

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON VETIVER: FROM FIRST TO SIXTH AND BEYOND*

Narong Chomchalow*, Ha Cong Loc**

***Chairman, Continuing Committee, International Conference on Vetiver
and Coordinator, Pacific Rim Vetiver Network**

****Vice Director-SBTV Construciton and Advanced Technology**

1. Introduction

Few plants have received so many commendable names in their honor. Vetiver has been given such names as: 'a miracle grass', 'a wonder grass', 'a magic grass', 'a unique plant', 'a multi-purpose grass', 'an essential grass', 'an amazing plant', 'an amazing grass', 'a versatile plant', 'a miracle herb', 'a living barrier', 'a living dam', 'a living nail', 'a living wall', 'glory to the land', 'an eco-friendly grass', etc. (See the sources of such names in Annex 1.)

Few plants possess such a large number of vernacular names in different countries of the world. Vetiver possesses hundreds of common names used by local people in developing tropical and subtropical countries in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean (Annex 2). This fact suggests that vetiver is an ancient plant grown by people of many different languages and dialects in many parts of the globe.

Few plants have the capability of being at the same time *economically* and *ecologically* important. Vetiver possesses both qualities, ensuring that it is one of the most versatile plants of the present day when both economical and ecological implications are of great importance.

Few plants have been seriously nurtured by a large number of networks in order to provide useful information to their members and other interested persons. Vetiver networks exist at all five levels, namely: global, regional, sub-regional, national, and city; and most are under the umbrella of a single global network (Annex 3).

Few plants have the capability attracting numerous awards destined to those research workers or extensionists who conducted creditable research or work with the plants. Vetiver awards have been offered by prestigious public institutions as well as private institutions and individuals.

Few plants have received attention from such a wide range of people in all walks of life. Vetiver has been a favorite subject of the King and his royal family and the Prime Minister of Thailand as well as other ministers, politicians, chief executive officers, research workers, extensionists, engineers, academicians, consultants, developers, all the way to the farmers in many countries in all five continents.

Few plants have emerged from obscurity to popularity in such a short period of time. Vetiver was little known 20 years ago, but it is now well known throughout the world.

Few plants have been the sole subject of so many conferences, workshops, symposia, seminars, meetings, etc. International Conference on Vetiver (ICV) has been organized at regular intervals, while numerous other international and national conferences, meetings / seminars / workshops, etc. have also been held.

Above all, few plants are as unique and versatile as vetiver grass!

* Paper presented at the Seminar of the Danang People Committee held at the Danang City Hall, Danang, Vietnam, 29 August 2012 as a preparatory meeting for the organization of ICV-6 to be held in Danang, Vietnam in April 2015.

2. The International Conferences on Vetiver

2.1 The Origin

In order to commemorate the 50th Anniversary (Golden Jubilee) Celebrations of His Majesty the King of Thailand's Accession to the Throne, the Chaipattana Foundation and the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, in collaboration with the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, organized the International Conference on "Vetiver: A Miracle Grass". It was held in Chiang Rai Province, northern Thailand, 4-8 February 1996 (see other details in Section 3). During the Conference, the author convened an *ad hoc* Working Group, consisting of 35 key participants to discuss issues related to the future of the international conference on vetiver. The Group unanimously expressed their felt need for the continuation of this international conference. Among the key issues arrived at were:

Title of the Conference: The conference shall be named, "The International Conference on Vetiver (ICV)" with the present conference renamed, "The First International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-1)". The proposed immediate future conference would be called, "The Second International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-2)".

Conference Interval: It was agreed to hold the ICV every four years. Thus ICV-2 would be held in the year AD 2000.

Venue of ICV-2: South Africa was nominated as the venue of ICV-2. This was agreed by the *ad hoc* Working Group since there was a great need to stimulate R&D on vetiver in the African continent. The participants endorsed this proposal at the closing session of ICV-1.

Theme of ICV-2: It was agreed that the theme of ICV-2 be, "Vetiver and the Environment and Its Implication".

Follow-up Action: The Interim Committee (CC) for ICV-2 consisting of 11 key persons of international recognition was appointed by the Working Group to follow up activities until ICV-2.

2.2 The Constitution

During the *ad hoc* meeting mentioned above, the author distributed a draft constitution of ICV that he prepared. Having very little time to discuss its contents, the meeting proposed that it be accepted for temporary use. The content of the ICV Constitution was published by the Organizer of ICV-2 held at Cha-am, Phetchaburi, Thailand. It was amended several times during the Business Meetings of each ICV. The final one is presented in Annex 3.

2.3 The Continuing Committee of the International Conferences on Vetiver (CC/ICV)

According to the Constitution, CC/ICV shall:

- ensure that action is taken on all the resolutions adopted at the past Conference,
- conduct any other necessary affairs that require attention between ICVs,
- select a substitute if the original host is unable to proceed with an ICV,
- serve as an advisory committee to the host for planning the forthcoming ICV.

The Chair shall receive invitations from potential hosts of the next ICV at least three months before the forthcoming ICV. The Chair shall put the names of the potential hosts to vote by the members of the CC before or during the ICV. The potential hosts will provide details of the personnel and facilities that they can offer. If one potential host receives more than half of the votes, it will be elected to hold the next ICV. If no potential host receives over half of the votes, the Chair shall put the names of the two potential hosts receiving the highest number of votes before the CC. The potential host with the majority in the second election will be declared the host for the next ICV. The Chair of the CC shall declare the result at the final Business Meeting of the CC. The Chair shall preside over the Business Meetings at the ICV and convene the CC after the final Business Meeting for the purpose of electing the new Chair.

The following members of CC/ICV-6 have been elected at the Business Meeting held at CIMAP, Lucknow, India on 29 October 2011:

Ex-Officio Member (President of the immediate past ICV):

Dr. Ram Rajasekharan (India)

Regional Representatives:

Region 1: Southeast Asia

Dr. Narong Chomchalow (Thailand)

Dr. Tran Van Man (Vietnam)

Region 2: East Asia, Oceania and the Pacific

Prof. Liyu Xu (China)

Dr. Paul Truong (Australia)

Region 3: South Asia

Dr. Umesh Lavania (India)

Mr. P. Haridas (India)

Region 4: Middle East, North Africa, and Europe

Mr. Criss Juliard (Mediterranean)

Mr. Marco Forti (Italy)

Region 5: Sub-Sahara Africa

Prof. Jonnie van den Berg (South Africa)

Mr. Roley Noffke (South Africa)

Region 6: North America

Dr. Dale Rachmeler (USA)

Dr. Doug Richardson (USA)

Region 7: Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean

Mr. Alberto Rodrigues (Puerto Rico)

Mr. Leonel Castro (Guatemala)

Region 8: South America

Mr. Rafael Luque (Venezuela)

Ms. Paula Pereira (Brazil)

The meeting agreed that Dr. Narong Chomchalow of Thailand continues to be the Chairman of CC/ICV-6.

