

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

GOOD NEWS ON THE CGIAR

www.cgiar.org

A large, stylized green leaf graphic is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page. The leaf is composed of several overlapping, rounded shapes that form a central vein and two main lobes, resembling a modern, abstract representation of a plant or agricultural symbol.

CGIAR Research: Helping More Farmers Create Wealth Every Year

Quality Protein Maize, New Rices for Africa and the Rice-Wheat Consortium are well recognized examples of the results of successful agricultural research, but the list of CGIAR Center impacts is long. A few examples follow:

- Lentil, with its high protein content, is known as “poor man’s meat.” New lentil varieties developed by a CGIAR Center have contributed additional production of 28,000 tons annually in Bangladesh, with estimated benefits of \$12 million per year
- Virus-free sweet potatoes are increasing yields in China; in Shandong Province alone, yields increased by 30 percent and improved annual production by \$145 million
- Common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) is an important source of protein for millions of poor people. Over 45 bean varieties derived from CGIAR germplasm have been released by 15 national agricultural research systems in Colombia and across Latin America; the gross annual value of increased production is in excess of \$175 million
- Sterility mosaic disease in pigeonpea (*Cajanus cajan*, a major crop grown by thousands of farmers in India) is a widespread problem causing more than \$300 million in losses. By identifying the causal agent, CGIAR researchers are helping stabilize yields, and increase the incomes of poor farmers who depend on this crop in the semi-arid tropics
- Improved rice technologies developed by CGIAR researchers and partners have increased rice yields from 2 to 4 tons per hectare in Mauritania. A new rice variety, Sahel 108, now covers 70 percent of the rice-growing region in Mauritania and Senegal River Valley
- Improved, drought-resistant maize (*Zea mays L.*), specially adapted for harsh ecologies of southern Africa is providing 30 percent more yields and is today planted on more than 250,000 hectares; dissemination was carried out using a farmer-centered approach
- Improved forages, developed by CGIAR researchers and partners in Vietnam, increased rural family incomes by 30 percent per year with added benefit of major savings in time and labor for women and children
- New maize varieties developed by a CGIAR Center in Mexico alone contribute \$1 billion annually to the economies of developing countries
- Collaboration between CGIAR and researchers in 23 different Latin American institutions has resulted in over 299 new rice varieties being released for Latin American farmers in recent decades
- Improved aquaculture techniques and new strains of tilapia fish that grow 60 percent faster and yield three harvests annually are boosting household incomes and nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa.

MAJOR 2004 SCIENTIFIC AWARDS

Monty Jones, co-winner of World Food Prize for developing New Rices for Africa (NERICAs)

King Baudouin Award to Rice-Wheat Consortium of the Indo-Gangetic Plains

CGIAR: Ever-evolving and Committed to Science for Development

The CGIAR is a strategic alliance of members, partners and international agricultural centers that mobilizes science to benefit the poor.

Over the last three years, vigorous reforms have helped strengthen the CGIAR alliance, sharpen its research focus, enhance development impacts, and forge new, science-based partnerships that are reducing global hunger, poverty, and environmental degradation

- We have simplified the way we do business, eliminating superfluous committees and establishing a 21-member Executive Council to ensure efficient decision-making as requested by the 64 Members
- The new, world class Science Council is focusing on setting system priorities and ensuring the quality of science
- Our commitment to transparency and accountability has led to the production of the CGIAR Charter that clarifies roles and responsibilities for all parts of the CGIAR system, and a compensation study which covers all staff is underway
- ISNAR has been transformed into a program, reducing the number of Centers to fifteen

The CGIAR builds on a strong track record of achievement. Globally, for every dollar invested in CGIAR since 1971, \$9 worth of additional food has been produced. More than 75,000 developing country scientists and researchers have been trained by CGIAR Centers. Without CGIAR research, world food production would have been four to five percent lower, and over 14 million more children would be malnourished.

