A Daisywheel Printer

Work Station : 9 HP2622A Terminals
 1 HP2622A Terminal (Remote)
 1 HP2626W Word Processing Terminal
 Software : Fundamental Operating Software
 COBOL II
 Systems Programming Language
 HPWORD
 MINISIS

Fig. 1. HP 3000 Series 40 (Mini Computer)



Appendix no. 17

Definition of Roles of
AIBA Regional Center and of
AIBA National Centers

ROLE OF AIBA AS THE REGIONAL CENTER

Coordination/liaison activities

- * to act as an agricultural information center for the region
- * to liaise with the ACC in Rome/Vienna and the NCs of the region
- * to coordinate AGRIS activities in the region
- * to convene regular meetings of the AIBA Consultative Committee
- * to assist the NCs to obtain financial assistance

Information services

- * to maintain a regional data base including extension literature
- * to publish AGRIASIA and other relevant publications
- * to provide current awareness and retrospective search devices
- * to facilitate translation services
- * to disseminate developments on information technology
- * to undertake the compilation of specialized bibliographies
- * to establish and help establish data banks

Research activities

- * to conduct or commission survey, studies and research on agricultural information in the region

Training

- * to organize training programs to meet regional or national needs

Consultancy services

- * to advise on the establishment of national agricultural information networks
- * to provide consultancy services

Specialized activities

- * to act as a clearing house and a referral center

- * to produce state-of-art reviews when needed
- * to promote manuals to aid in the more efficient operation of agricultural information activities

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL CENTERS

Collection of literature

- * to trace and acquire all literature produced in the country in fields of agriculture and related sciences
- * to input such literature in accordance with the AGRIS format into the AGRIS system

Information processing

- * to store all this information using computer technology
- * to microfiche all non-conventional documents to facilitate document delivery

Outputs

- * to maintain a national agricultural bibliography for dissemination to the agricultural community on a regular basis
- * to produce directories, bibliographies, repacked publications and other such publications from time to time

Information services

- * to offer current awareness and retrospective search services using the agricultural data base
- * to effect a document delivery service to the nation and other users upon request
- * to offer reference and inquiry service
- * to offer referral services

Research

- * to conduct research and study in the various aspects of agricultural information in the country

Training

- * to conduct in-country training programs

Liaison

- * to collaborate with AIBA and other national/regional/international centers