3. The First International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-1)

Pertinent information on ICV-1 is given below:

Venue: Dusit Resort and Polo Club, Chiang Rai, Thailand.

Date: 4-8 February 1996.

Theme: Vetiver: A Miracle Grass.

Sub-theme: Towards the year 2000: An era of practical and economical methods of vetiver utilization for soil and water conservation.

Organizer: The Royal Development Projects Board, in cooperation with the Chaipattana Foundation and the Mae Fah Luang Foundation, with support from the World Bank and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

Special Occasion: To commemorate the 50th Anniversary (Golden Jubilee) of His Majesty the King of Thailand's Accession to the Throne.

Participants: 400 participants; 100 of which were foreigners from 41 countries.

Program: Plenary, contributed and poster papers, discussions, exhibition, and study tour. An *ad hoc* Working Group was also convened which selected Thailand as an alternate host for ICV-2 in place of South Africa, the proposed host which could not make it.

Daily News: During the entire period of the Conference, a two-page 'Daily News' was distributed to provide up-to-date information about the Conference to the participants on a daily basis. Altogether five issues were published.

Report: The Report of ICV-1 was prepared by the author and published by the ORDPB in March 1997.

Proceedings: The Proceedings of ICV-1 were published by the ORDPB.

Proposal for ICV-2: The *ad hoc* Working Group proposed to have ICV-2 to be held in South Africa in the year 2000 under the theme, "Vetiver and the Environment and Its Implication". In order to follow-up activities until ICV-2, the Interim Committee (IC/ICV) consisting of 11 key persons of international recognition was nominated by the Working Group, and endorsed by the participants at the closing session of ICV-1. They were:

Dr. Sumet Tantivejkul (Thailand), in his capacity of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of ICV-1, as Chairman of the IC for ICV-2.

Mr. Anthony Tantum (South Africa)

Mr. Richard Grimshaw (USA)

Dr. P.K. Yoon (Malaysia)

Mr. John Greenfield (New Zealand)

Dr. Paul N.V. Truong (Australia)

Dr. James Smyle (Costa Rica)

Dr. Linus Folly (Ghana)

Dr. Sushil Kumar (India)

Dr. Oscar S. Rodriguez P. (Venezuela)

Dr. Narong Chomchalow (Thailand) as Secretary of the IC for ICV-2

The Office of the Royal Development Projects Board has been requested by the Working Group to be the Secretariat of the IC for ICV-2.

4. The Second International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-2)

Although ICV-2 was supposed to be held in South Africa as was endorsed at the end of ICV-1, but the proposed host country was unable to do so due to various technical problems. In order for ICV-2 to be held on the proposed schedule, Thailand offered to host, as there was no other country that could do it on a short notice. Another reason was because there was a special occasion for Thailand to commemorate the Sixth Cycle (72th) Birthday of His Majesty the King of Thailand. The IC for ICV-2 unanimously endorsed the proposal of Thailand. Relevant information on ICV-2 is presented below:

Venue: Dusit Resort and Polo Club, Cha-am, Phetchaburi, Thailand

Date: 18-22 January 2000

Theme: Vetiver and the Environment and Its Implications

Sub-theme: Towards the new millennium – An era of practical and economic methods of vetiver utilization for environmental conservation and protection.

Organizer: The Royal Development Projects Board, in cooperation with the Chaipattana Foundation

Special Occasion: To commemorate the Sixth Cycle (72nd) Birthday Anniversary of His Majesty the King of Thailand

Participants: 400 participants, 100 of which were foreigners (the same figure as that of ICV-1, but from 31 countries)

Program: The Program of the Conference was exactly like that of ICV-1, but in a much larger scale, especially the exhibition, which was arranged in a specially-constructed pavilions whose roofs were thatched with vetiver leaves. For the first time, the 482-page Proceedings, containing all papers presented at the Conference were published and presented to all participants at the time of Registration.

Daily News: As in ICV-1, ICV-2 'Daily News' was produced to provide up-to-date information about the Conference to the participants on a daily basis. Altogether five issues were published.

Report: The ICV-2 Report was published by the ORDPB in June 2000.

Proceedings: The Proceedings of ICV-2 were published by the ORDPB in April 2002.

Results of Business Meeting: During the Conference, the following important business issues were discussed and the results endorsed by the participants at the closing session of ICV-2:

- *Host of ICV-3:* China (venue and date left for the host to decide)

- *Theme:* Vetiver and Water

- *Members of the Continuing Committee (CC) for ICV-3:*

Ex-Officio Member: Dr. Sumet Tantivejkul (Thailand - Chairman), in his capacity of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of ICV-2

Regional Representatives: Two each from five regions, namely:

Southeast Asia: Dr. Narong Chomchalow (Thailand - Secretary) and Dr. P.K. Yoon (Malaysia)

East Asia, Oceania and the Pacific: Prof. Liyu Xu (China) and Dr. Paul N.V. Truong (Australia)

South Asia and the Middle East: Dr. Umesh Lavania (India); a representative from the Middle East has been vacant.

Europe and Africa: Mr. Michael Pease (Portugal) and Mr. Alemu Mekonnen (Ethiopia)
The Americas: Mr. Mark Dafforn (USA) and Dr. Oscar S. Rodriguez P. (Venezuela)

5. The Third International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-3)

During ICV-2, an *ad hoc* meeting was held to discuss the host, venue, and theme of ICV-3. It was agreed and endorsed by the participants at the Closing Session that ICV-3 would be held in China in 2004 (an interval of four years to the next ICV has been designated, as given in the Constitution of ICV). Meanwhile, as the host country could not decide on the venue of ICV-3, Dr. Sumet Tantivejkul, as the Chairman of CC/ICV, and the author, as the Secretary of CC/ICV, at the invitation of Prof. Liyu Xu, Coordinator of the China Vetiver Network, made a visit to Guangdong and Fujian Provinces of China in November 2001, to select the venue of ICV-3. Guangzhou in Guangdong Province was chosen to be the venue of ICV-3 by the two representatives of CC/ICV, which was later approved by the other CC/ICV members. Another issue was raised and finally agreed that the date be moved one year ahead as there were a number of new developments in the vetiver circle. Details of ICV-3 are presented below:

Venue: Guangdong Hotel, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China.

Date: 6-9 October 2003.

Theme: Vetiver and Water

Sub-Theme: An Eco-Technology for Water Quality Improvement, Land Stabilization, and Environmental Enhancement

Sponsors: Guangdong Provincial Government, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chaipattana Foundation of Thailand, and The Vetiver Network

Organizers: Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences, South China Institute of Botany (Chinese Academy of Sciences), South China Agricultural University, and Guangdong Association of Grass Industry and Environment.

