



CABI Caribbean & LA regional consultation

synthesis report

**3-4 March 2008
Port of Spain, Trinidad**



CABI improves
people's lives
worldwide

by providing
information and
applying scientific
expertise to solve
problems in
agriculture and the
environment





contents

- 04 | Goals
- 04 | Process
- 05 | Opening ceremony
- 06 | Member country objectives
 - Where we want to go: National priorities and key sub-regional issues among CABI's members
- 06 | Sub-regional group 1: Chile, Colombia, Guyana
- 06 | Sub-regional group 2: Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Montserrat
- 07 | Sub-regional group 3: Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Jamaica
- 07 | Outcomes: Action plans and responsibilities
- 08 | Final session (with partners)
- 08 | Conclusion
- 09 | Appendices:
 - 09 | Appendix 1: Summary presentation: Chief Executive Officer
 - 10 | Appendix 2: Where we are: invasive species, knowledge for development and commodities
 - 12 | Appendix 3: Invasive species management; sanitary and phytosanitary measures, quarantine
 - 13 | Appendix 4: Institutional capacity building and knowledge management; access, use and application of knowledge
 - 14 | Appendix 5: Commodities, integrated pest management/invasive species management
- 19 | Contact CABI



goals

CABI's programmes are driven by the needs of our Member Countries. To reinforce this connection, CABI has been undertaking a series of direct dialogues with Member Countries in each region of operation. These consultations aim to strengthen understanding of our activities and capabilities in support of international development, and to build close engagement with the regional priorities of Member Countries. These priorities will shape our strategic programmes and establish the particular forms of mutual commitment and financial resourcing required in delivering our mission.

The Caribbean and Latin America Member Country Consultation was the last of the three dialogues. The first, for Africa, was held in Nairobi on 19-20 September 2007 and the second, for the Asia-Pacific region, was held in Beijing on 29-30 November 2007. At the end of each regional consultation, CABI staff and Member Countries have started to further develop the mutually agreed areas of work. This work is ongoing. By the time of our Review Conference in 2009, we expect the work in progress to form the basis of CABI's strategic framework for the medium term. Member Countries will be asked to formally endorse this framework at the Conference.

process

Liaison Officers and Member Country representatives from nine Caribbean and Latin American Member Countries attended the meeting, with two representatives from Trinidad and Tobago. Apologies were received from the Bahamas, Canada and St. Helena. While the meeting itself was a closed business session for Member Countries, both the opening ceremony and the reception following the main meeting were open to wider audiences including local collaborators, diplomatic representatives of countries from the region, and other stakeholders.

Over the two days, the energy and enthusiasm of the Liaison Officers and Member Country representatives were invaluable in identifying key issues and priorities. As potential themes and activity plans were developed together, a spirit of common ownership and camaraderie emerged which bodes well for CABI's future.



opening ceremony

Mr Dennis Rangi, CABI's Executive Director for International Development, welcomed everyone and thanked the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for their support in hosting the meeting in Port of Spain. He mentioned that CABI has worked in the region for over 60 years and has had some highly successful projects in this region. He highlighted the value of CABI's status as a member organisation, which has enabled us to work in an exceptional manner across Member Countries. For example, we developed the biological control for the pink hibiscus mealybug in the Caribbean and then successfully applied this knowledge in controlling the cassava mealybug in Africa. This has become the biggest biological control programme in the world. Similarly CABI has been instrumental in introducing farmer participatory approaches in the Caribbean in the 1990s which has since been replicated elsewhere. Mr Rangi then elaborated some of the recent concerns that are adding to established development challenges. While food security still remains a major concern, we are faced with new opportunities and threats because of globalisation; for example, increased travel results in greater spread of invasive species. Similarly issues such as biofuels and climate change are also part of the wider frame in which we operate. Given the worldwide impacts of many problems, Mr Rangi emphasized that, with Member Countries in Africa, Asia, Caribbean and Latin America, and Europe, CABI is uniquely placed to act effectively at global, regional and local levels. In particular, Member Countries in the Caribbean and Latin America are uniquely placed to collaborate regionally, as well as to respond innovatively to our wider development goals.

