

CGIAR at a Glance

THE CGIAR FAMILY

Created in 1971, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is an association of public and private members supporting a system of 16 international agricultural Centers that work in more than 100 countries to mobilize cutting-edge science to reduce hunger and poverty, improve human nutrition and health, and protect the environment.

While agriculture is the cornerstone of development in poor countries, where more than 70 percent of people depend on the land for their livelihood, agricultural growth must be achieved through methods that preserve the productivity of natural resources. Research is one key means by which the world's knowledge of agriculture is increased and improved.

The CGIAR's research agenda focuses on both strategic and applied research. This agenda includes the entire range of problems affecting agricultural productivity and links these problems to broader concerns about poverty reduction, sustainable management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity, and rural development.

More than 8,500 CGIAR scientists and scientific staff conduct research to improve the productivity of tropical agriculture. This research focuses on higher-yielding food crops and more productive livestock, fish, and trees; improved farming systems that are environmentally benign; better policies; and enhanced scientific capacities in developing countries. The knowledge generated by CGIAR—and the public and private organizations that work with the CGIAR as partners, research associates, and advisors—pays handsome dividends for poor farmers in terms of increased output, greater incomes, and sounder utilization of resources. All benefits of CGIAR research are kept within the public domain, freely available to everyone. These benefits range from developing crops suited to local conditions, to better farming systems that reduce agriculture's impact on natural resources, to tackling some of the larger global challenges, such as climate change.

Advocating science-based approaches to solving some of the world's most pressing developmental problems is at the heart of the CGIAR's mission. The CGIAR supports international development goals, including those laid out in the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

CGIAR scientists have received numerous awards for their contributions to meeting the world's enormous food needs. Most recently, Dr. Evangelina Villegas and Dr. Surinder K. Vasal received the Millennium World Food Prize for their lifetime work to develop a higher-yielding, protein-rich “miracle corn” that can help prevent malnutrition in millions of people. Dr. Villegas is the first woman ever to receive the prize.

Over the 30 years of its existence, the CGIAR has made a major contribution to poverty reduction and food security in developing countries, and has achieved outstanding rates of return on investment. For example:

- Real prices of major food staples consumed by the poor have dropped significantly—43 percent for maize, 38 percent for wheat, and 33 percent for rice—thereby helping to reduce poverty in rural and urban areas.
- The value of wheat production in the developing world has increased by more than US\$1.8 billion a year. In Latin America, 90 percent of irrigated rice production is traceable to CGIAR varieties.
- Pesticide use in developing countries has been reduced substantially through integrated pest management and biological control methods developed by CGIAR and national collaborators. Control of cassava pests has added over US\$400 million to annual output in Sub-Saharan Africa.

CGIAR MEMBERS

The CGIAR partnership includes 22 developing and 21 industrialized countries, 3 private foundations, and 12 regional and international organizations that provide financing, technical support, and strategic direction. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank serve as cosponsors.

CGIAR Members are expected to contribute US\$340 million to the CGIAR's 2001 research budget, an increase of more than 40 percent since the early 1990s. Individual Members make voluntary contributions to the Centers and programs of their choice, allowing funds to be targeted to areas of research and regions that align with development priorities. Independent studies consistently demonstrate that CGIAR research earns handsome returns.

CGIAR MEMBERS COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

Australia	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Austria	Federal Ministry of Finance
Belgium	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Canada	Canadian International Development Agency
Denmark	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Finland	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
France	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Germany	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs
Italy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Luxembourg	Ministry of Finance
Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
New Zealand	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Norway	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Portugal	Ministry of Finance
Spain	Ministry of Agriculture
Sweden	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Switzerland	Swiss Development Cooperation
United Kingdom	Department for International Development
United States of America	United States Agency for International Development

DEVELOPING AND TRANSITION COUNTRIES

Bangladesh	Ministry of Agriculture
Brazil	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply
China	Ministry of Agriculture
Colombia	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Côte d'Ivoire	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
India	Ministry of Agriculture
Indonesia	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Ministry of Agriculture
Kenya	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Korea, Republic of	Ministry of Agriculture
Mexico	Ministry of Agriculture
Nigeria	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Pakistan	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Peru	Ministry of Agriculture
Philippines	Department of Agriculture
Romania	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Russian Federation	Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences
South Africa	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs
Syrian Arab Republic	Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform
Thailand	Department of Agriculture
Uganda	National Agricultural Research Organization

CGIAR MEMBERS

FOUNDATIONS

Ford Foundation
Kellogg Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank
African Development Bank
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
European Commission
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Inter-American Development Bank
International Development Research Centre
International Fund for Agricultural Development
OPEC Fund for International Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
World Bank

CGIAR-SUPPORTED FUTURE HARVEST CENTERS

The 16 Centers supported by the CGIAR are autonomous institutions, each with its own charter, international board of trustees, director, and staff. Three years ago, the Centers created Future Harvest, an organization dedicated to building support for international agricultural research, and subsequently decided to call themselves the “Future Harvest” Centers. These Centers are:

CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (Colombia)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research (Indonesia)
CIMMYT	Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (Mexico)
CIP	Centro Internacional de la Papa (Peru)
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syrian Arab Republic)
ICLARM	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Malaysia)
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute (United States)
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute (Kenya)
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (Italy)
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)
ISNAR	International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands)
IWMI	International Water Management Institute (Sri Lanka)
WARDA	West Africa Rice Development Association (Côte d'Ivoire)