Co-Organizers: Guangzhou Science and Technology Association, Guangdong Provincial Department of Science and Technology, Guangdong Provincial Association for Science and Technology, Guangzhou Branch, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China Vetiver Network, Pacific Rim Vetiver Network, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and World Association of Soil and Water Conservation.

Number of Participants: 280 participants from 28 countries, one-third of which were international vetiverites.

Program: The program included:

Inauguration: ICV-3 was inaugurated by the Patron of The Vetiver Network- Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, who also presented the King of Thailand Vetiver Awards (4), and first prizes of The Vetiver Network Awards (11).

Keynote Address: "Thailand's Experience with Respect to Vetiver and Water" by Dr. Sumet Tantivejkul, Secretary-General, Chaipattana Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand.

Plenary Lectures: There were 8 plenary lectures (with 5 case study papers), 4 award-winning papers of the King of Thailand Vetiver Awards, on eight topics by eight vetiver experts and other supporting lecturers.

Concurrent Sessions: There were four topics: (i) Erosion and Flood Control, and Slope, (ii) Pollution Mitigation and Disaster Prevention, (iii) Wastewater Treatment, Element Uptake, and Pollutant Removal, and (iv) Basic Scientific Research and Other Aspects. Altogether, 42 contributed oral papers were presented.

Special Plenary Sessions: On the final day of the Conference, two separate plenary discussions were held. One was on "Vetiver System: Watershed Planning for Clean and Reliable Water Supplies", led by Richard Grimshaw and Jim Smyle. The second was on "Vetiver Enterprises" in which six successful consulting firms presented their brief accounts.

Poster Presentation: There were about 25 scientific poster papers posted.

Exhibition: There were various papers, photos, and publications, and video/computer media.

Study Tour: A one-day study tour was organized on 8 October for an on-site live demonstration of VS projects ranging from applications of vetiver in garbage landfill site management, land slope stabilization and afforestation, and water and vegetation rehabilitation at an ecological park. The participants have witnessed some amazing achievements by private contractors in stabilizing huge quarry slopes, deep excavations, and the contoured exterior of a massive waste dump.

Business Meetings: A Business Meeting was held to: (i) amend ICV Constitution, (ii) nominate the host and venue of ICV-4, and (iii) nominate the Continuing Committee for ICV-4 (see list in Annex 5).

Closing Ceremony: Included the following speeches:

Concluding Remarks: Narong Chomchalow, Coordinator, Pacific Rim Vetiver Network, and Vice Chairman of the Scientific Committee of ICV-3, presented an overview of the role of vetiver on water quantity and quality.

Future Perspective: Dale Rachmeler, Coordinator, The Vetiver Network, gave his view on future perspective.

Closing Address: Dick Grimshaw, Chairman, The Vetiver Network, delivered his closing remarks.

Social Events: Three social events took place during ICV-3. One was the Welcome Dinner Reception on 5 October, held at Guangdong Hotel. The second one was on 6 October when all participants enjoyed the Pearl River Night Cruise with superb food and nice view along the Pearl River at night. The last one, the Farewell Dinner, was held at Guangdong Hotel on 8 October.

Proceedings: The Pre-Conference Proceedings of ICV-3 was published and distributed by the Organizer during the time of Registration. The Post-Conference Proceedings, prepared by Dr. Paul Truong in digital format for The Vetiver Network. It included PowerPoint presentations accompanying most technical papers and photos of other activities such as study tour, social events, posters, exhibitions and other interesting activities. The CD-ROM was produced by the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board in Thailand, and was sent out to all participants of ICV-3.

6. The Fourth International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-4)

During the Business Meeting of ICV-3 held in Guangdong Hotel, Guangzhou on 7 October 2003, the issues of the venue, theme and date of ICV-4 were discussed. There were four nominees, namely: (i) the Philippines, by Ms. Noah Manarang, (ii) Venezuela, by Dr. Oswaldo Luque, (iii) China, by Ms. Wen Zhu Li, and (iv) South Africa, by Mr. Jon McCosh. It was agreed that all nominees should go back and prepare a proposal containing necessary information which should include the sources of funding, organizational support, plan of operation, the venue and other facilities, etc. The proposal should be finalized and submitted to the Chairman of the Continuing Committee (CC) for ICV-4 within six months.

The Author, as the Chairman of CC/ICV-4, has received, by the deadline (end of March 2004), only one proposal from Dr. Oswaldo Luque of Venezuela. A reminder had been sent to the other three candidates. It turned out that none was in a position to submit the proposal due to some technical problems within their own countries. Thus, the CC/ICV-4 agreed that ICV-4 be held in Venezuela.

Details of ICV-4, as of July 2004, are presented below:

Venue: Caracas, Venezuela

Date: October 2006

Theme: Vetiver and People

Sub-Theme: A Green Investment for Sustainable Development

Sponsors: The Chaipatana Foundation of Thailand, The Vetiver Network International

Organizers: Fundación Polar, Central University of Venezuela, Universidad Nacional Rómulo Gallegos, Sociedad Conservacionista Aragua, Sociedad Venezolana de la Ciencia del Suelo

Co-Organizers: Pacific Rim Vetiver Network, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Association of Soil and Water Conservation.

Number of Participants: 250 participants, 100 of which are foreigners from 15 countries.

Program: The program include:

Keynote Address: "The Vetiver System: Global Technology that Links Vetiver and People to Strengthen Rural Communities and Conserve natural Resources" by Dr. Narong Chomchalow, Chairman, CC/ICV-4 and Coordinator, PRVN.

Plenary Lectures on 11 topics by the vetiver experts

Concurrent Sessions on four topics: (i) vetiver and integral projects for community development, (ii) vetiver and sustainable agricultural development, (iii) vetiver bioengineering and environment, (iv) general aspects and basic studies of vetiver grass

Group Discussion:

Poster Presentation and Exhibitions of various papers, photos, and publications, and video/computer media

Mid-conference excursion: to visit various demonstration areas of the Agua Minalba plant site at Planta San Pedro And nearby spring, reforestation and vetiver plantation sites.

Business Meetings: Important business issues such as the amendment of the ICV Constitution (Changed the Purpose to “The purpose of the ICV is to promote interchange of R&D on vetiver”, and Duration to “The period between the following ICVs is left to the next host country to decide, usually it should be around 3 to 4 years; the purpose is to discuss R&D progress since the previous ICV, and opportunities for development in the future), the nomination of the new members of the Continuing Committee of ICV, as well as the host, venue, and theme and sub-theme of ICV-5.

Proceedings: The Pre-Conference Proceedings of ICV-4 were compiled and distributed at the time of Registration. The Post-Conference Proceedings of ICV-4 were compiled in digital formatted CD-ROM by the Organizer and TVNI and were distributed to all participants..