Mr Rangi introduced the Guest of Honour, Mme Cynthra Persad, Director of Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources, Trinidad and Tobago.

Mme Persad warmly welcomed everyone to Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of the Permanent Secretary. Her keynote address focused on three areas: CABI's long term presence and achievements in the region; current regional issues and focus; and longer term regional collaboration in the future. CABI Caribbean and Latin America (CLA) is over 60 years old and was first established as the West Indian Station of the former International Institute of Biological Control and was initially housed at what is now the University of the West Indies. In the region CABI has been involved in pioneering research and numerous outstanding programmes aimed at helping the region's farmers and conserving the environment. One of the huge issues in the region is the threat of invasive alien species. The effectiveness of regional collaboration has been demonstrated by successful programmes such as *Biological Control of the Hibiscus Mealybug*. CABI worked on this pest regionally, building national capacities in its management, particularly biocontrol. Excellent collaboration between various regional and international institutions was achieved in implementing this project. However, escalation of invasive species continues to threaten livelihoods, especially those of fragile agricultural communities. Currently CABI is leading in the Invasive Species Programme sponsored by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Importantly, this is a coordinated regional government response, which is the way forward for managing these issues effectively. Building on such regional collaboration, we can truly increase regional capacity supported by CABI's knowledge and expertise.

Dr Trevor Nicholls, CABI Chief Executive Officer, presented an overview of our work and business approach. Senior staff then described our three International Development thematic focuses: **Commodities, Invasive Species and Knowledge for Development** (a summary of the CEO's presentation is given in Appendix 1, and of the three thematic focuses in Appendix 2). A short presentation was also made describing the importance and use of CABI's Crop Protection Compendium.





member country objectives

Where we want to go: national priorities and key sub-regional issues among CABI's Members

Following the opening presentations the participants formed three regional breakout groups working in parallel to detail national priorities and sub-regional needs as shown below:



Sub-regional group 1: Chile, Colombia, Guyana

National and sub-regional issues

- Capacity building in:
 - Integrated Pest Management: disease surveillance and risk management in high value crops such as sugar cane, oil palm, rice, and fruits such as banana, grape, blueberry, apple and kiwi
 - biological control measures including biopesticides; reduction in pesticide use
 - microbial collection; formulations; mass production
- Management of invasive species (both plants and marine organisms)
- Development of aquaculture
- Animal husbandry: development and management of pasture grasses, disease prevention
- Laboratory for food safety control
- Information to inform decision making on biofuels (biomass, biodiesel)
- Information relating to management of climate change impacts, e.g. new pests
- Information relating to carbon emission trade, carbon sequestration, and carbon-neutral agriculture
- Opportunities in GMO crop production
- Management of salt water intrusion and impact on irrigation
- Opportunities in fundraising for agricultural production

Sub-regional group 2: Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Montserrat

National and sub-regional issues

- Capacity building in:
 - invasive species management: citrus greening and giant African snail
 - sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures; quarantine systems in relation to importing food
 - centre of excellence for animal and plant health
 - Integrated Pest Management
 - Farmer Participatory Training Research (FPTR)
 - Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) for farmers
 - food value chain production
- Biodiversity for food and agriculture
- Bio-waste management and utilisation
- Land competition; efficient agriculture and land management
- Animal husbandry and livestock support including feeds
- Capacity building in intellectual property
- Funding sources for agricultural development



sub-regional group 3: Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Jamaica

National and sub-regional issues

- Capacity building in:
 - Integrated Pest Management
 - plant protection and quarantine (imports); quarantine facilities; standards and framework for risk assessment
 - pesticide use and residue reduction in commercial produce
 - increased production of high value crops
 - fruit tree production, viral diseases of citrus
 - soil management inputs required
- Livestock production; animal husbandry including dairy farming; feed production
- Land competition; protracted cultivation of high value crops
- Bee-keeping, honey production for export
- Information for policy, decision making for diverse needs of islands communities
- sourcing funding to improve agricultural production

outcomes: action plans and responsibilities

The sub-regional working groups came together in a plenary session to present their findings. The findings were sorted into six areas of work, reflecting the diverse needs of the Caribbean and Latin American region. Although it was challenging to find commonalities with our previous consultations, it was interesting to find two recurrent themes: Biofuels and Climate Change, and Microbial Collections. It was agreed to include these two themes — as well as a third theme, Fundraising — with our current work in progress following on from the previous consultations. Dr Trevor Nicholls briefly summarised the ways in which this work in progress may relate to these three themes:

- Biofuels and Climate Change: these require situation analyses and informed decisions; EU is working on standardising procedures; perhaps we could develop Good Biofuel Practices guidelines. Climate Change risk assessment and management issues could be supported through FPTR processes for rural communities
- Microbial Collections: their use and management could be considered for regional inputs
- Fundraising: potential for collaboration and building consortium partners as for CABI's Compendia.

An ad hoc group, consisting of Liaison Officers and CABI senior staff responsible for the strategic development of the action plans, focused on the key issues raised in the remaining three areas of work. They developed an outline action plan identifying the steps to be taken, the roles of different players, the possible partners and the possible funding organizations. The three themes and findings are summarized in the tables in Appendices 3-5:

- Invasive Species Management: SPS measures, quarantine for trade, largely in relation to importation of food (Appendix 3)
- Institutional Capacity Building and Knowledge Management: access, use and application of knowledge, including animal and aquaculture sectors (Appendix 4)
- Commodities, Integrated Pest Management/Invasive Species: sustainability and support in relation to high value crops (Appendix 5)



conclusion

Dr Trevor Nicholls concluded that the meeting was productive, open, objective and worthwhile. He felt that, despite the diverse nature of the islands in the Caribbean region, Member Countries' needs broadly fit with CABI's areas of comparative advantage. The islands are fragile in agricultural terms and we have to tailor our responses to support and build capacity. He also acknowledged that we needed to communicate better and more frequently with our Member Countries.

Mr Dennis Rangi followed on from Dr Nicholls, emphasizing the significant role CABI has played over the years in capacity building, through which CABI experts are able to add value to existing initiatives in order to optimize outcomes. He hoped we would continue to work closely with Member Countries in the region, supporting capacity building and bringing additional value through best practice.

Mme Cynthra Persad, on behalf of the Member Countries, thanked all CABI staff and Liaison Officers, in particular those who attended the meeting despite complex travel schedules. She felt Member Countries had learnt more about CABI and appreciated that CABI is an association of equal partners with common interests.

Everyone agreed that the consultation enabled us to identify priority activities addressing the needs of Member Countries in areas of our comparative advantage. The consensus was that the meeting had been positive and was conducted in an open, frank and participatory manner. The Member Country representatives clearly perceived themselves as being part of CABI.

Through the processes of the meeting:

- We critically examined our strengths and weaknesses as a membership organization and suggested improvements
- Our Liaison Officers and Member Country representatives appreciated the new directions in CABI and the current thematic focuses
- We identified common thematic priorities where CABI has a comparative advantage
- We developed action plans for prioritized areas of activity in agriculture and rural development

We can take the plans forward confidently with a commitment to develop them into practical programmes in each region. Strengthening relations with existing partners and networking with new ones, both our Member Countries and CABI need to turn these ideas into fully-funded programmes. Member Countries should make use of national and regional processes to help obtain development assistance funds and to draw upon CABI's staff and information resources. Member Countries and CABI together serve as an invaluable vehicle to create the right conditions for the alleviation of poverty and to facilitate long-term growth.





appendices:

appendix 1: summary presentation: Chief Executive Officer



Dr Trevor Nicholls, our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), gave an overview of CABI.

CABI was established in 1910 and currently has 45 Member Countries. We work globally with staff based in offices in 16 countries. We have three strategic business units: Publishing, Bioservices and International Development. The success of CABI lies in the quality of its staff.

Dr Nicholls then talked about the recent re-structuring. The right-sizing of operations and the identification of a clear purpose had helped to reduce CABI's debts and to achieve financial stability. At the end of 2007 we had, for the first time, produced a surplus of 600K. In 2007, the total value of our projects was £7.3m, £4.9m of which came from donors such as CFC, EU, ADB, UNEP, FAO, DFID, ACIAR and SDC with the balance from local, regional and commercial sources. In the global distribution of our projects, Africa has the most, with projects worth £2.5m. The Asia Pacific region follows with £1.9m and the Caribbean and Latin America region with projects worth £0.6m. The remainder is spread between North America, Europe and Knowledge for Development projects.