CGIAR: TOTAL INVESTMENT AND RISING MEMBERSHIP



- Membership in the CGIAR is rising, a positive indicator of widespread support from stakeholders
- Currently, 47 countries are CGIAR Members (25 industrialized and 22 developing countries)
- CGIAR investments are expected to top \$425 million in 2004—the single-largest effort in mobilizing global science in the service of poor farmers
- CGIAR has strong North-South and South-South linkages and is cosponsored by the World Bank, FAO, IFAD, and UNDP

The Challenge Programs: A Highlight of the Reforms

Challenge Programs are high-impact, scientific research for development programs that target major, global development challenges (hunger, poverty, and environmental degradation), expand partnerships, facilitate participatory research, and help achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Challenge Programs are driving the positive investment trends (attracted \$38 million in new investments in 2004). Four Challenge Programs are being implemented:

- “Water and Food” for improving water productivity in agriculture in nine river basins, involving over 20 institutions (www.waterforfood.org)
- “HarvestPlus” for breeding crops with improved micronutrient content in six staple crops involving over 40 institutions (www.harvestplus.org)
- “Generation” for unlocking crop genetic diversity through the application of comparative biological knowledge in 11 crops in partnership with 14 institutions (www.generationcp.org)
- “Securing the Future for Africa’s Children,” developed by a CGIAR partner, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is focusing on jumpstarting agricultural development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Fully supported by the CGIAR, this is the first Challenge Program with responsibility for implementation assigned to a partner institution (www.fara-africa.org)

Challenge Programs are opening the CGIAR to new science partnerships, new modes of operation, and attracting new support—intellectual, technical and financial—that increases impact of the System.

INVESTMENT TRENDS: CGIAR CHALLENGE PROGRAMS



A Global CGIAR



"Our commitment reflects DfID's conviction that the CGIAR reform process is moving in the right direction, governance issues and systemwide reforms are being addressed and new evidence is emerging of real impacts on poverty."

Department for International Development (DfID), UK

"We support the Research and ot to research and crops for use in

G-8 Communiqué, 2004



urishing the future through

work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Centers that will channel more effectively resources allocated to the development of drought, pest, and disease-resistant staple crops in developing countries."

1, Sea Island, Georgia, USA

"We need to give high priority to agricultural development. We need to lay the foundation for sustainable development. As African Governments we are taking steps to increase support to agriculture and we are calling on our development partners to support our efforts."

H.E. President Obasanjo
President of Nigeria and Chairman of NEPAD

"Thanks to CGIAR's Central Asia and Caucasus program, we have been able to increase farm productivity."

Yulbek Kushmanov (farmer from Uzbekistan)

"The more we use modern technologies, the more will be the opportunities for poor farmers to escape from poverty and marginalization."

Eduardo Stern, CEO, Papatotla Seeds, Mexico
(a private sector partner of the CGIAR)

scientific excellence

"The collaboration of Indian national agricultural research systems and the CGIAR represents one of the finest partnerships in the field of international research in agriculture."

Hon. Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, India

Tribute to Members and Partners

Agricultural research is a collaborative undertaking. It is the alliance between the members of the CGIAR; the research Centers they support; and many hundreds of civil society and private sector partners, which delivers results.

Without the financial, technical and human resources the CGIAR members and partners have provided since 1971, the world would be a poorer place today.

- World food production would be 4–5 percent lower
- World food prices would be 18–21 percent higher
- Cultivated areas would have expanded by 11 to 13 million hectares at the expense of forests and fragile lands
- In the poorest regions of developing countries, food consumption would have declined by 7 percent
- Some 14 million more children would be malnourished.

CGIAR Members

African Development Bank
Arab Fund for Economic and Social
Development
Asian Development Bank
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Commission of the European Community
Côte d'Ivoire
Denmark
Arab Republic of Egypt
Finland
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Ford Foundation
France
Germany
Gulf Cooperation Council
India
Indonesia
Inter-American Development Bank
International Development Research Centre
International Fund for Agricultural
Development
Islamic Republic of Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan

Kellogg Foundation
Kenya
Republic of Korea
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
OPEC Fund for International Development
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rockefeller Foundation
Romania
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable
Agriculture
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
United States of America
World Bank



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