Report: The Report of ICV-4 was published by the Organizers.

7. The Fifth International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-5)

During the Business Meeting of ICV-4 held in Polar Foundation, Caracas, Venezuela on 26 October 2006, the issues of the venue, theme and date of ICV-5 were discussed. There were two nominees, namely: (i) South Africa by Mr. Roley Noffke / Prof. Johnnie van den Berg, (ii) India by Dr. Umesh Lavania. Each nominee gave a brief presentation why his country should host ICV-5. However, it was difficult for the meeting to decide on which country should be given the task of hosting ICV-5 as there were no concrete support from the authority of each country. It was agreed that the nominees should go back and prepare a proposal containing necessary information which should indicate the sources of funding, organizational support, plan of operation, the venue and other facilities, etc. The proposal should be finalized and submitted to the Chairman of CC/ICV-5 within nine months. The CC Chairman will further circulate the proposal to the other members of the CC to make final decision on the country to host ICV-5

The Author, as the Chairman of CC/ICV-5, has received, by the deadline only one proposal from Dr. Lavania. Thus, the CC/ICV-5 agreed that ICV-5 be held in India.

Details of ICV-5 are presented below:

Venue: Lucknow, India

Date: 28-30 October 2011

Theme: Vetiver and Climate Change

Sub-Theme: None

Sponsors:

Organizers:

Co-Organizers: Pacific Rim Vetiver Network,

Number of Participants: 160 participants, 90 of which are foreigners from 20 countries

Program: The program included:

Keynote Address: “Vetiver: An Amazing Plant for the Green City” by Dr. Narong Chomchalow, Chairman, CC/ICV-5 and Coordinator, PRVN.

Plenary Lectures: on 11 topics by 11 vetiver experts and other supporting lecturers

Concurrent Sessions: Conference theme was divided into four concurrent sessions: (i) climate change and the potential contribution of the Vetiver System, (ii) infrastructure protection and pollution control, (iii) recent global innovations in R & D and its applications, and (iv) other contributions to VS, relating to vetiver oil and processing, economic and social uses of vetiver by-products, general aspects and basic studies. Altogether, 70 papers were presented.

Panel Discussion: A panel of five vetiver experts discussed the specific recommendations emphasizing the need to: (i) develop the right kind of plant material for specific applications, (ii) participation of public-private partnership and involvement of youth force for implementation, (iii) establishment of bioengineering standards, (iv) documentation of C-sequestration and water recharge, bioenergy and phytoremediation potential of vetiver system technology, (v) synthesis of available information in a simple way and using local languages for dissemination, (vi) strong follow-up of the deliberations of the conference, take advantage of Mr. Richard Grimshaw's blog, (vii) development of an economic model for the benefit sharing with local communities.

Poster Presentation: A total of 30 posters were displayed. The host institute CIMAP instituted ICV-5 poster awards were given to the five best posters presented during the conference. The selection of the posters was made by the international experts.

Exhibitions of various papers, photos, and publications, and video/computer media

Vetiver Handicraft Training: In addition to interactive deliberations, one of the unique attractions of the Conference was: "Vetiver Handicraft Training Class" mentored by PTT Company Ltd., Bangkok, wherein hands-on training was provided for making handicrafts from vetiver leaves. In addition to delegates, other visitors, self-help groups, and staff of CIMAP actively participated in this activity.

Business Meetings: Important business issues such as the amendment of the ICV Constitution, the nomination of the new members of the Continuing Committee of ICV, as well as the host, venue, and theme and sub-theme of ICV-5, were discussed / nominated.

Proceedings: The Proceedings of ICV-5 were compiled in digital formatted CD-ROM by the Dr. Paul Truong, on behalf of the Organizer.

Report: The Report of ICV-5 was submitted by the Organizers.

8. The Sixth International Conference on Vetiver (ICV-6)

During the Business Meeting of ICV-5 held in CIMAP, Lucknow, India on 29 October 2011, the issues of the venue, theme and date of ICV-6 were discussed. Mr. Tran Van Man, the President of SBTV Construction and Advance Technology Ltd., and the Coordinator of Vietnam Vetiver Network (VNVN) proposed to organize ICV-6 in Danang, Vietnam.

Proposal on the Place and Date of ICV-6: Mr. Tran Van Man proposed that ICV-6 will be held in Danang, Central Vietnam. He presented how and why he thought Vietnam should be the host of ICV-6. His company has been using vetiver in construction and waste management for many years. Danang is a city with lots of potentials and facilities to accommodate big conferences.

The ICV-6 Organizing Committee will consist of Dr. Tran Tan Van, the former VNVN Coordinator, as the Chairman, Mr. Tran Van Man as the Vice Chairman, and Dr. Paul Truong as the Advisor. The venue could be either Furama Resort or University of Danang.. Both are well equipped and suitable for the conference. The date of ICV-6 is set to be in March 2014 or 2015, when the weather is in the finest period of the year.

Theme: The proposed theme is, 'Vetiver and Energy'.

Sub-theme: The proposed sub-theme is 'How to prove that vetiver as a new concept to contribute sustainable energy?'

Sponsors: The Chaipatana Foundation of Thailand,
The Vetiver Network International (TVNI) and Pacific Rim Vetiver Network (PRVN);
Danang People's Committee;
Veticon Consulting Company, Australia

Supporters:

Vietnam Institute of Geosciences & Mineral Resources;
Danang Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
Danang Department of External Relations;
Danang Department of Information & Communications;
Danang Department of Planning & Investment;
Danang Department of Science & Technology;

Danang Department of Resources Environment;
Danang Department of Culture, Sport & Tourism;
Vietnam National University Hochiminh City, Danang University, Cantho University;
Vietnam Television, Danang Television, National & International Journalism.

Organizers: Vietnam Vetiver Network and SBTV Construction and Advance Technology Ltd.
Co-Organizers: Pacific Rim Vetiver Network, the Vetiver Network International
Number of Participants: Expecting 250 participants, 150 of which are foreigners (100 from Thailand) from 15 countries
Program: The program included:
Pre-Conference Training Course: (to be announced)
Keynote Address: (to be announced)
Plenary Lectures: (to be announced)
Concurrent Sessions: (to be announced)
Poster Presentation: (to be announced)
Exhibitions: (to be announced)
Study Tour: Son Tra Peninsula where vetiver is used to protect the slope of the road.
Business Meetings: Important business issues such as the amendment of the ICV Constitution, the nomination of the new members of the Continuing Committee of ICV, as well as the host, venue, and theme and sub-theme of ICV-5, will be discussed / nominated.
Proceedings: The Proceedings of ICV-6 will be compiled in digital formatted CD-ROM by the Dr. Paul Truong, on behalf of the Organizer.
Report: The Report of ICV-5 will be submitted by the Organizers.