In fulfilling our mission, we respond to market demand and work cost-effectively in order to remain financially self-sustaining while delivering benefits to our Member Countries through not-for-profit development projects. We are also openly accountable to our Member Countries.

Dr Nicholls moved on to explain CABI's Development Fund (CDF) and how it operates. The total value of the CDF is £1m at present. It is supported by the UK, Switzerland, and Australia. The CDF enables us to initiate programmes that address key global issues in our areas of expertise; to add value to existing regional and national initiatives; to respond rapidly to emergency situations; and to build capacity and support research for agricultural sustainability.

Dr Nicholls' final point related to governance. CABI's Review Conference, which meets every 3-5 years, determines our general policies and strategies, and reviews and endorses our work programmes. Between Conferences, authority is delegated to the Executive Council (Ex-Co) which meets twice a year and to a Governing Board that meets three times a year. The Governing Board guides the management of operational and strategic issues. As this regional consultation feeds into the Review Conference it is an essential part of forward planning to ensure we stay relevant to our Member Countries' priorities.

appendix 2: where we are: Invasive Species, Knowledge for Development; and Commodities



CABI, International Development presented the three themes which form the focus of our activities.

Invasive Species

Invasive species include plants, animals, and micro-organisms which are not native to specific ecosystems and whose introduction threatens biodiversity, food security, health and economic development. They are a major cause of loss of biodiversity and decline in agricultural productivity. In the Caribbean and Latin America region, invasive species are a significant problem. Risks posed by invasive species are intensified by increased trade, travel, transportation and tourism. Countries need to balance trade, as a key driver of development, with the hindrances complying with the requirements of the World Trade Organisation Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement can entail.

Invasive species have an enormous economic impact on agriculture and the environment, but this is often neglected as a development concern. CABI plays a key role in providing leadership in global policy and strategy on this theme. We are a founding member of the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), and we work with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), providing information and technical assistance to underpin strategy.

We have a track record of over 60 years in the Caribbean and Latin America, supporting capacity building for invasive species management through classical biocontrol projects, as well as producing abstracts, compendia and other information products. We are also able to add value to regional initiatives using expertise from our global network of centres.

We have several recent projects on invasives in the region. At the policy level, we pioneered a systematic approach to invasive species management in the Caribbean as well as carrying out a Marine Invasive Species desk study for the wider Caribbean region, the first of its kind. We have also built capacity through technical assistance and training on the IPPC's International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures no. 3 (ISPM3); produced Discovery Learning manuals in Tropical Whitefly management with partners such as CIAT. Other activities include work on Pink Hibiscus Mealybug, Citrus Blackfly and fruit flies. Currently we are developing a GEF/UNEP regional invasive species management programme supported by five Caribbean governments. This is a large, regional project that acts across ecosystems and builds on existing efforts.

Knowledge for Development (KFD)

Knowledge empowers individuals, communities and nations to make effective and informed choices to sustain and develop livelihoods and thus to reduce poverty.

Knowledge about agricultural practices, technologies and innovations provides all sectors within a system, from the poorest through to the practitioner, research and policy communities, with the confidence to make constructive changes. The phenomenal change in the speed of communications, effected through improved telecommunications infrastructures, and the emerging philosophy of universal access to these technologies, has created pressure also to speed up decision-making processes. Modern technologies and tools such as the internet, virtual learning and mobile phones improve communication, facilitating access to and dissemination of information and ultimately encouraging the sharing of knowledge. Increasingly, the digital divide is becoming the knowledge divide.

CABI's strength lies in underpinning skills and expertise in developing and managing global programmes such as the Global Plant Clinic and the Compendia consortium. We manage the world-renowned database CAB Abstracts, build capacity through training, and work extensively in international research through our network of partners.