9. BEYOND ICV-6

Vetiver is a poor man's crop. Even if you own millions of them would not turn you into a millionaire. Yet by virtues vested in its genetic makeup and its outstanding performances in agricultural and non-agricultural applications, and various other non-conventional uses of live vetiver plants as well as the utilization of harvested vetiver plants, a dream world with ecological and economical balance would materialize.

The past five ICVs held in Asia (two in Thailand, one in China and another one in Venezuela) have provided an insight into the significant role vetiver plays in crafting a better world through sustainable development and environmental protection.

Unlike so many other international conferences where financial and other logistic supports have been provided by various international institutions and agencies, ICV is unique in that its creation, organization and succession have been through individual initiatives from various countries in all five continents. This was possible, among other things, through the establishment of vetiver networks at global, regional, sub-regional, country, and even city levels. The success of all previous ICVs were influenced and greatly shaped by the creative contributions of many vetiverites immersed in different cultures and languages, young and old, researchers and engineers, extensionists and users, and from public and private institutions.

As the one who has been intimately associated with all ICVs since its inception, throughout the organizations of ICV-1 to ICV-3, the author has full confidence that there will be an unending succession of ICVs. Every previous ICV has witnessed new research findings and developments, which are of practical uses and utilization. Thus, we, the vetiverites of the present generation, must do our utmost to pass on ICV to our young generation the spirit of cooperation and creativity.

Our immediate responsibility is to make ICV-6 a grand success, following that of its predecessors. The author has no doubt in his mind as it is in the hands of the most able and dedicated group of people in Vietnam. Furthermore, we are obliged to seek for potential host for ICV-7. Thinking out loud, the author would prefer a country in Africa as there are a lot of vetiver activities in that continent and the fact that it is the region that needs vetiver most.

Sources of Commendable Names of Vetiver

Vetiver has been given many commendable names by a number vetiver experts on various occasions. These names and their sources of origin are given, in chronological order of their first appearance, below (list of references has been omitted to save space):

- A Miracle Grass:** King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, in his first statement on vetiver made on 22 June 1991, described vetiver as *a miracle grass* as it has so many beneficial characteristics. This name has been used as the theme of the First International Conference on Vetiver, “Vetiver: *A Miracle Grass*”, held in Chiang Rai, Thailand in February 1996.
- A Living Wall:** His Majesty the King of Thailand made a remark, on 20 February 1992, of the vetiver plant as *a living wall* as its clumps are able to slow down the rapid movement of water and wind (Chomchalow 1992). The direct benefits of this *living wall* include: (i) increasing organic matter and moisture in front of the hedgerow, and (ii) acting as a sieve, not allowing any debris to pass through but to accumulate in front of the hedgerow.
- A Living Dam:** During the royal visit to Huai Sai Royal Development Study Center at Cha-am, Phetchaburi, on 22 July 1992, His Majesty the King of Thailand summoned the staff that vetiver acts as *a living dam* which helps improve physical and chemical properties of the soil (Chomchalow 1992). In the Editorial of Vetiverim-6 (Oct.’98), the author (Chomchalow 1998b) used the term, *a living dam*, to describe one of the amazing properties of the vetiver grass whose roots and clumps act as *a living dam*. Its direct benefits include: (i) adhering soil particles thus reducing soil erosion, (ii) increasing the amount of organic matter collected in front of the hedgerow, (iii) increasing moisture content in front of the hedgerow as the result of accumulation of organic matter and water, and (iv) filtering out toxic substances brought in by water and, after being absorbed in the plant tissues, these will slowly disintegrate, while clear and clean water is able to pass through this living dam.
- Glory to the Land:** The author (Chomchalow 1992) used this phrase as the title of his booklet, *Glory to the Land*, which “intends to participate in the innovative endeavors of His Majesty the King of Thailand in arresting soil erosion and environmental degradation. It signifies His Majesty himself, whose presence in his kingdom is *glory to the land*; it also signifies the vetiver itself by virtue of its unique property in being suitable to be used as a living hedge, which is resistant to fire, drought, diseases and pests, which can grow on most soils in a wide range of climatic conditions, and which can improve the moisture content of soil profile without competing with crops.”
- A Miracle Herb:** In his article, “Vetiver: *A Miracle Herb*”, published in ‘The Herbalists’ No. 61, 1995, Jen Cozart described the conventional values of vetiver. In addition, he also stated that, “vetiver has been recorded as a medicinal plant in the Ayurveda. It has a special use as a tea for curing hangovers and calming the nerves of people and horses in Honduras. In folk medicine, it is used to induce sweating and as a stimulating agent. Herbalists appreciate vetiver for its fragrant roots and as an insecticide or as oil for perfume.” (Anon. 1996b).
- A Living Barrier:** In the illustrated book, “Concepts and Theories of His Majesty the King on Development” published by the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board (ORDPB 1996), there is an article, “Vetiver Grass: *A Living Barrier*”: Conserving and Returning Nature to the Land – A Theory on the Prevention of Soil Degradation and Erosion”.
- A Living (Soil) Nail:** Diti Hengchaovanich (1997) described vetiver as *a living soil nail* as “its innate strength and vigor enables it to penetrate through hard pan, between boulders, weak spots between rock layers; it also manages to punch through asphaltic concrete pavement. It thus behaves like *a living soil nail* of 2-3 m depth commonly used in alternative ‘hard approach’ slope stabilization work”. In the Editorial of Vetiverim-6 (Oct.’98), the author (Chomchalow 1998b) used the term, *a living nail*, to describe one of the amazing properties of the vetiver grass “whose roots are able to penetrate deep down the soil of hard structure, thereby breaking it, making it friable and porous enough for air and

water to pass through. Its direct benefits are to hold soil particles together on steep slope where soil cover is cut to make highways or railroad, to prevent soil erosion of the embankment, and to penetrate hard pan of soil layer impervious to water, thus making water to pass through such layer.”

A Wonder Grass: This is the nickname of vetiver given by the staff of the Queensland Department of Main Roads as it has embraced by Southern Downs roadmakers as an environmentally-friendly way to prevent roadside erosion (Truong 1998). This name was also used by John Sanderson in the article, “A Wonder Grass for All Industries”, published in “Australian Grain: Northern Focus”, Vol. 10, No. 2, May-June 2000 (Anon. 2000c).

An Amazing Grass: In his booklet, “Amazing Thai Vetiver”, the author (Chomchalow 1998a), described vetiver as *an amazing grass*. It was also used as the topic of a group discussion (Vetiver: *An Amazing Grass*) at the Third Thai National Conference on Development and Promotion of the Utilization of Vetiver Grass held in Bangkok 14-15 January 1999.

A Magic Grass: Vetiver was experimentally used to provide shade for sheep in the Mitchell Grass Down region of Western Australia by Greg Bortolussi, a research scientist of the Queensland Department of Primary Industry since 1993. After six years, it was found that vetiver has been a great success, and the graziers in the Julia Creek region have called vetiver *a magic grass* (Truong 1999). In his paper, ‘Medicinal Vetiver’, which was presented at the Third International Conference on Vetiver, Ngwainmbi Simon (2003) used the term ‘magic grass’ to describe what vetiver can do as medicinal plants. In his words, “Dissemination of vetiver in Cameroon in the early 90s was a hard task, so we called it ‘magic grass’. Knowing then that this was not a lie and that in fact the solutions that vetiver brought to rural life problems were seemingly endless, this brought no moral problem. However, more than ten years later, we really believe that the ‘magic grass’ has magical properties. Had someone told me then that vetiver could be used as a cure for prostrate cancer, or as a replacement for insulin to a diabetic, we really would have believed it magic too!”.

A Versatile Plant: In the Editorial of Vetiverim-6 (Oct.’98), the author (Chomchalow 1998b) concluded that vetiver is really *a versatile plant* with multiple uses and benefits to mankind. Also, in John Sanderson’s article, “A Wonder Grass for All Industries”, vetiver was described as *a versatile plant* (Anon. 2000c).

An Essential Grass: This name is a part of the title of the monograph, “Vetiver Grass: *An Essential Grass* for the Conservation of Planet Earth”, which was compiled and edited by John C. Greenfield (2002).

A Unique Plant: In his monograph, “Vetiver Grass: An Essential Grass for the Conservation of Planet Earth”, John C. Greenfield (2002) gave the title of Chapter I as, “Vetiver Grass - *A Unique Plant*”. And, at the end of Chapter II, he emphasized the uniqueness of the vetiver grass as, “Vetiver grass has been *a unique plant* for centuries. Chemists, botanists, sultans, sheiks, kings, farmers, traders, and even the ‘tax man’ in the tropics have devoted more time to this particular plant in the past than just about any other.”

An Eco-Friendly Grass: Rao and Suseela (2002) stated that vetiver has wide ecological amplitude, which should be exploited for eco-development. The grass with its tuft-forming habit and thick root system greatly helps in checking soil erosion. Small-scale village-level industries based on vetiver could be established for vetiver oil extraction as well as for strawbale and hand-made paper manufacturing; this can reduce the stress on bamboo resources. Such activities could improve the economy of the poor; it also helps in the conservation and eco-development of the locality.

A Multi-Purpose Grass: His Majesty the King of Thailand summoned the executives of the National Research Council of Thailand on 22 November 2002 at Klai Kangwon Palace, Hua Hin, Prachuap Khiri Khan as follow: “Vetiver is *a multi-purpose grass* with numerous uses. In addition to being used conventionally in soil and water conservation, environmental reclamation, etc., its roots which penetrate deep into the soil help to absorb toxic substances brought in by water; in addition, the vetiver clumps planted around cropping area can prevent termite damage to the crop’s produce; it also prevents snakes from coming into the field.”

Vernacular Names of Vetiver

The list below gives the name of the country (in ***bold italics***) where vetiver is grown or known to exist. Vernacular names are given after the language or dialect, which is written in *italics*. All names are arranged in alphabetical order. Vernacular name(s) most commonly used in a given country is/are underlined. To make the list of vernacular names uniform, the first letter of every word of all vernacular names is capitalized as if it were a proper noun. This is to avoid confusion with ordinary words. A comma (,) is used to separate vernacular names. Compound names are not hyphenated, but written as two or more words, e.g. Gondha Bena, Khus Khus, Xiang Geng Chao, Vala Khas Khas.

Argentina:

Spanish: Capia

Bangladesh:

Bengali: Bangla, Benna Shoba, Binna Sopha, Ghonda Bena, Gondha Bena, Ecorban, Ecorbon, Khus Khus

Brazil:

Portuguese: Capim de Cheiro, Capim Vetiver, Grama Cheirosa, Gram das Indias, Patcholi

China:

Cantonese: Hang Gen Chao (the word 'chao' is spelled 'cao' by some authors, but pronounced 'chao')

Mandarin: Xiang Gen Chao

El Salvador

Spanish: Zacate Violeta

Ethiopia:

Amharic: Yesero Mekelakeya

Fiji:

English: Vetiver

France:

French: Chiendent des Indes, Chiendent Odorant, Gras Vetiver, Herbe Vetiver, Vetivert

Ghana:

Dagomba: Kulikarili

Guatemala:

Spanish: Pachuli, Pasto Violeta

India:

Ayurvedic: Ushira

Bangla: Khas, Khas Khas, Khus*, Khus Khus

Gujarati: Valo

Hindi: Bala, Balah, Bena, Ganrar, Khas, Khas Khas, Khus Khus, Panni

Kannada: Hallu, Kaddu, Karidappasajje Hallu, Laamancha, Laamanche, Lavancha, Vattiveeru

Malayalam: Ramaccham, Ramachehamver, Vettiveru

Marathi: Vala, Vala Khas Khas

Panjabi: Panni

Sadani: Birni

Sanskrit: Abhaya, Amrinata, Bala, Lamaja, Lamajjaka, Reshira, Sugandhimulu, Usira, Ushira, Virana

Santhali: Sirom

Telugu: Ayurugaddiveru, Kuruveeru, Lamajja Kamuveru, Vettiveellu, Vattiveeru, Vettiveerum, Vidavaliveru

Tamil: Ilamichamver, Vattiver, Vettiver, Vettiveru, Vilhalver, Viranam, Virkal, Vujal

Urdu: Khas

Unknown: Sita Mulaks (used in Ayurvedic medicine to mean 'having cool roots'), Sugandhi Mulaka (also in Ayurvedic medicine to mean 'sweet smelling root')

* where spelled as Khus, the u is to be pronounced just to separate kh and s without any voice for u

Indonesia:

Bahasa: Agar Wangi, Lara Setu, Lara Westu, Rara Weatu, Rumput Wangi

Batak: Hapias

Bugis: Sere Ambong

Buol: Akadu

Gayo: Useur

Gorontalo: Tahele

Halmahera: Babu Wamendi

Jawa: Lara Setu

Madura: Kara Bistu

Minagkabau: Urek Usa

Roti: Nausina Fuik

Sundanese: Janur, Nara Wastu, Usar

Ternate: Garama Kusu Batawi

Tidore: Barama Kusu Butai

Iran:

Persian: Bikhiwala, Khas

Laos:

Laotian: Ya Faek

Latin America (see also individual countries):

Spanish: Capia, Mora, Pasto Vetiver, Tiva, Zacate Valeriana, Zacate Vetiver, Zacate Violet(t)a

Portuguese: Pacholi, Pachuli

Malaysia:

Bahasa: Akar Wangi, Kusu Kusu, Naga Setu, Nara Setu, Nara Wastu, Rumput Wangi

Myanmar:

Myanmese: Myat Myit Hmway

Nepal:

Nepalese: **Kas, Khas Khas**

Nigeria (and North African countries across sub-Saharan belt):

Fulani: Chor'dor'de, Ngongonari, So'dornde, So'mayo, Zemako

Hausa: Jema

Pakistan:

Arabic: Khas

Urdu: Aseer, Daron, Khas

(Amazonian) Peru:

Portuguese: Pachuli (a name adopted from neighboring Brazil)

Philippines:

Official name in the Philippines: Moras

Bikol: Mora, Rimoras

Bisaya: Mora, Moras, Mura, Rimodas, Tres Moras

Cebu-Central Bisaya: Amoor, Muda

Iloko: Amoras, Anis de Moro

Pampango: Anias de Moras, Ilib

Panay Bisaya: Giron, Rimodas

Sambali: Rimora

Spanish: Raiz de Moras

Sulu: Narawasta

Tagalog: Moras, Moro

Portugal:

Portuguese: Capim de Boma, Capim Vetiver

Puerto Rico:

Spanish: Baul de Pobre, Pacholi

Sahel (Region in north-central Africa, south of the Sahara):

Bambara: Babin, Ngoka Ba, Ngongon

Fulani: Dimi, Kieli, Pallol

Gurma: Kulkadere

Mossi: Roudoum

Sarakolle: Kamare

Songhai: Diri

Senegal:

Bamabara: Khamara

Fulani: Toul

Poulaar: Sodorde

Tukulor: Semban

Wolof: Sep, Sepp, Tiep

Sierra Leone:

Mende: Pindi

Susu: Barewali

Temne: An-wunga Ro-gban

South Africa:

Zulu: Muskus

Spain:

Spanish: Grama de la India

Sri Lanka:

Sinhalese: Saivandera, Savandara, Savandramul

St. Vincent:

English: Khus Khus (originated from South Asian dialects, viz. Bengali, Hindi, or Urdu)

Tanzania:

Kiswahili: Vetiva

Togo:

Dagomba: Kulikarili

Thailand:

Vetiveria zizanioides:

Central and Nakhon Ratchasima: Ya Faek Hom, Ya Faek, Ya Khom Faek

Central: Faek Lum, Faek Hom, Ya Faek, Ya Khom Faek,

General (all over the country): Faek

Kamphaeng Phet: Faek Ko Takhrail, Saeng Mong

Karen-Mae Sariang: Po Sia Khi

Nakhon Phanom: Faek Som, Faek Tham

Northeastern: Kaeng Hom, Khaem Hom

Vetiveria nemoralis:

Central: Faek Don

Chiang Mai: Ya Faek

Venezuela:

Spanish: Petiver

Vietnam:

Vietnamese: Huong Bai, Huong Lau

Note: According to Ken Crismier <kencrismier@gte.net>, these two terms are not vetiver, but other wild grasses. However, according to Paul Truong <truong@uqconnect.net.au>, these two vernacular names are applied for native species of vetiver, *Vetiveria nemoralis*, while the one popularly used for

soil and water conservation, *V. zizanioides*, which was recently introduced, is known in Vietnam under the English common name, ‘vetiver’.

Appendix 3

List of Current Vetiver Networks, Their Acronyms, Contact Persons and Email Addresses

Table 1. List of current vetiver networks, their acronyms, contact persons and e-mail addresses

Network Name	Acronym ¹	Contact Persons & E-mail Addresses
A. Global Network		
The Vetiver Network	TVN	Dale Rachmeler rachmeler@vetiver.org
B. Regional Networks		
Pacific Rim Vetiver Network	PRVN	Narong Chomchalow journal@au.ac.th
Latin American Vetiver Network	LAVN	Oscar S. Rodriguez P. osrp@telcel.net.ve
West African Vetiver Network	WAVN	Linus Folly wavn@ghana.com
Southern Africa Vetiver Network	SAVN	Duncan Hay hay@nu.ac.za
Europe and Mediterranean Vetiver Network	EMVN	Michael Pease mikepease@mail.telepac.pt
C. Sub-regional Networks		
Andean Region Vetiver Network* (Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay)	?	M.C. Calderón Sanchez rialmoca@conaf.cl, ravetiver@chile.com
El Salvador/Nicaragua Vetiver Network**	?	Ronald Chavez nobs@navegante.com.sv
D. Country Networks		
<i>1. Asia and the Pacific</i>		
China Vetiver Network	CNVN	Liyu Xu vetiver@jlonline.com
Indian Vetiver Network	INVN	Rajan R. Gandhi mistral@satyam.net.in
Indonesian Vetiver Network	IDVN	David Booth info@eastbalipovertyproject.org
Vetiver Network-Philippines***	VETNET -PHIL	Edwin Balbarino vnp-cicred@philwebinc.com
Thailand Vetiver Network	THVN	Suwanna Pasiri vetiver@mail.rdpb.go.th
Vetiver Network Viet Nam***	VNVN	Pham Hong Duc Phuoc phdphuoc@hcm.vnn.vn
<i>2. Africa</i>		
Ethiopia Vetiver Network	?	Alemu Mekonnen
Cameroon Vetiver Network	CMVN	Ngwainmbi Simon Chia melcom@douala1.com, awa.daughters@camnet.cm
Madagascar Vetiver Network	MGVN	Eric MacDonald berthou@simicro.mg
Tanzania Vetiver Network	TZVN	Anthony Makoye vetiverTz1999@hotmail.com
<i>3. Latin America and the Caribbean</i>		
Brazil Vetiver Network	RBVN	R. de Souza Lima brasilvetiver@hotmail.com
Colombia Vetiver Network	RCV	O. Torres Jimenez ambyagro@latinmail.com
Costa Rica Vetiver Network	CRVN	Linda Moyher organic@racsaco.cr, crvn@vetiver.org
Ecuador Vetiver Network	ECAUTI-	Piet Sabbe info@ecuativetiver.com,

	VER	Vetiver-ecuador@consultant.com
Mexico Vetiver Network	<u>MEXVN</u>	Nick Dolphin lasosac@yahoo.com
Panama Vetiver Network	?	Jose Luis Garcia B. cuty_99_1950@yahoo.com
Peru Vetiver Network	?	Julio Alegre j.alegre@cgiar.org
Venezuelan Vetiver Network	?	German Trujillo germantr@telcel.net.ve

4. Europe and Mediterranean

Albania Vetiver Network		
Italy Vetiver Network	A-VN	Vangjo Kovaci migenak@hotmail.com
	ITVN	Claudio Zarotti velasrl@tin.it
Israel Vetiver Network	ISVN	Leo Toledano retem@internet.il
Morocco	M-VN	Dale Rachmeler drachme@mtds.com
Spain Vetiver Network	ESVN	Maria Jos Martinez mjose@fcu.umes

E. City Network

Fuzhou Vetiver Network (China)	FZVN	? fzaqri@public.fz.fj.cn
--------------------------------	------	--------------------------

* *Consists of Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay.*

** *Consists of El Salvador and Nicaragua.*

*** *Starts with Vetiver Network followed by country name.*

¹ *Acronyms that do not conform to the system are underlined.*

Annex 4

Constitution of the International Conferences on Vetiver

1. ORGANIZATION NAME: International Conference on Vetiver (ICV)

2. PURPOSE: The purpose of the ICV is to promote interchange of research and development (R&D) on vetiver. The period between the following ICVs is left to the next host country to decide, usually it should be around 3 to 4 years. The purpose is to discuss progress since the previous ICV, and opportunities for development in the future.

3. MEMBERSHIP: Attendance at the ICV is open to all that are interested in any aspect of R&D of vetiver in any country of the world. The membership (registration) fee shall be set by the host institution in consultation with the Continuing Committee (CC) (see Section 6). There shall be two types of membership:

3.1 Full Members (with voting rights): Payment of the full registration fee gives the individual voting rights at the Business Meetings held during the ICV. The host institution has the right to waive the membership fee of persons invited to address the ICV. Persons whose membership fee is waived will have full voting privileges.

3.2 Associate Members (without voting rights): Associate members are persons who are charged a fee that is less than the full registration. This includes persons who register on a daily basis, students, and family members.

4. VOTING PROCEDURES: For the purpose of conducting Conference Business, only full members of the ICV are entitled to cast one vote for each issue for which an election is held. Voting will be by a show of hands, unless a ballot is specified by the Chair of the CC. Evidence of voting eligibility may be required by the CC. The CC shall maintain a permanent record of all elections that are held.

5. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION: Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be made by any individual who was a Full Member of the immediate past ICV. They must be sent in writing to the Chair of the CC at least six months before the ensuing ICV. The CC will decide by a simple

majority if the amendment should be brought to vote at the next ICV. The proposed amendments will be announced by the Chair of the CC at the first Business Meeting and the final decision for adoption will be made by voting at the final Business Meeting of the same ICV. Two-thirds of the total valid votes must be affirmative for the amendment to be adopted. Any amendment that is passed will come in force at the end of the ICV in which it has been adopted.

6. CONTINUING COMMITTEE (CC):

6.1 Members of the Continuing Committee: The CC will have 17 members. It shall include the immediate past President of ICV as an Ex-Officio (EO/CC) member, and two vetiver specialists from each of the following eight regions as Regional Representatives (RR/CC).

Ex-Officio Member (President of the immediate past ICV):

Regional Representatives :

Region 1: Southeast Asia

Region 2: East Asia, Oceania and the Pacific

Region 3: South Asia

Region 4: Middle East, North Africa, and Europe

Region 5: Sub-Sahara Africa

Region 6: North America

Region 7: Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean

Region 8: South America

The Chairman of CC/ ICV-6 is elected from members of the Regional Representatives.

6.2 The Term of Office: The term of office for the EO/CC is one term of ICV, and that for the RR/CC is two consecutive terms of ICV. A term is defined as the period between the close of the final Business Meetings of two consecutive conferences.

6.3 The Procedure of Election: The procedure of election shall be as follows: Each of the ten members shall nominate three candidates (only one per any country) from his/her own region (total of six from each region) and shall submit all names (total of 30) for election by the Full Members during the ICV.

In the Business Meeting of ICV, there shall be an agenda for the final election of the CC from the list submitted.

In order to have a continuity of the RR/CC members, the terms of office shall be arranged such that there shall be a rotation of half of the members at each ICV. Thus a new set of five RR/CC will be elected during each ICV. Regional representation will be maintained by the replacement of RR/CC members with the candidates from the region nominated by the out-going RR/CC members.

If a member of the CC cannot serve the full term, the Chair shall solicit names of at least two candidates from the same region. The CC shall vote on the candidates and the individual with the majority shall be elected to complete that term.

7. Organization and Responsibilities of the CC: The CC shall elect from among its members a Chair. For the purpose of electing a new Chair, the out-going Chair will convene the CC after the final Business Meeting and hold the election either by raising hands or written ballot. The newly elected Chair of the CC will assume his/her responsibilities immediately after being elected.

The out-going Chair shall submit to the new Chair a review of the activities of the CC during his/her term of office.

The CC shall:

- ensure that action is taken on all the resolutions adopted at the past Conference,
- conduct any other necessary affairs that require attention between ICVs,
- select a substitute if the original host is unable to proceed with an ICV,
- serve as an advisory committee to the host for planning the forthcoming ICV.

The Chair shall receive invitations from potential hosts of the next ICV at least three months before the forthcoming ICV. The Chair shall put the names of the potential hosts to vote by the members of the CC before or during the ICV. The potential hosts will provide details of the personnel and facilities

that they can offer. If one potential host receives more than half of the votes, it will be elected to hold the next ICV. If no potential host receives over half of the votes, the Chair shall put the names of the two potential hosts receiving the highest number of votes before the CC. The potential host with the majority in the second election will be declared the host for the next ICV. The Chair of the CC shall declare the result at the final Business Meeting of the CC.

The Chair shall maintain a list of members of at least the past two ICV and of other interested persons to whom the host should send the first circular regarding the forthcoming ICV.

The Chair shall preside over the Business Meetings at the ICV and convene the CC after the final Business Meeting for the purpose of electing the new Chair.

8. HOST AND ICV PRESIDENT:

- The host shall have the authority to appoint the President of the ICV. The ICV President should preferably be a vetiver specialist.

- The host and ICV President will be responsible for planning and implementing the ICV.

- The CC will provide guidelines to the host.

- The collection, disbursement, and accounting of funds to support the ICV will be the responsibility of the host. Any surplus funds available at the completion of the ICV will be disbursed at the discretion of the host.

- At the completion of the ICV, the host and ICV President should provide as much information as possible to the host of the next ICV.

- After completion of the ICV, the out-going ICV President will become a member of the CC for one term or shall appoint a representative, but cannot submit name of the candidate for new CC members.

9. ICV SESSIONS: At the beginning of the ICV, the first Business Meeting shall be called by the Chair of the CC. Details of this meeting will be determined by the Chair in consultation with the ICV President. The final Business Meeting will be held near the end of the ICV.

10. ICV PUBLICATIONS: The host will be responsible for printing abstracts of invited and contributed papers for distribution at the ICV. The proceedings of the ICV will be published and distributed by the host within one year after the ICV is completed.