A recent example of our work is *Poetry and Pests: The Eco Vibe Calypso from the Caribbean*, which demonstrates the outcomes of participatory training and our focus on effective communication. We currently manage a consortium that built, and now maintains and hosts, DFID's research portal, www.research4development.info. This is founded on the skills and expertise we have built up over many years whilst developing the CAB Abstracts database. We work with partners to make our



information resources accessible free of charge to users in developing countries, and actively support and participate in international information networks such as Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA) and The Essential Electronic Agricultural Library (TEEAL).

Commodities

Our commodities work covers a range of smallholder crops, mainly coffee, cocoa, bananas and cotton as well as high value horticulture such as vegetables. Many global factors impact on smallholder commodity producers, including fluctuations in demand for commodities; fluctuations in commodity prices; lack of market access; stringent food safety requirements; and other concerns such as climate change and the new focus on biofuels.

CABI's uniqueness lies in our ability to combine skills in information, research and capacity building; and in interfacing research and development agendas. With over 20 specialized professionals working on commodities across our network of regional centres, we can provide objective advice and respond promptly to problems with tailor-made, cost-effective measures reflecting a people-centred approach.

Some examples of our work include: enhancing quality and food safety of high value horticultural crops in Nicaragua and Honduras; improving sustainable production of coffee in Colombia, Central America and the Caribbean; and promoting sustainability and maintaining productivity of cocoa in Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru and Ecuador. Commodity crops are crucial to the economies of CABI Member Countries in the region and to producer livelihoods within those countries. CABI works effectively with national partners in addressing issues of market access, enhancing sustainable production and addressing constraints to production. Increasingly, we are faced with fresh challenges from climate change and its impact on commodity producers, and with new opportunities such as biofuels.

Recently UNEP awarded CABI the *2007 Partners Award* for our work in phasing out the use of methyl bromide, which has been commonly used in commodity production and trade.

Appendix 3: Outline Action Plan for Invasive Species Management; Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Quarantine

Scope	Steps	Players (CABI, Liaison Officers (LOs) or Member Country (MC) representatives and institutions)	Partnerships & donors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade-related: due to importation of food and regional trade Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) measures Regional Quarantine systems: put these in place; awareness raising for the need to conserve species and support other island states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CABI can offer programme support e.g. tools, training, diagnostic tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directors of Research LOs, Member Country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARICOM COSAVE DfID (and T&T) FAO FCO Govts themselves to budget IICA IPPC NAPPO OIRSA SAG SPS centre of excellence in T&T WTO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental: key for sustainable tourism Ongoing GEF/Invasive Alien Species: focus is on biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, responding to national as well as regional priorities Expand geographic scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify existing initiatives where CABI and GEF project can add value. Promotion of awareness with relevant regional authorities and funding mechanisms Establish wider linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEF/IAS countries committed, three MCs: Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago CABI coordinating between countries LOs, Member Country representatives responsible for taking geographic expansion forward CABI with interested countries/territories and new donors to expand geographic scope of GEF initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEF CARINET CISWG IABIN IICA InGrip IUCN GISP TNC UNEP CEP Marine partners: CERMES, Globballast, IMA, IMO, RAC REMEITC, SERC, UWI Partners in US: APHIS-USDA, FAMU, UF-IFAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-cutting issues: Prevention, as most cost-effective approach Management of IS including biological control Public awareness of IS: to win support of decision makers and wider public Awareness, information, education and capacity building: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify existing initiatives where CABI can add value. CABI can help to raise awareness of what information/knowledge exists. Information gathering and needs assessment Priorities and inception/planning workshops with key institutions and gaining commitment Promotion of awareness with relevant regional authorities and funding mechanisms Linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directors of Research LOs, Member Country representatives responsible for taking it forwards Chile, Colombia, Jamaica - to inform us about existing priorities CABI could bring other partners like GISP, to address wider number of issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors (more to be identified), e.g. CTA support external meetings, DfID, FAO, IADB, IFAD, USDA GISP is a possibility Global and regional bodies, new partners SAG

Appendix 4: Institutional Capacity Building and Knowledge Management; access, use and application of knowledge

Scope (Including animal and aqua culture sectors)	Steps	Players (CABI, LOs or Member Country representatives and Institutions)	Donors and Partnerships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information access audit - review of where CABI's information products are in MCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CABI to provide list of subscribers to MC LO MCs to review and assess usage and knowledge about the products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International players e.g. Spain for translation/language MCs CARICOM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTA IFAD EU CARDI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-learning, e-agriculture. Adaptation and utilisation of new Web technologies to provide 'virtual training' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential for training in use of e-agriculture tools (e.g. CABI Compendia) Identify potential to develop e-training resources to backstop participatory training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility of developing small island consortia. LOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments CIAT USAID
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of knowledge tools, building knowledge tools into the workflows to meet SPS requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand from MCs SPS and support needed by MCs Design Master Classes in SPS Investigate options for translation into Spanish or searching in Spanish 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making regional knowledge accessible globally. Engaging with institutions within the region to encourage their participation in the development of global knowledge tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create technology to allow Regional partners to contribute to and up date and validate CABI's global knowledge bases Identify gaps in content relevant to the region Support to development of Compendium content 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC platform dialogue For promotional support electronic mechanism for MCs to access and work with CABI information –two way communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CABI to look at e-communication tools to support MCs and their membership of CABI 		

Appendix 5: Commodities, Integrated Pest Management / Invasive Species Management

Scope (Sustainability and support in relation to tree crops and high value crops)	Steps	Players (CABI, LOs or Member Country representatives and Institutions)	Donors and Partnerships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with market/customers • Certification, international engagement with commodity chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathering and surveys for analysis of needs assessment, impact assessment • Setting priorities • Regional workshops - general approach to all agricultural crops • Regional workshop –forestry • Linkages with external markets • Sources of information-e.g. IADB web page 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC (Forestry Commission) • Private sector • Commodity boards • Chamber of commerce • IADB • LO responsibilities • Bermuda primary contact LO but some delegation for linkages with donors like EU • CABI also identifies sources of funds and MCs pursue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFC • EU bilateral funds • IADB • Commodity organisations • Public sector • CIAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and training in pest management • GAP as tool • Innovation approaches as tools • Knowledge gap in requirements of value chain management 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM; biological control (gap in knowledge); • pesticide use (gap in knowledge) • development of biological control/labs-production of biological agents 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help with EU funding applications 			



contact CABI

europe

CABI Head Office
Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8DE, UK
T: +44 (0)1491 832111, **E:** corporate@cabi.org

CABI Europe – UK
Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9TY, UK
T: +44 (0)1491 829080, **E:** microbiologicalservices@cabi.org

CABI Europe – Switzerland
Rue des Grillons 1, CH-2800 Delémont, Switzerland
T: +41 (0) 32 4214870, **E:** europe-CH@cabi.org

asia

CABI South Asia
Opposite 1-A, Data Gunj Baksh Road, Satellite Town, PO Box 8, Rawalpindi-Pakistan
T: +92 (0) 51 9290132, **E:** sasia@cabi.org

CABI Southeast and East Asia
PO Box 210, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia
T: +60 (0) 3 89432921, **E:** seasia@cabi.org

CABI South Asia – India
2nd Floor, CG Block, NASC Complex, DP Shastri Marg, Opp. Todapur Village, PUSA,
New Delhi – 110012, India
T: +91 (0) 11 25841906, **E:** india@cabi.org

CABI Southeast and East Asia – China
C/o CAAS-CABI Project Office
C/o Internal Post Box 56, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences,
12 Zhongguancun Nandajie, Beijing 100081, China
T: +86 (0) 10 62112118, **E:** china@cabi.org

africa

CABI Africa
ICRAF Complex, United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, PO Box 633-00621, Nairobi, Kenya
T: +254 (0) 20 7224450/62, **E:** africa@cabi.org

americas

CABI Caribbean & Latin America
Gordon Street, Curepe, Trinidad and Tobago
T: +1 868 6457628, **E:** caribbeanLA@cabi.org

CABI North America
875 Massachusetts Avenue, 7th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
T: +1 617 3954051, **E:** cabi-nao@cabi.org



www.cabi.org
KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE