



CGIAR ANNUAL REPORT 2014

FEATURING NUTRITION AND HEALTH



CENTERS

- 1 AfricaRice
- 2 Bioversity International
- 3 Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- 4 International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
- 5 International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- 6 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
- 7 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- 8 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
- 9 International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- 10 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
- 11 International Potato Center (CIP)
- 12 International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
- 13 International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
- 14 World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
- 15 WorldFish

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURE FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH • AQUATIC AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS • CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
• DRYLAND CEREALS • DRYLAND SYSTEMS • FORESTS, TREES AND AGROFORESTRY • GRAIN LEGUMES • INTEGRATED SYSTEMS FOR THE HUMID TROPICS • LIVESTOCK AND FISH • POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS • MAIZE • MANAGING AND SUSTAINING CROP COLLECTIONS • THE GLOBAL RICE SCIENCE PARTNERSHIP • ROOTS, TUBERS AND BANANAS • WATER, LAND AND ECOSYSTEMS • WHEAT

**CGIAR: 15 CENTERS AROUND
THE WORLD COLLABORATING
WITH HUNDREDS OF PARTNERS
ON 16 RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN
OVER 60 COUNTRIES TO:**



**REDUCE
POVERTY**



**IMPROVE
FOOD AND
NUTRITION
SECURITY**



**IMPROVE
NATURAL
RESOURCES AND
ECOSYSTEM
SERVICES**



Fishing on the river Niger © IFPRI/Gert-Jan Stads

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VISION

A world free of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation.

MISSION

We work to advance agricultural science and innovation to enable poor people, especially women, to better nourish their families, and improve productivity and resilience so they can share in economic growth and manage natural resources in the face of climate change and other challenges.

FOREWORD

As CGIAR undertakes important governance changes and develops an ambitious portfolio of new research programs to tackle major global development challenges, this 2014 annual report takes stock of the lessons learned and progress made – scientifically, operationally and financially – that will enable us to harness new opportunities, generate climate-smart innovations and more effectively serve the poor over the next few years.

One of the key accomplishments was the Mid-Term Review of CGIAR reform, which led to several evidence-based recommendations and actions to optimize impact, strengthen global policy engagement and scientific assessment, scale up financing and partnerships, and become more strategic and results-oriented. The review panel's report also helped to inform the work of the Options Team, which was commissioned to analyze governance challenges and propose potential solutions, including their costs and implications, for consideration and decision in 2015.

In 2014 CGIAR also initiated a highly consultative process with a range of stakeholders to develop a new 2016-2030 Strategy and Results Framework, the core foundational document that sets CGIAR's future direction, priorities and objectives. The strategy delineates how to capitalize on CGIAR's comparative advantages to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and deliver concrete impacts – poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, and improvements in ecosystem resilience – for the benefit of rural communities across the developing world.

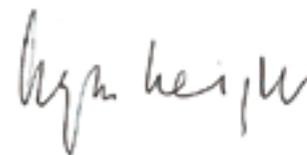
The Scientific Progress section of this report highlights how that is already taking place, from discoveries in the laboratory to increased productivity in the field, fisheries and forests. For example, in 2014 CGIAR sequenced 6,500 root, tuber and banana accessions from genebanks and breeding pools to better understand key crop traits, such as pest and disease resistance and tolerance to the effects of a changing climate. And last year alone CGIAR reached nearly 35 million farmers, many of them women, with new technologies and knowledge and helped to significantly increase smallholders' incomes.

The report includes a special feature on nutrition, which underscores how CGIAR's agricultural innovations and interventions along the entire agri-food value chain contribute to better nutrition and health, particularly by improving access to more affordable, nutritious and diverse diets for those most in need. This section showcases CGIAR's work to develop improved polyculture and horticulture technologies and training; lessons learned from a decade of research on food safety for meat, dairy and other animal products found in informal markets; partnerships that helped to reach over 1 million South Asian farmers with high yielding lentils richer in iron and zinc; and women like Aminata Sanogo, who sparked a nutrition revolution in Mali.

None of these achievements, of course, would be possible without our many valued and varied partners, whose skills, knowledge and expertise, combined with dedication and commitment, facilitate and foster CGIAR's research and results.



Rachel Kyte
Chair, CGIAR Fund Council



Lynn Haight*
Chair, CGIAR Consortium Board

* Lynn Haight assumed the role of Consortium Board Chair on 1 January 2015.



NUTRITION FEATURE

Mato Grosso, Brazil © CIFOR/Icaro Cooke Vieira

GOOD NUTRITION IS CENTRAL TO HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE HUMAN LIFE. WE LEAD INNOVATIVE RESEARCH TO ENSURE NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR ALL.

Currently, over a billion people live on less than US\$ 1.25 per day and more than 800 million people are acutely or chronically undernourished. Under-nutrition remains the underlying cause of death for at least 3.1 million children a year, accounting for 45% of all deaths of children under five and stunting the growth of another 165 million. Women remain particularly disadvantaged, lacking access to productive resources. Improving the quality and safety of food and diets is central to healthy and productive human life. Agricultural research has the capacity to impact nutrition through better diet quality, increased incomes and improved household food security.



Local market © CIAT/Manon Koningstein

Achieving nutrition security

As we strive to ensure a sufficient supply of food, increased attention has focused on ‘hidden’ hunger, caused by a lack of vitamins and minerals, rather than calories, in the diet. Nutrition is central in the global development agenda, and more country leaders and investors are supporting efforts to improve nutrition. While global commitments to prioritize and ultimately eliminate malnutrition have soared, such commitment must be translated into successful action. CGIAR identifies cross-sectoral solutions by using agriculture to combat malnutrition through nutrition-sensitive interventions, and

provides support to countries in developing nutrition and health policies.

In this year’s special feature we highlight how CGIAR is rising to the challenge of not only producing enough food, but also safer, more nutritious, and diverse foods that can be integrated into the diets of the poor, and scaled up to reach millions of people.

Seeding Better Health

Using the latest plant breeding techniques coupled with advances in nutritional science we continue to develop better seeds that

generate multiple benefits: increased yield, disease resistance, resilience to climate change and improved nutritional composition. We are expanding our focus on improving the nutritional composition of crops. This research is not restricted to the major crop staples, such as rice, wheat and maize, but includes root, tuber and banana crops – one of the cheapest sources of dietary energy – and, neglected, or orphan crops and regionally important foods that can help close the nutrition gap. In addition, there is the diversity of traditional or wild foods, growing on the margins of cultivated lands, or in forests, that

can also provide significant nutrition. Against a challenging global landscape of population growth, urbanization, climate change and environmental degradation, CGIAR works with a range of crops and foods to bring a healthy balanced diet to those most in need.

Through biofortification, CGIAR and its partners have developed varieties of staple food crops that are richer in micro-nutrients such as vitamin A, iron, or zinc. At its 2014 conference on 'Getting Nutritious Foods to People,' hosted by the Government of Rwanda, CGIAR committed to include breeding for high mineral or vitamin content in all of its global crop development programs, and mobilized policymakers, leaders, and investors to make commitments to further mainstream and scale delivery of these nutritional traits into a global crop improvement portfolio.

For example, in Rwanda where 44% of the country's population suffers from malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiency, CGIAR developed high-yielding iron-rich beans, providing almost half of daily iron needs to 800,000 households. The initiative was strongly supported by the Rwandan government: more than half of Rwandan farmers have already adopted biofortified iron beans.

In South Asia, where micro-nutrient rich animal products are beyond the reach of low-income families, CGIAR, in collaboration with national programs and partners, reached over 1 million

farmers with new high yielding lentils that are richer in iron and zinc. In Bangladesh alone, high iron and zinc 'Barimasur' lentils reached about 820,000 farmers, whereas varieties in Nepal were adopted by over 400,000 farmers.

In Africa, CGIAR continues to transform lives with the orange-fleshed sweet potato that is rich in vitamin A. Not only does a modest 'scoop' meet a young child's daily vitamin A needs, our research has shown that it also significantly reduces the impact and duration of diarrhea, a leading cause of death in poorer children. The orange-fleshed sweet potato is now being scaled up to reach millions of households throughout Africa.

Ten million people in rural households in Africa, Asia and Latin America are now growing and eating these vitamin and mineral-rich crops and almost 30 countries have approved new biofortified crop varieties. Looking ahead, our goal is to reach 100 million people with biofortified crops by 2018 and a billion people by 2030.

Of course, CGIAR cannot achieve these ambitious targets alone. Close collaboration with national programs and other sectors such as education, social protection, gender, water, sanitation, hygiene and health is critical. CGIAR is also pioneering partnerships with small and medium size private sector seed companies and exploring contacts to process biofortified crops into food products.

The agriculture future we want would end hunger and ensure food and nutrition security on a self-reliance basis.

H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace
High Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture,
African Union

Diversifying diets

While recognizing the success of delivering cereals and other staple foods at scale, many people in low-income countries still lack affordable access to protein and micro-nutrient rich foods – such as fruits, leafy green vegetables, pulses, seeds and nuts, together with animal and fish products – that they need to complement the energy from cereals. That is why CGIAR is not only supporting the biofortification of important staple crops to improve nutrition, but is also investing in research to introduce nutritious complementary foods that enhance dietary diversity.

Despite rice yields increasing 70% in Bangladesh from 1997 to 2011, diets there

remain among the least diverse in the world and many Bangladeshis are still dangerously malnourished: more than 40% of children under five are zinc deficient. To address this problem local nutrient-dense small fish that thrive in ponds and wetlands are mixed with micro-nutrient rich vegetables and fed to children during the first 1,000 days of life to provide a nutrient-rich source of food and replace the traditional thin porridge made from rice powder that lacks key nutrients needed for healthy development. CGIAR is developing improved polyculture and horticulture technologies and training, targeted to reach 60,000 households in the country. With our partners we developed innovative complementary food products containing this special fish. The first was a

food powder containing ground fish, rice, and orange fleshed sweet potato that is rich in iron, zinc, vitamin A and calcium. It's easy to prepare into a smooth porridge, hygienically and safely, and is ideal for 6–9 month old infants. Next was fish chutney, rich in iron and essential fats, and a high-energy fish powder – rich in iron, zinc and calcium – which can be added to family meals to provide a nutritional boost. CGIAR is now exploring how best to take these innovations to scale.

While perishable foods such as dairy, fish, meat and vegetables are the most nourishing, they are also the riskiest from a food safety perspective. This is a critical issue for the poor, who largely buy and sell their food in informal

DIVERSIFYING DIETS IN BANGLADESH



ORANGE SWEET POTATO (OSP)



HOME GARDEN VEGETABLES

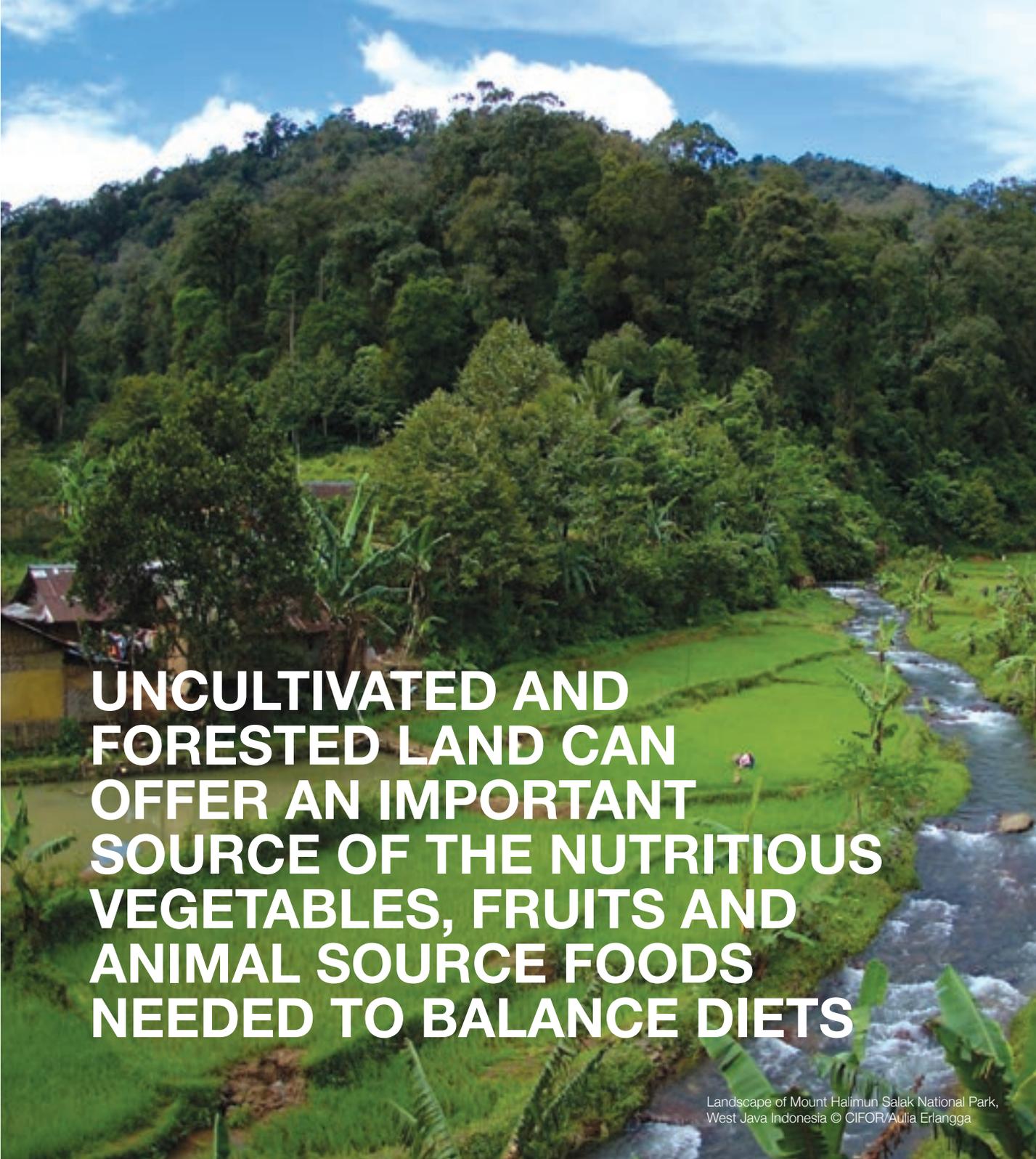


LOCAL MOLA FISH

markets. A decade of research on food safety for animal products in informal markets was synthesized in a book produced by CGIAR and a range of partners in Africa, as part of the Safe Food, Fair Food project. The research summarized key lessons from research spanning the meat, milk, egg, and fish food sectors in Africa, highlighting the importance of incentives, risk assessment, trade-offs and capacity building for safer traditional animal-source food markets to serve poor producers, market agents and consumers.

We don't always think of forests when it comes to food, but we should. Uncultivated and forested land offer an important source of the nutritious vegetables, fruits, and animal source foods needed to balance diets. In 2014 CGIAR research in over 20 African countries demonstrated the connection between forest cover and fruit and vegetable consumption, and in revealing the crucial roles forests play as a refuge for plant pollinators, regulating climates and protecting watersheds – all of which enhance farm productivity – highlighted the shift that is now needed to move from a debate about trade-offs between forest conservation and crop production to a better understanding of the positive links between forests and nutrition.

By enhancing, preserving and providing access to existing nutrient-rich foods, CGIAR is helping to diversify diets in places where they are crucially needed.

A vibrant landscape of a mountainous region. In the foreground, a river flows through a lush green valley, surrounded by dense tropical vegetation including banana trees and various shrubs. A small settlement with traditional houses is visible on the left. The background features steep, forested hills under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is a mix of natural beauty and human habitation.

**UNCULTIVATED AND
FORESTED LAND CAN
OFFER AN IMPORTANT
SOURCE OF THE NUTRITIOUS
VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND
ANIMAL SOURCE FOODS
NEEDED TO BALANCE DIETS**

With a gender focus, benefits multiply

CGIAR fully recognizes and supports the central role women play in achieving sustainable nutrition within households and among communities. We cannot improve the nutrition of household members, and young children in particular, without first improving women's own nutrition and health - as well as their decision-making power related to expenditures, time use, caring practices and access to resources. Attention to gender, the role of both women and of men, in value chains and agricultural programs is critical.

The link between educating mothers – which should start with young girls – and better-nourished children, is well established. Results from a CGIAR project that sought to improve nutrition in Western Kenya through diverse local foods showed that providing nutrition education to caregivers or mothers led to infants and children from 6-23 months enjoying a healthier diet. Another promising model combines home garden promotion with nutrition and health education. CGIAR evaluated a program run by Helen Keller International in Burkina Faso that focused on planting home gardens, raising small animals, and providing information about optimal health and nutrition behaviors through locally trained volunteers. In addition to positive impacts on the mothers' knowledge and nutritional status, researchers found that young children in the study experienced reduced prevalence

of anemia, wasting and diarrhea, as well as improved likelihood of meeting their minimum dietary diversity requirements.

Fighting child malnutrition in the Sahelian region is a daunting task, with almost 30% of under-five Malian children being stunted. Yet, a nutrition leader trained by CGIAR and partners, Aminata Sanogo, has sparked a nutrition revolution. She cooks Tô, a finely ground flour, with whole grain sorghum, unthinkable in a society where women are expected to pound away at the mortar to remove the outer seed coat (bran), a common practice which removes half of the grain's iron and zinc content. Aminata has been teaching women to cook sorghum and millet grains using the whole grain or mixing it with protein-rich legumes like cow pea. Eating whole grain not only means better nutrition but also frees up time for women, which they then can use for childcare and other activities.

Measuring progress

As we move towards our goals of scaling up adoption of these crops by farmers and consumers, we also need more refined tools to measure the impacts of our efforts to meet dietary diversity goals.

In 2014, CGIAR researchers joined an international network of nutrition professionals to develop the first Global Nutrition Report, to help countries track progress in achieving the World Health Assembly



AMINATA SANOGO SPARKED A NUTRITION REVOLUTION IN MALI

Agriculture and innovation in agro-food systems are the backbone of sustainable development, and those of us who work in these fields need to ask ourselves if we are ready to deliver the solutions necessary in the face of progressively complex global challenges – and commit to it.

Frank Rijsberman
CEO, CGIAR Consortium

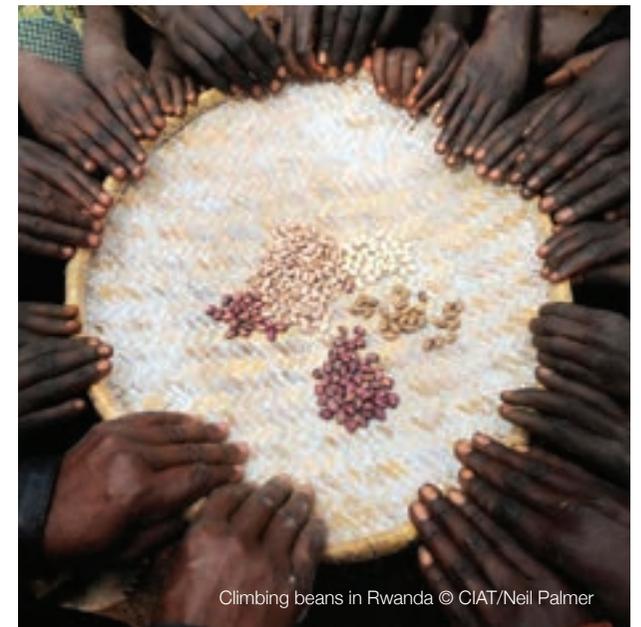
global nutrition targets, related investments and their subsequent economic and health returns. Similarly, CGIAR participated in an international effort to reach consensus on a new 'minimum dietary diversity' indicator for women based on the percentage of women (15-49 years) consuming five or more food groups out of ten the previous day. This will inform our programmatic and policy actions to crucially improve diets of women.

In Africa, CGIAR collaborated with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, CAADP, on its new results framework, which includes an increased emphasis on improved nutrition. CGIAR Centers throughout the continent are

also actively supporting efforts to strengthen national nutrition strategies and the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) implementation plan.

Leading change

Addressing malnutrition is a global challenge that requires multi-sectoral action and investment. Agriculture and CGIAR play a key role as part of the solution. In 2014, CGIAR built on its past achievements to address food security challenges emphasizing diverse, nutrient-rich, and safe food: from production and processing, through consumption. CGIAR works with implementers, researchers, investors and policymakers to meet these evolving challenges and to collaborate across sectors to achieve synergies in tackling malnutrition.



Climbing beans in Rwanda © CIAT/Neil Palmer

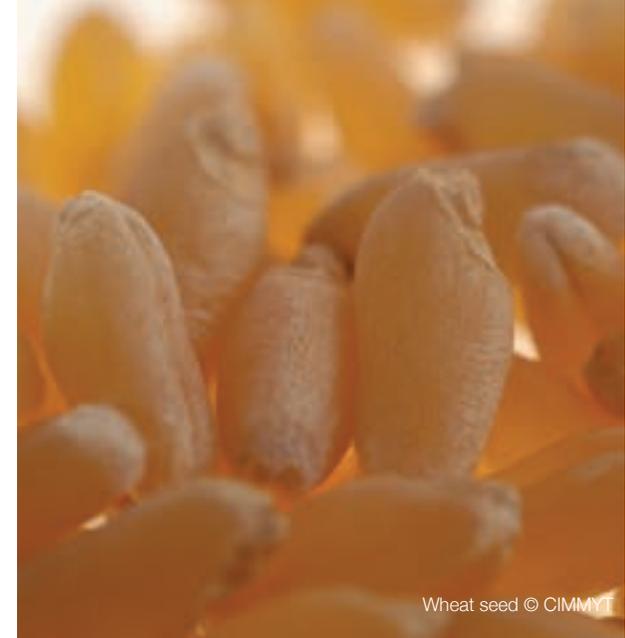


SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

CIAT beans shipped to Svalbard Global Seed Vault © CIAT/Neil Palmer

RESEARCH IS VITAL TO ENSURING THE AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM PRODUCES SUFFICIENT AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD TO MEET GROWING GLOBAL DEMAND

The challenges of the 21st century are bounded by finite natural resources and continued population and income growth, which drive global food demand and put increased pressure on the natural resources: land, water, and biodiversity – all used to generate food and forest products. Agriculture is an important driver pressing against these bio-physical planetary boundaries. Research is essential to ensuring that agri-food systems produce sufficient and nutritious food to meet this growing global demand and at the same time reduce these planetary pressures.



Building resilience: Protecting crops, saving livelihoods

Drawing on significant past successes, CGIAR continued its in-depth research into producing new knowledge and delivering public goods based on its long term commitment to germplasm collections, databases and crop improvement. A powerful breeding pipeline harnesses genetic diversity, identifies valuable traits and rapidly moves to production of new varieties so badly needed by vulnerable farmers.

For example, in 2014 CGIAR sequenced the genomes of 6,500 root, tuber and banana crop accessions from genebanks and elite breeding pools to help better understand the inheritance of traits such as nutritional content, pest and disease resistance and resilience to a changing climate. This scientific backbone is further strengthened by new partnerships and collaborations that facilitate value chains and improve management of soil and

water. Together, this allows CGIAR to address long-term challenges in achieving sustainable food security in the face of climate change and a rapidly expanding and urbanized global population.

The ability to respond rapidly to new diseases is one way our decades of experience pays off. Since first reported in 2011, Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN) disease has wreaked havoc on maize production across East Africa. The spread of the disease, which kills maize plants before they can grow and yield grain, has been exacerbated by the lack of MLN-resistant maize varieties and year round cultivation, allowing the disease to spread. In response, CGIAR and partners established a facility to test and evaluate more than 26,000 inbred lines, 10 mapping populations, 21,000 pre-commercial hybrids and 80 commercial cultivars for resistance to MLN. The research identified

several lines with a high level of tolerance to MLN, which, in turn, led to the commercialization of new MLN tolerant varieties in 2014. This example demonstrates the impressive expertise, capacity, technical and logistic coordination required to deliver a rapid, comprehensive response to a major emerging biological threat to agriculture-based livelihoods.

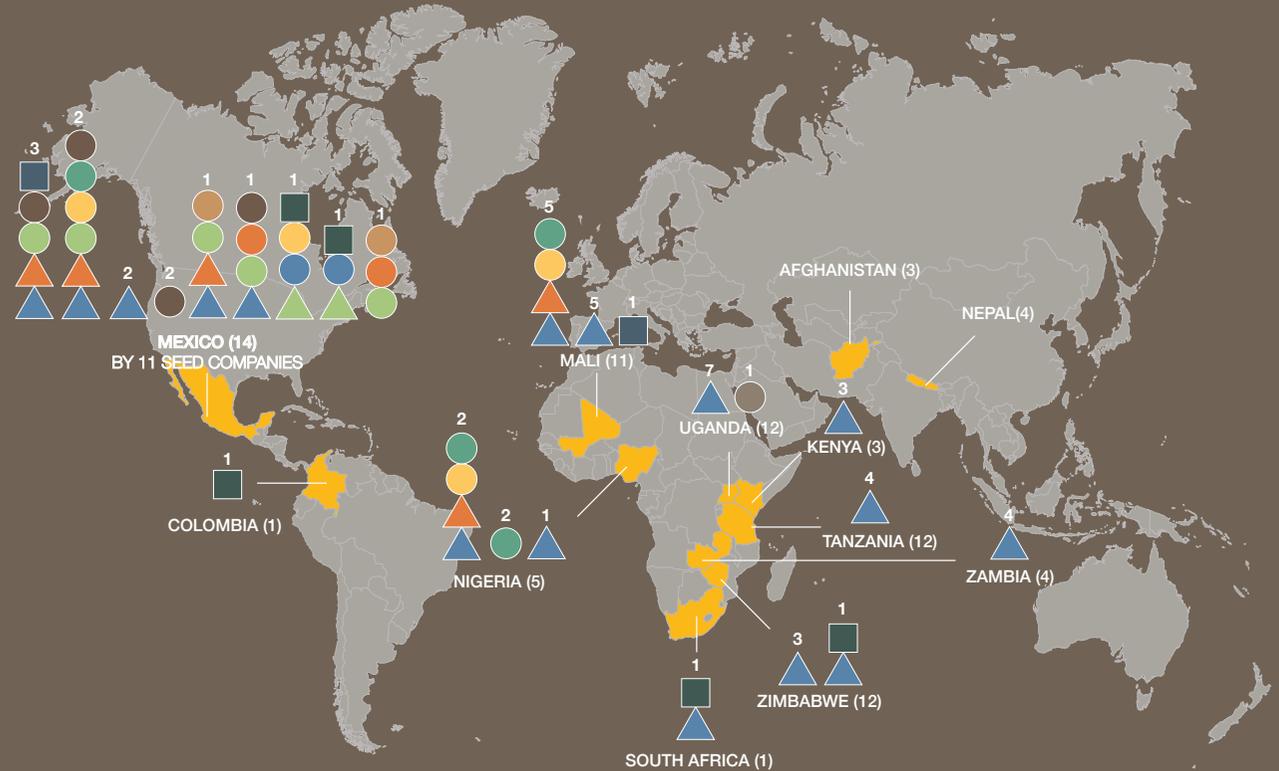
Responding to climate change requires us to constantly innovate and produce new crops that are resistant to heat, drought, salinity, disease and other stresses. For dryland communities facing food security challenges these issues are critical. In 2014 CGIAR evaluated 247 varieties of winter wheat, potatoes, chickpeas and mung beans for tolerance to salinity, frost, heat stress, drought and yellow rust. The salinity- and weed-tolerant cultivars of wheat, beans and pearl millet were

57 NEW RICE, 70 NEW MAIZE AND OVER 100 NEW WHEAT VARIETIES RELEASED WORLDWIDE

disseminated to farmers in Central Asia, and North, West and Southern Africa to reduce climate-driven vulnerabilities and increase income of farm and livelihood systems.

Barley is another strategic dryland crop that provides essential food, feed and fodder for smallholder farming families living in marginal environments of the developing world. In Morocco, a survey revealed that 99% of farmers use local varieties of barley. Over half of these want to use improved varieties, but lack access to seeds and information. Taking a strategic approach of “priority setting and adoption”, CGIAR contributions resulted in a reevaluation of the Green Morocco Plan by the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the inclusion of an emphasis on barley to increase the production of certified seed from the current 1% to 22% by 2020.

MAIZE VARIETIES RELEASED IN 2014



Maize varieties released by CGIAR partners in 2014, with depictions of key traits. Only available information represented.

FARMERS REACHED



35 MILLION FARMERS REACHED IN 2014



23 MILLION FARMERS REACHED IN 2013

89 MILLION HECTARES UNDER BETTER TECHNOLOGIES OR PRACTICES

CGIAR uses two major outcome indicators to measure program impact. One relates to the number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of our work. The other is the number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of our research.

Empowering farmers with better information, tools and technology

CGIAR researchers estimate that adoption of superior agricultural technologies currently under development could increase global crop yields by as much as 67% and cut food prices nearly in half by 2050 relative to the projected baseline. The findings were published in the CGIAR title “Food Security in a World of Natural Resource Scarcity”.

Getting the right tools to farmers requires integrating knowledge and practice across disciplines. For example, CGIAR combines work on forest policy with work on improving trees for farmers’ fields and landscapes, we adopt new approaches to value chains, gender

research, and the integration of ecosystem services with land, soil and water management. The result of combining these approaches is innovative, practical tools and techniques that farmers can use to make informed decisions that improve the efficiency of production and enhance livelihoods.

A new CGIAR mobile application developed in 2014 now puts improved rice management recommendations at farmers’ fingertips to improve yields and income. CGIAR developed two smart phone-based decision support tools: Rice Crop Manager in Asia and RiceAdvice in Africa. In the Philippines, Rice Crop Manager

delivered food crop management guidelines to some 400,000 farmers. The result was an average increased yield of 0.4 tonnes per hectare and increased income of about US\$ 100 per hectare per crop. In Bangladesh, Rice Crop Manager was pilot tested with farmers across the country receiving 7,600 texts providing crop management guidance, also increasing the average yield by 0.4 tonnes per hectare and increased income of between US\$ 79-97 per hectare per crop. In the Mekong Delta, Vietnam, 240,000 farmers implemented best practices with a benefit of US\$ 128 per hectare. In Africa, the smart phone based decision-support tool RiceAdvice is ready for roll out in Senegal, has shown promising results in Nigeria, and is being further developed in 10 other countries.

In Colombia, we are using big data analysis to develop predictive tools for informing rice farming decisions and incorporated them into farm extension systems. In close collaboration with FEDEARROZ, the national rice growers association representing more than 50,000 farmers and half a million hectares, climate information was incorporated to farm extension systems saving US\$ 3.5 million in input costs. In recognition of excellence, CIAT and FEDEARROZ were awarded the 2014 Big Data Climate Challenge prize by the UN Secretary-General's Climate Change Team. The ability to analyze masses of crop and climate data to provide farmers with accurate, site-specific forecasts and advice has huge potential, not

only for rice, but also for cassava, beans and potato, the main food crops in Colombia, and other crops in other countries.

Precision Laser Land Leveling is used to achieve a highly consistent surface on fields. The result is increased water efficiency, reduced costs and higher yields. Working with the Cereal Systems Initiatives for South Asia (CSISA), the innovative technique is now practiced on over 1.5 million hectares in South Asia. In 2014, results reported a 15-30% savings in irrigation water and six percent yield increase in rice, wheat and other crops compared to traditionally-leveled fields. When combined with raised bed planting, yields have been seen to increase as much as 16.6% with nearly 50% less irrigation water use and 132% higher water productivity compared to traditional practices.

In Bangladesh CGIAR is working to increase the nutritional productivity of homestead farming systems by optimizing combinations of fish, shrimp, rice and vegetables. Traditional ponds are common in Bangladesh homestead farms, but they seldom achieve high productivity. In 2014, by introducing improved fish and shrimp, combined with training we contributed to a 20% increase in production on 69,000 farms. Women-led participatory action research on small, shaded homestead ponds helped increase average fish production by more than 100% in a pilot study. The study has important implications for 4 million homestead ponds across Bangladesh.

Our approach needs to be integrative, not siloed. This is about systemic change and not about checking boxes.

Tjada McKenna

US Agency for International Development



Woman harvesting vegetables, Bangladesh. © WorldFish

Increasing impact through innovative policies and practices

To maximize agriculture's contribution to nutrition and livelihoods, we couple science and technology solutions with economic, social, and governance levers.

At a global level, our researchers regularly contribute to major policy frameworks, such as assisting with the design of the food security strategy for the G20, or contributing to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change where over 14% of papers cited in agriculture sections were produced by CGIAR.

At a national level, we use a wide range of strategies to support decision making and promote innovative practice. This year we published *The Climate Change and Drought Atlas for Jordan* which offers a set of 339 maps with a comprehensive characterization of recent and expected climate changes. In Kenya, we provided climate-related science to a reality show "Shamba Shape Up" reaching more than 9 million viewers. In Rwanda, we worked with top musicians to produce a music video and live shows for more than 30,000 people promoting exhibitions and sales of iron bean seeds. Our work on policy scales technical innovations for impact at local, national, regional and global levels - with results for people on the ground.

In India, the rapidly expanding use of solar irrigation pumps will reduce demand on central power

There is nothing, in terms of evidence, that suggests agriculture could not transform from being the big challenge to being the big solution.

Johan Rockström
Director, Stockholm Resilience Centre



Sukhdev Vishwakarma and his daughter Meenu, Haraya, India © IWMI/Prashanth Vishwanathan

generating capacity and cut greenhouse gas emissions. Without carefully designed programs, however, the pumps could threaten groundwater sustainability. To address this, CGIAR and partners recommended key policy reforms that enable farmers to sell back surplus solar power – a solar ‘cash crop’ that motivates farmers to use water efficiently and minimize the pumping of scarce water. We advocated for this approach through the media and presented proposed policy reforms to India’s finance ministers. The Indian government’s 2014 budget provided US\$ 67 million for a pilot solar pump promotion program. CGIAR scientists estimate that India can achieve its solar goal of 2 million solar irrigation pumps and put cash in farmers’ hands in the process.

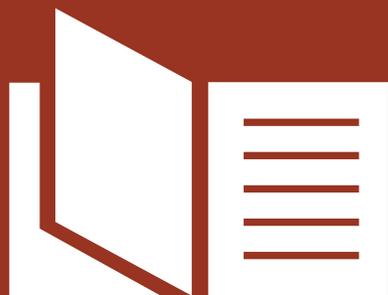
Many policy makers question the efficacy of social safety nets. We sought to answer this question through the evaluation of the large-scale Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in rural Ethiopia. Operating with an annual

budget of approximately US\$500 million, PSNP provides direct benefits to approximately one million participants and their households. A unique feature of the PSNP was its explicit link to interventions designed to increase agricultural productivity. Results suggest that it is possible to implement a large-scale social safety net with measurable impacts even in an environment with limited infrastructure and administrative resources. Importantly, the research also found that impacts were larger when transfers were combined with access to services designed to improve agricultural productivity.

EXTRAPOLATE is a tool for ranking policy alternatives. The tool allows us to identify stakeholders within a particular theme, such as a dairy sector, and assign them a livelihood status. The constraints that they face are identified and scored by relevance. Outcomes are identified as the effects of relaxing these constraints, and the impact of these outcomes on livelihood status can be estimated. Once the present situation is

described, policy or institutional interventions can then be introduced. Their effects are estimated in terms of their impacts on constraints resulting in certain outcomes. These influence the livelihood status of the stakeholder groups. The tool is used for identifying potential entry points, and exploring trade-offs for promoting sustainable intensification in mixed farming systems. The tool is an international public good and is available to all researchers.

In a striking example of the power of policy, CGIAR research led to a change in the legal definition of agroforestry in Peru to include associations of trees and crops as legitimate forms of agroforestry, allowing farmers to legally market timber from fallow plots. This new definition allowed 450,000 smallholders to sell timber legally, thereby increasing their income and eliminating risk of prosecution. The change affects the livelihoods of over two million people and a land area of over 4.5 million hectares of the Peruvian Amazon.



1676 ‘ISI’ PUBLICATIONS

CGIAR published 1676 Institute for Scientific Information publications in 2014. An Elsevier study of CGIAR publications found that the average download for an environmental science article was 2,037, ranking us 1st amongst comparator institutions.



OPERATIONS

Himachal Pradesh, India © CIAT/Neil Palmer

**STRENGTHENING CGIAR OPERATIONS TO
DELIVER BREAKTHROUGH RESEARCH THAT
IMPACTS MILLIONS OF FARMERS**

In 2014 CGIAR and its partners focused on important operational initiatives such as the development of a new Strategy and Results Framework, the Mid-Term Review of CGIAR reform, strengthening the role of independent scientific assessment and advice, and launching the inaugural CGIAR Development Dialogues. All of these activities involved wide engagement and collaboration among a range of CGIAR stakeholders.

Framing our future direction

Developing a new Strategy and Results Framework (SRF) was a top priority in 2014. In August, a CGIAR organized workshop brought together donors, researchers, outside experts and other CGIAR stakeholders to collaborate on the Results Framework (RF) component, marking the first time that donors collectively articulated priorities and expected outcomes. Intrinsic to the development of the full SRF, production of the RF included identification of intermediate development outcomes (IDOs), and indicators and targets to track progress and achievements.

To ensure that all partners had an opportunity to share perspectives and provide input on the draft SRF, CGIAR and the Global Forum on

Agricultural Research (GFAR) jointly launched a broad stakeholder consultation, which helped to refine and finalize this foundation document. In addition, Switzerland hosted a CGIAR-organized workshop, which gave donors and CGIAR experts an opportunity to discuss and forge consensus on critical issues, including the process for defining indicators and targets, principles of accountability, and CGIAR priorities.

To align the new SRF with fundraising, the Fund Office led a coordinated effort to craft its first system-wide Resource Mobilization (RM) Strategy. The effort included exploration of innovative financing and private sector product development partnership models to attract new funds and non-traditional investors.

Assessment and advice for bigger and better impact

In addition to expert input on the draft SRF, the ISPC advised on the CRP portfolio, extension proposals and implementation plan for Open Access and Data Management. In September, a workshop was jointly organized with Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) to inform the second round of CRP proposals in terms of delivering improved nutrition outcomes. The ISPC, which welcomed a new chair (Margaret Gill) and two new members in 2014, also published reports on Biotechnology Research in CGIAR and on Data, Metrics and Monitoring, which makes recommendations to address key issues and challenges and ensure that metrics adopted are relevant across disciplines.

OUR SRF IS AMBITIOUS: BY 2030, THE ACTION OF CGIAR AND ITS PARTNERS WILL RESULT IN 150 MILLION FEWER HUNGRY PEOPLE, 100 MILLION FEWER POOR PEOPLE – AT LEAST 50% OF WHOM ARE WOMEN, AND 190 MILLION HA LESS DEGRADED LAND

The ISPC supported the ‘Strengthening Impact Assessment in the CGIAR’ (SIAC) initiative, particularly in terms of collecting diffusion data for assessing the impacts of CGIAR research, and ISPC’s Standing Panel on Impact Assessment issued briefs on improved maize varieties in Ethiopia, legume research, bean research in Rwanda and Uganda. In addition, ISPC launched studies on spatial development initiatives and research for development partnerships and issued briefs related to the 2013 Science Forum, which focused on nutrition.

In 2014, the Independent Evaluation Arrangement (IEA) finalized the evaluation of the CGIAR Research Program (CRP) on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry as well as a review of the Generation Challenge Program. IEA initiated the evaluation of nine CRPs, while providing support and guidance for five CRP commissioned evaluations. The CRP evaluations focus on quality of science, effectiveness, relevance and impact as well as research management and program governance. In addition, the IEA finalized a review of CRP governance and management, which assessed current practices, identified challenges, shared lessons to improve delivery of research and capacity development and offered recommendations to support good governance and effective management. The Internal Audit Unit, a shared service among CGIAR Centers, initiated reviews of the CRPs with focus on internal control guidelines and practices for improving these practices across the CRPs.

All of the assessment activities will inform the development of the new research portfolio and enhance the relevance and effectiveness of agriculture research for development.

Mid-Term Review

Also high on the agenda last year was a mid-term review (MTR) of the progress of CGIAR reforms to ensure that we are well equipped to tackle global development challenges. Led by former UK Chief Science Advisor Sir John Beddington, an independent panel – whose eminent members represented a broad range of expertise and experience – began its work in January 2014. The MTR Panel made informed, evidence-based recommendations to improve CGIAR’s research and operations, from how we govern efficiently and effectively, how we partner and prioritize, to how we secure more resources, with the ultimate goal of delivering concrete, large-scale and lasting benefits for the poor.

After extensive review of information, dozens of interviews, a stakeholder survey and background studies and reports, the Panel issued its final report for discussion at the Third CGIAR Funders Forum and decision at the 12th Fund Council meeting – both organized by the Fund Office and held in Brussels in early November. Fund Council members accepted eight of the Panel’s nine recommendations and agreed to: develop a clear Vision and Mission; prioritize for maximum impact with least cost; ensure that the SRF meets donor needs and prioritizes outcomes;

optimize the strength of partners; scale up partnerships to tackle significant challenges; scale up financing; optimize political impact; and optimize knowledge impact and strengthen the independent science council.

With regard to the Panel’s recommendation to establish a single governance structure and board, the Fund Council commissioned an Options Team to conduct an analysis, propose specific governance options and present the strengths and weaknesses and broader implications of each to the Fund Council for a decision at its spring 2015 meeting.

Open Access to spur innovation and impact

Recognizing the need to make CGIAR’s data and other research outputs – all global public goods – easily discoverable, accessible, interoperable and reusable, CGIAR took steps to operationalize its Open Access and Data Management Policy, first adopted at the end of 2013. Several CRPs have made progress towards making data and publications open, with platforms to ensure that content spanning disciplines, scales, and geographies – from genetic and genomic outputs to field trial, remote sensing and geo-informatics – are publicly available.

Investing in people

CGIAR is committed to improving gender equity and diversity throughout its research portfolio and among its staff and Center

Boards, with women making up 38% of the latter. A comprehensive strategy for improving diversity and inclusion in the workplace was developed alongside a reporting system. An Electronic Platform and Network to increase research efficiencies among gender experts was established as part of the Gender Research Action Plan, in addition to a postdoctoral fellowship program.

New headquarters

On June 2, more than 200 ministers, ambassadors, international organization leaders and other guests gathered in Montpellier to mark the inauguration of the new Consortium Headquarters, funded by France's Languedoc-Roussillon region. The CGIAR Consortium Headquarters Agreement came into force a few weeks later, following ratification by the French Parliament.

Global influence and engagement

A number of major global events led by CGIAR served to inform and further our mission. In September, the launch of the Global Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture (of which CGIAR is a founding and steering committee member) initiated a worldwide effort to protect 500 million farmers from climate change while increasing agricultural productivity and reducing carbon emissions. Building on three years of preparatory work by CGIAR, FAO, the World Bank and national partners, the Alliance – with almost 80 members from diverse sectors – provides a critical platform to improve the reach

and impact of CGIAR's work on climate-smart agriculture research.

CGIAR convened its inaugural event 'The CGIAR Development Dialogues' in New York to coincide with meetings of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Climate Summit. The event focused international attention on the vital role of agricultural and ecosystems research – including livestock, fisheries and agroforestry – in addressing complex global challenges and achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Dialogues, an unprecedented example of CGIAR-wide cooperation, demonstrated the breadth and influence of CGIAR's research by exploring four key themes through keynote speeches, interactive sessions and informal networking: i) prosperous, food secure and resilient livelihoods; ii) healthier, innovative and inclusive communities; iii) new partnerships for development impact; and iv) climate change-resilient agro-ecosystems. The Dialogues reached global audiences through leveraging the communications powerhouse of its 15 Centers and 16 Research Programs; this included an extensive on-line media campaign, and live webcasts.

As a prelude to the day, approximately 50 donors, potential investors, and CGIAR stakeholders attended an "Investing for Impact" session featuring discussions on strategic, complex partnerships to translate research into real results, and innovative financing mechanisms.



3,157,412 PEOPLE
REACHED ON TWITTER



104,570 VISITS TO
DIALOGUES.CGIAR.ORG

FIFTY
MEDIA
HITS

53 BLOG POSTS | **27** 'TALKING SCIENCE'
11 'LIVING DATA' | **291** COMMENTS



OUR DONORS

Beora, a small farming community in Rupandehi District, Nepal © CIAT/Neil Palmer

**WE THANK OUR DONORS FOR SUPPORTING CGIAR'S
WORK TO ACHIEVE A WORLD FREE OF POVERTY,
HUNGER AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

Sustained commitment to agricultural research ensures that CGIAR and its partners are able to generate the scientific advances and innovations needed to tackle the complex challenges faced by poor rural communities across the developing world. Significant, stable and predictable funding is vital for supporting the long-term research programs that produce new technologies and knowledge. Thanks to the dedication and contributions of our valued investors, CGIAR continues to develop and deliver life-saving solutions for the benefit of small-scale farmers and other resource-poor smallholders. We are extremely grateful to all of our funders who make this work possible.

Donors contributing to the CGIAR Fund in 2014

Australia	Finland	Luxembourg	Sweden
Austria	France	Morocco	Switzerland
Bangladesh	India	Netherlands	Thailand
Belgium	International Fund for Agricultural Development	New Zealand	Turkey
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation		Norway	United Kingdom
Canada	Iran	Portugal	United States of America
China	Ireland	Russia	World Bank
Denmark	Japan	South Africa	
European Commission	Korea	Sudan	



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

A legally protected "ancient tree", Red Earth Township, Dongquan County, Yunnan Province, China © CIFOR/Louis Putzel

CGIAR CONTINUES TO SECURE GREATER LEVELS OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT ITS RESEARCH-FOR-DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2014

The 2014 financial outcomes discussed in the section, “Financial Summaries of the CGIAR System, Centers and Research Programs”, are an aggregation of the audited financial statements of the 15 CGIAR Centers. The statements were prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Hence, the revenues reported here are only the earned portion of funding based on revenue recognition, which, in the CGIAR context, means money spent. The CGIAR Fund, however, reports contributions based on cash receipts and disbursements, as the Fund is a channel for contributions, not an implementing agent (see “Financial Summary of the CGIAR Fund”). Therefore, some funding tables will not match the CGIAR Fund data reported in Tables 4 and 5 and in Annexes 1 and 2.

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES OF THE CGIAR SYSTEM, CENTERS AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

CGIAR continues to make steady progress in securing greater levels of financial resources to support its research-for-development agenda. In 2014, CGIAR system revenue, including \$23 million in Center-generated income, amounted to \$1.08 billion, an increase of \$73 million, or 7% over 2013 revenue. Expenditure was \$1.067 billion, an increase of \$83 million, or 8% more than in 2013. The net result was a surplus of \$13 million, as shown in Table 1, which includes data on bilateral funding as well as CGIAR’s multi-donor trust fund. Donors to the CGIAR Fund may designate their contributions to one or more of three funding Windows. Harmonized funding is channeled through Windows 1 and 2, with donors designating their contributions to specific CGIAR Research Programs via the latter. Donors can allocate funding to particular CGIAR Centers through Window 3.

TABLE 1: CGIAR REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN 2014 AND 2013 (\$ MILLION)¹

	2014			2013		
	TOTAL	CRPS	NON-CRPS	TOTAL	CRPS	NON-CRPS
REVENUE						
CGIAR FUND WINDOWS 1&2	382	362	20	343	324	19
CGIAR FUND WINDOW 3	238	182	56	140	115	25
	620	544	76	483	439	44
BILATERAL	437	338	99	503	362	141
SUB-TOTAL FUNDING	1,057	882	175	986	801	185
CENTER OWN INCOME	23	5	18	21	5	16
TOTAL REVENUE	1,080	887	193	1,007	806	201
EXPENDITURE						
CRPS	887			806		
OTHER PROGRAMS	160			161		
SYSTEM ENTITIES AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES	20			17		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,067			984		
NET RESULT	13			23		

¹ Table 1 is a summary of all revenues and expenses in the CGIAR, and includes figures for system offices, special initiatives and other partner programs, which are not part of the Centers’ financial summaries.

REVENUE

From 2011 to 2014, the Fund's share of total CGIAR revenue grew from 28% to 57%, highlighting growing donor interest in a multilateral approach to funding and the increasing importance of the Fund to overall income growth. Significantly, during that time period, harmonized funding more than doubled, climbing from \$187 million to \$382 million, which accounted for 35% of CGIAR revenue in 2014 (see Windows 1 and 2 of the Fund in Figure 1).

From 2013 to 2014, contributions to the Fund, which increased by \$137 million, or 28%, also helped drive CGIAR's total revenue growth, which increased by \$73 million. There was a corresponding decline of \$64 million in bilateral revenue and an increase of \$98 million in Window 3 contributions from 2013 to 2014, part of a continuing pattern of migration of funding from bilateral sources into the CGIAR Fund.

EXPENDITURE

In 2014, total CGIAR expenditures reached \$1,067 million, an increase of \$83 million, or 8%, over 2013 levels (see Table 1). In keeping with past trends, the majority of CGIAR resources (52%) was spent in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014, as shown in Figure 2. In terms of cost category (see Figure 3), personnel costs accounted for 39% of total expenditures in 2014, while spending on supplies and services, collaboration and partnerships, and travel accounted for 30%, 20%, and 7%, respectively, of the overall budget, which was consistent with 2013 spending patterns. In addition, depreciation decreased from 6% in 2013 to only 4% of total expenditures in 2014.

FIGURE 1. SOURCES OF REVENUE (\$ MILLION)

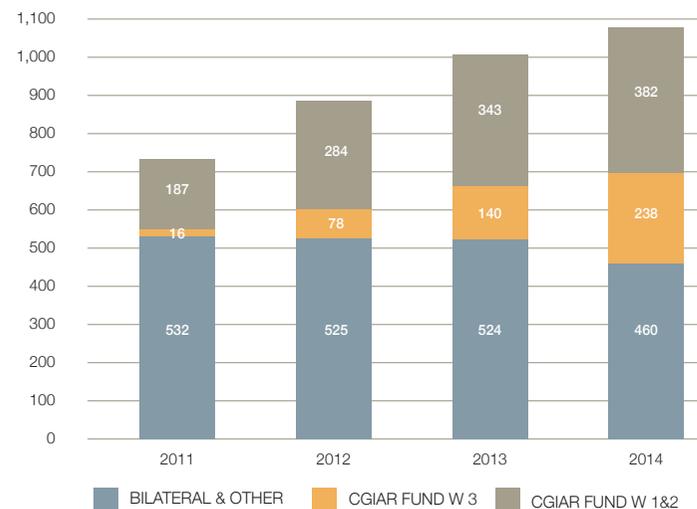


FIGURE 2. EXPENDITURE BY REGION

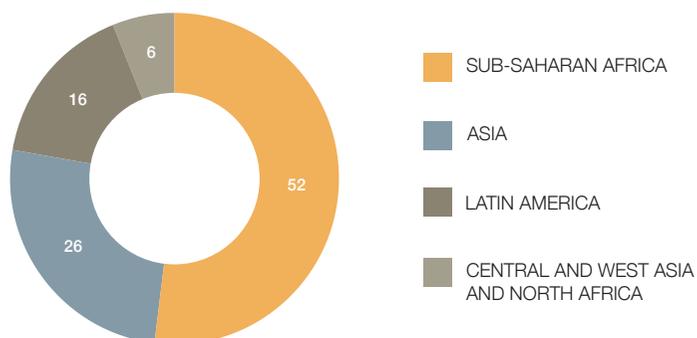
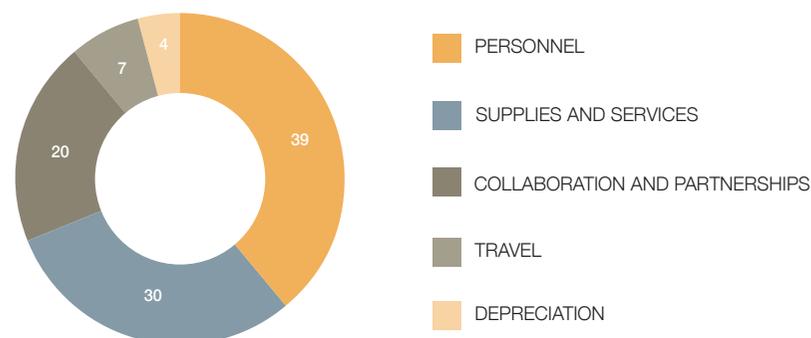


FIGURE 3. EXPENDITURE BY COST CATEGORY



CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAMS (CRPS): FINANCIAL SUMMARY

In 2014, CRP funding and expenditure totaled \$887 million – or 83% of total CGIAR expenditure for the year – an increase of 10% relative to 2013. The \$887 million includes \$5 million of Centers' own funds, which were used to fill a gap between expenditure and CRP funding of \$882 million. As shown in Table 2, Windows 1 and 2 combined, at \$362 million, accounted for 42% of CRP funding (consistent with 41% in 2013), while Window 3, at \$182 million, experienced the most growth, increasing from 13% of funding in 2013 to 21% in 2014. In contrast, the proportion of bilateral funding to total CRP funding dropped from 45% in 2013 to 38% in 2014.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF CRP FUNDING IN 2014 (\$ MILLION)

		FROM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL CENTERS					% OF INDIVIDUAL CRP FUNDING			TOTAL
		WINDOWS 1 & 2	WINDOW 3	BILATERAL	OWN FUNDS	TOTAL	WINDOWS 1 & 2	WINDOW 3	BILATERAL	(% OF TOTAL)
CRP 1.1	DRYLAND SYSTEMS	18	10	15	0.6	44	41%	23%	35%	5%
CRP 1.2	HUMIDTROPICS	15	11	8	0.5	34	43%	33%	23%	4%
CRP 1.3	AQUATIC AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS	15	6	10	0.0	31	49%	19%	33%	4%
CRP 2	POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS	25	20	42	1.4	88	28%	23%	47%	10%
CRP 3.1	WHEAT	17	8	14	0.0	39	45%	20%	35%	4%
CRP 3.2	MAIZE	19	13	28	0.0	60	32%	22%	46%	7%
CRP 3.3	RICE (GRISP)	35	24	35	0.0	94	37%	25%	37%	11%
CRP 3.4	ROOTS, TUBERS AND BANANAS	31	20	24	0.3	75	41%	27%	31%	9%
CRP 3.5	GRAIN LEGUMES	16	13	16	0.1	46	36%	29%	35%	5%
CRP 3.6	DRYLAND CEREALS	9	6	7	0.0	21	40%	26%	34%	2%
CRP 3.7	LIVESTOCK AND FISH	15	7	9	0.0	32	48%	22%	30%	4%
CRP 4	AGRICULTURE FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH	27	21	45	0.3	93	29%	22%	49%	10%
CRP 5	WATER, LAND AND ECOSYSTEMS	25	4	26	0.8	55	45%	6%	47%	6%
CRP 6	FORESTS, TREES AND AGROFORESTRY	30	12	36	0.9	79	38%	16%	45%	9%
CRP 7	CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	45	6	17	0.0	69	65%	9%	25%	8%
	GENEBANKS	19		5	0.5	25	78%	0%	20%	3%
	TOTAL	362	182	338	5	887	42%	21%	38%	100%

CGIAR CENTERS: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

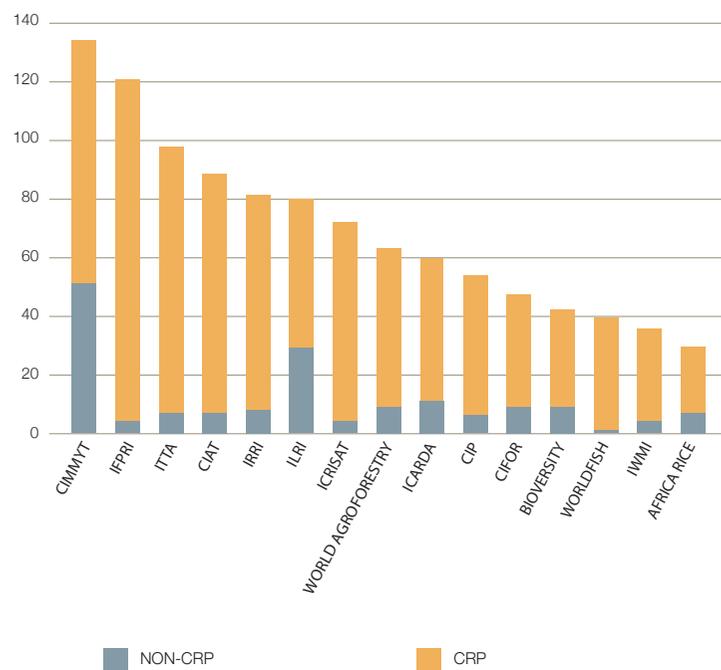
As shown in Table 3, CGIAR Centers exhibited wide variability in financial results in 2014, leading to a net accumulated surplus of \$13 million. Three Centers (CIFOR, ICARDA and IRRI) finished the year with a deficit; one Center, AfricaRice, had a balanced budget; and the remaining eleven Centers generated surpluses from other income and/or unrestricted grants and recovery of indirect costs.

TABLE 3: 2014 CENTER REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS (\$ MILLION)

CENTER	REVENUE				EXPENDITURE			SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)
	CRP	NON-CRP	OTHER	TOTAL	CRP	NON-CRP	TOTAL	
AFRICARICE	22.4	5.9	0.7	29.0	22.4	6.6	29.0	0.0
BIOVERSITY	33.0	7.7	1.8	42.4	36.1	6.1	42.2	0.2
CIAT	81.4	4.8	2.2	88.5	81.9	2.7	84.7	3.8
CIFOR	38.3	8.4	0.4	47.1	38.9	10.4	49.3	(2.2)
CIMMYT	83.0	49.8	1.3	134.1	83.0	47.3	130.2	3.8
CIP	48.3	5.6	0.5	54.3	48.3	4.2	52.5	1.8
ICARDA	48.5	10.6	0.6	59.7	48.5	13.1	61.5	(1.8)
ICRISAT	68.0	1.6	2.1	71.8	68.0	1.6	69.6	2.1
IFPRI	116.7	3.6	0.2	120.5	116.5	2.7	119.2	1.3
IITA	90.7	6.4	0.8	97.9	90.7	5.9	96.6	1.3
ILRI	50.9	20.8	8.3	79.9	51.2	27.8	79.0	0.9
IRRI	73.0	6.3	1.3	80.6	73.0	8.7	81.7	(1.1)
IWMI	31.8	3.2	0.9	35.9	31.8	3.3	35.1	0.9
WORLD AGROFORESTRY	53.9	7.9	1.2	63.0	54.5	7.6	62.0	1.0
WORLDFISH	38.5	1.0	0.4	40.0	38.5	0.7	39.2	0.8
SUBTOTAL	878.4	143.7	22.6	1,044.7	883.3	148.5	1,031.8	13.0
OTHER PROGRAM PARTNERS	3.4	11.3		14.7	3.4	11.3	14.7	0.0
TOTAL	881.7	155.0	22.6	1,059.4	886.7	159.8	1,046.5	13.0
SYSTEM ENTITIES AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES		20.1		20.1		20.1	20.1	0.0
TOTAL	882	175	23	1,080	887	180	1,067	13

Figure 4 sets out Center revenue by source of funding. The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) has by far the most non-CRP revenue, due mainly to realigning bilateral projects to non-CRP activities, while the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) has significant non-CRP revenue, largely from hosting of the BecA-ILRI Hub at its research campus in Nairobi in collaboration with Biosciences eastern and central Africa.

FIGURE 4: CENTER REVENUE BY CRP AND NON-CRP (\$ MILLION)



“No dialogue can be more important than how to feed our world in the face of climate change. There is no doubt that investment in agricultural research has one of the greatest returns.”

Akinwumi Adesina
President, African Development Bank

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF THE CGIAR FUND

Table 4 shows Fund contributions by Window for four years, beginning with the Fund’s first year of operation in 2011. In 2014, total contributions were \$555 million, which is \$97 million, or 15%, less than in 2013, due mainly to one-time contributions made in 2013 that were not repeated in 2014. Windows 1 and 2 combined accounted for 54% of total Fund contributions in 2014.

TABLE 4: FUND CONTRIBUTIONS (\$ MILLION)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
WINDOW 1	254	185	217	189
WINDOW 2	71	132	136	111
WINDOW 3	60	197	299	255
TOTAL	385	514	652	555

STATUS OF THE CGIAR FUND

Table 5 shows Fund receipts, disbursements and balances, as of December 31, 2014. Of the \$875 million that was made available during the year, \$811 million was disbursed. This left a balance of \$64 million in the Fund at the end of 2014. Of that, \$32 million was in Windows 1-2, \$22 million was in Window 3, and \$10 million was provisional (i.e., the donor had not yet decided on the final allocation of funds). Of the \$811 million, \$469.8 million was from Windows 1 and 2, \$120.3 million of which related to 2013 activities that had been pre-financed by Centers, while the remainder was used to fund 2014 CRP activities, system costs and special initiatives.

TABLE 5: STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND FUND BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 (\$ MILLION)

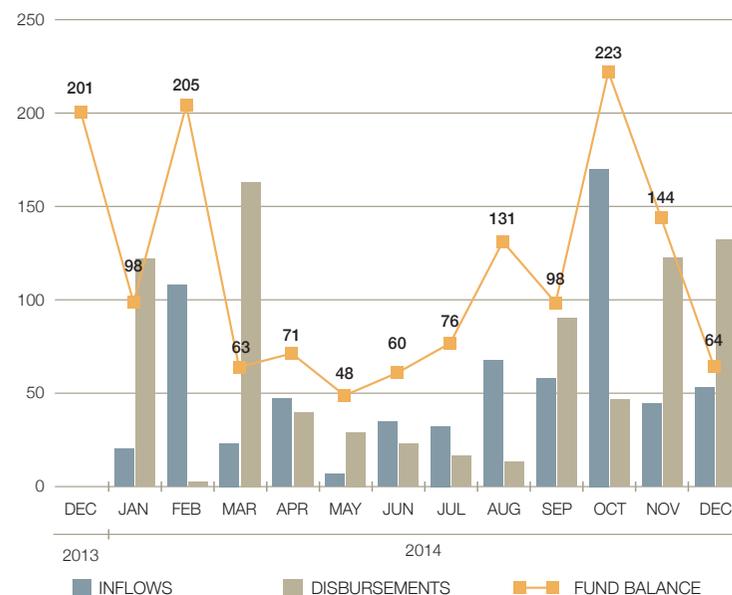
	WINDOW 1	WINDOW 2	WINDOW 3	PROVISIONAL	TOTAL
BALANCE B/F FROM 2013	124.0	32.3	36.7	8.1	201.1
RECEIPTS					
PRIOR YEARS' CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2014	1.5	38.2	74.8	8.5	123.0
2014 CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2014 ¹	189.1	110.5	242.2	8.7	550.5
TOTAL AVAILABLE IN 2014	314.6	181.0	353.7	25.3	874.6
TRANSFERS					
COST SHARING PERCENTAGE	9.60	(3.0)	(6.6)		0.0
TRANSFER FROM PROVISIONAL			15.6	(15.6)	0.0
LESS: DISBURSEMENTS	(291.9)	(177.8)	(341.1)	0.0	(810.8)
FUND BALANCE	32	0	22	10	64
CONTRIBUTIONS IN PROCESS¹					
		0.1	3.8		3.9

¹ see Annex 1

CGIAR FUND INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS

Figure 5 shows the monthly cash flow and Fund balance throughout 2014. By the end of the year, nearly all (99%) of the Fund contributions were received, a significant “first” on the part of donors. In addition, contributions to Windows 1 and 2 were collected in full, enabling – also for the first time – the disbursement of the balance of the entire CRP budget requirements before the end of 2014. This was made possible in large part thanks to the multiyear contribution agreements of a number of donors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, IFAD, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The multi-annual commitments shortened the processing time required to get contributions into the Fund, thereby facilitating the more timely disbursement of funds to support CGIAR’s critical research agenda.

FIGURE 5: BALANCE IN THE CGIAR FUND IN 2014 (\$ MILLION)



ANNEX 1

CGIAR FUND 2014 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (\$ MILLION)

RECEIPTS	WINDOW 1	WINDOW 2 ¹	WINDOW 3	PROVISIONAL	TOTAL CGIAR FUND
AUSTRALIA	5.1	11.8	14.2		31.1
AUSTRIA			1.8		1.8
BANGLADESH			0.1		0.1
BELGIUM		7.9	2.0		9.9
BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION	0.5		73.5		74.0
CANADA	12.7	2.7			15.4
CHINA		0.2	2.9		3.0
DENMARK	6.4				6.4
EUROPEAN COMMISSION			6.7		6.7
FINLAND	1.3	1.3	1.3		3.8
FRANCE	1.5				1.5
IFAD			4.1		4.1
INDIA	0.8		5.3		6.0
IRELAND		2.7	3.0		5.7
JAPAN	0.1	0.1	6.0		6.1
KOREA	0.3				0.3
LUXEMBOURG	0.3		0.4		0.7
MOROCCO			0.5		0.5
NETHERLANDS	11.4	30.0			41.4
NEW ZEALAND	2.2	4.3			6.5
NORWAY	18.2				18.2
PORTUGAL			0.5		0.5
RUSSIA		0.5			0.5
SOUTH AFRICA		0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9
SWEDEN	21.9				21.9
SWITZERLAND	6.0	10.9			16.9
THAILAND			0.1		0.1
TURKEY			0.5		0.5
UNITED KINGDOM	53.1	7.8	26.3		87.3
USA	0.8	30.2	92.9	8.2	132.1
WORLD BANK	47.0				47.0
SUB-TOTAL 2014 RECEIPTS	189	111	242	9	551
CONTRIBUTIONS IN PROCESS²					
IRAN			0.5		0.5
MOROCCO			1.0		1.0
NETHERLANDS			1.9		1.9
SUDAN		0.1	0.4		0.5
SUB-TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN PROCESS	-	0	4	-	4
TOTAL 2014 CONTRIBUTIONS	189	111	246	9	555

¹ see Annex 2

² Contributions which are supported by signed contribution agreement but the money was not yet received by Dec 31, 2014

ANNEX 2

CGIAR FUND 2014 WINDOW 2 CONTRIBUTIONS BY CRP (\$ MILLION)

DONORS	TOTAL	CRP 1.1	CRP 1.2	CRP 1.3	CRP 2	CRP 3.1	CRP 3.2	CRP 3.3	CRP 3.4	CRP 3.5	CRP 3.6	CRP 3.7	CRP 4	CRP 5	CRP 6	CRP 7	
		DRYLAND SYSTEMS	HUMID TROPICS	AQUATIC AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS	POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS & MARKETS	WHEAT	MAIZE	GRISP	ROOTS, TUBERS & BANANAS	GRAIN LEGUMES	DRYLANDS CEREALS	LIVESTOCK & FISH	AGRI-CULTURE FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH	WATER, LAND & ECO-SYSTEMS	FORESTS, TREES & AGRO-FORESTRY	CLIMATE CHANGE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	GENEBANKS
2013 CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2014																	
BELGIUM	7.7	1.91	1.91						1.91						1.91		
USA	30.5			1.00	1.50	4.50	1.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	1.50				
SUB-TOTAL	38.2	1.91	1.91	1.00	1.50	4.50	1.50	4.50	6.91	5.00	2.00	4.00	1.50	-	1.91	-	-
2014 CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED																	
AUSTRALIA	11.8	0.79	0.39	0.39	1.18	1.18	0.79	0.79	0.39	1.18	0.39	0.79	1.18	1.18	0.79	0.39	
BELGIUM	7.9	1.97	1.97						1.97						1.97		
CANADA	2.7					2.75											
CHINA	0.2					0.08	0.02	0.05									
FINLAND	1.3											0.63			0.63		
IRELAND	2.7												1.35			1.35	
JAPAN	0.1							0.10								0.03	
NETHERLANDS	30.0	2.80			6.40				4.30			4.30	4.30	2.90	2.90	2.10	
NEW ZEALAND	4.3			1.72								1.72				0.86	
RUSSIA	0.5													0.52			
SOUTH AFRICA	0.1						0.06										
SWITZERLAND	10.9	1.09	2.19	1.09	0.82				1.64				0.55	1.09	0.82	1.64	
UNITED KINGDOM	7.8															7.84	
USAID	30.2			1.00	1.50	4.50	1.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	1.20				
SUB-TOTAL	110.5	6.65	4.55	4.21	9.90	8.51	2.37	5.44	13.30	6.18	2.39	11.44	9.10	5.17	6.29	13.36	1.67
CONFIRMED IN PROCESS																	
SUDAN	0.1	0.10															
SUB-TOTAL	0.1	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	148.8	8.7	6.5	5.2	11.4	13.0	3.9	9.9	20.2	11.2	4.4	15.4	10.6	5.2	8.2	13.4	1.7

ANNEX 3

CGIAR DONORS 2014 CONTRIBUTIONS (\$ MILLION)

In response to donors' request for a report that shows both Fund and bilateral contributions by donor, the table in Annex 3 was prepared, but with the understanding that these funding numbers are not comparative nor additive. The report was prepared and a "total" column was added for illustration purposes only and not for financial analysis, as generally accepted accounting principles do not allow combining reports based on two different accounting methods of revenue recognition (i.e., cash and accrual), as is the case here.

	CGIAR FUND			BILATERAL BASED ON SPENDING	TOTAL
	WINDOW 1 BASED ON CASH RECEIPTS	WINDOW 2	WINDOW 3		
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK				22.11	22.11
ARAB FUND				2.67	2.67
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK				0.73	0.73
AUSTRALIA	5.06	11.81	14.23	15.61	46.71
AUSTRIA			1.80	1.07	2.87
BANGLADESH			0.10		0.10
BELGIUM		7.88	1.97	1.73	11.58
BMGF	0.50		73.47	33.63	107.60
CANADA	12.66	2.75		12.38	27.79
CHINA		0.15	2.85	2.27	5.27
COLOMBIA ¹				4.22	4.22
DENMARK	6.36			0.79	7.15
EGYPT				0.44	0.44
EUROPEAN COMMISSION			6.67	14.58	21.25
FAO				4.25	4.25
FINLAND	1.27	1.27	1.27	7.64	11.45
FORD FOUNDATION				0.63	0.63
FRANCE	1.48			1.17	2.65
GERMANY				18.26	18.26
GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL				0.43	0.43
IDRC				1.72	1.72
IFAD			4.05	8.21	12.26
INDIA ¹	0.75		5.29	7.14	13.18
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK				0.79	0.79
IRAN			0.50	0.13	0.63
IRELAND		2.70	2.97	6.57	12.24
ITALY ¹				1.69	1.69
JAPAN	0.05	0.13	5.95	4.11	10.24
KELLOG FOUNDATION				0.04	0.04

KENYA ¹				0.23	0.23
KOREA	0.31			2.00	2.31
LIBYA				2.35	2.35
LUXEMBOURG	0.30	0.38			0.68
MEXICO ¹				21.09	21.09
MOROCCO			1.50	0.20	1.70
NETHERLANDS	11.40	30.00	1.92	4.82	48.14
NEW ZEALAND	2.15	4.30			6.45
NIGERIA ¹				5.87	5.87
NORWAY	18.16			5.77	23.93
OPEC FUND				0.84	0.84
PERU ¹				0.62	0.62
PHILIPPINES ¹				2.56	2.56
PORTUGAL		0.52		0.18	0.70
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION				1.11	1.11
RUSSIA		0.52			0.52
SOUTH AFRICA		0.06	0.80	0.05	0.91
SPAIN				0.01	0.01
SUDAN		0.10	0.40		0.50
SWEDEN	21.86			12.06	33.92
SWITZERLAND	6.01	10.93		9.98	26.92
SYNGENTA				4.14	4.14
SYRIA ¹				0.92	0.92
THAILAND		0.10			0.10
TURKEY		0.50		0.02	0.52
UGANDA				0.70	0.70
UK	53.08	7.84	26.34	5.18	92.44
UNDP/UN/UNEP				2.70	2.70
USA ¹	0.75	30.20	101.10	38.26	170.31
WORLD BANK	47.00			1.53	48.53
OTHERS				138.55	138.55
TOTAL	189.2	110.6	254.7	436.8	991.2

¹ Host of a CGIAR Center



ABOUT US

Two women collect leafy vegetables in Khulna, Bangladesh © IFPRI/Farha Khan

WORKING TOGETHER TO ADVANCE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR A FOOD-SECURE FUTURE

CGIAR CONSORTIUM

The CGIAR Consortium advances international agricultural research for a food-secure future. It is made up of the Consortium Board, the Consortium Office, and 15 member Research Centers. The Consortium works closely with The CGIAR Fund with particular focus on the allocation of funding for CGIAR Research Programs and Research Centers, and members of the CGIAR Consortium. The Consortium brings together thousands of scientists for multidisciplinary research on challenges facing the world's most vulnerable farmers. It links farmers and national agricultural research and innovation systems with the network of Research Centers, members of the CGIAR Consortium and its many partners. As part of its mandate to create a food-secure future the Consortium holds genetic resources for agriculture in trust for current and future generations.

Chief Executive Officer, CGIAR Consortium

Frank Rijsberman

CGIAR Consortium Board

The Consortium Board leads the CGIAR Consortium, providing strategic guidance and setting policies. It is responsible for the attainment of the CGIAR Consortium's purpose. The Consortium Board membership* is comprised of 10 persons: 9 external independent members and a voting ex-officio member who is the Chief Executive Officer of the CGIAR Consortium.

Chair

Carlos Pérez del Castillo

Vice Chair

Lynn Haight

* The membership of the Consortium Board stated here is as at 31 December 2014. Lynn Haight assumed the role of Consortium Board Chair on 1 January 2015.

Members

Mohamed Ait-Kadi
Ganesan Balachander
Marion Guillou
Martin Kropff
Klaus Leisinger
Agnes Mwang'ombe
Paul Zuckerman

Ex officio member

Frank Rijsberman, Chief Executive Officer

Observers

Jimmy Smith, Director General, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
Carmen Thönnissen, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Jonathan Wadsworth, Fund Council Executive Secretary

CGIAR Consortium Office

The CGIAR Consortium Office was established in Montpellier, France, in March 2011, as the Consortium Headquarters, to assist the Consortium Board in carrying out its responsibilities. The Office works to globally position CGIAR, advocate for international agricultural research, and mobilize resources. In close cooperation with CGIAR's 15 member Research Centers, its donors and partners, the Office manages the development and implementation of the CGIAR Strategy and Results Framework, overseeing CGIAR's 16 large-scale Research Programs. The Office is in constant liaison with all 31 CGIAR entities to best promote, support and enable their work, and that of CGIAR as a whole.

CGIAR FUND

The CGIAR Fund is the largest public vehicle for financing the agricultural research needed to meet the food security challenges of the 21st century. Established in 2010, the multi-donor trust fund finances research carried out by the 15 CGIAR Centers in collaboration with hundreds of partners worldwide through CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs). The Fund aims to provide reliable and predictable multi-year funding to enable research planning over the long term, resource allocation based on agreed priorities and the timely disbursement of funds. The CGIAR Fund is governed by the Fund Council.

CGIAR Fund Council

The CGIAR Fund Council*, a representative body of Fund donors and other stakeholders, is the decision-making body of the CGIAR Fund. It sets priorities for the use of resources from the Fund and, in consultation with the Consortium, sets criteria, standards and processes for funding CRPs. The Fund Council also has responsibilities for governance, monitoring and evaluation, such as such as appointing the Independent Science and Partnership Council and authorizing a schedule of independent evaluations of CRPs and CGIAR institutional elements. The Chair leads the conduct of the Fund Council's business and meetings.

Chair of the CGIAR Fund Council

Rachel Kyte

Executive Secretary of the CGIAR Fund Council

Jonathan Wadsworth

* The membership of the Fund Council stated here is as at 31 December 2014

CGIAR Fund Council Members

Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions

Australia

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Canada

China

European Commission

Fiji

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Global Forum on Agricultural Research

India

International Development Research Centre

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Iran

Ireland

Japan

Mexico

Netherlands

Nigeria

Norway

Russia

South Africa

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom

United States of America

World Bank

Observers

Carlos Pérez del Castillo, Chair, CGIAR Consortium Board

Frank Rijsberman, CEO, CGIAR Consortium

Margaret Gill, Chair, ISPC

Rachel Bedouin, Head, IEA

CGIAR Fund Office

The Fund Office supports the Fund Council and its Chair in the conduct of its business and meetings, including liaison with CGIAR system entities. In acting as a liaison to the Trustee, the Consortium, the ISPC and the IEA, the Fund Office assists the Fund Council in maintaining its business relations and dialogue with CGIAR system entities on day-to-day operational matters, and collaborates with the World Bank Trustee. The Fund Office manages Fund contributions and relations with Fund donors, analyzes the Fund's status and the Consortium's compliance with performance agreements, and supports the Fund Council's resource mobilization efforts, including by raising prospective investors' awareness of the value of investing in CGIAR. The Fund Office, hosted by the World Bank, organizes the Funders Forum and supports its Chair.

Head

Jonathan Wadsworth

CGIAR Fund Trustee

The World Bank serves as Trustee of the CGIAR Fund and in this role has the following functions: It holds in trust the funds transferred by Fund donors under Trust Fund administration agreements. It serves as an agent of the Fund Council for disbursing Fund resources based on instructions from the Fund Council and through fund transfer agreements between the World Bank and the CGIAR Consortium. And it provides regular reports on its Trustee activities to the Fund Council, Fund donors and the Consortium.

Trustee

Pamela Crivelli

RESEARCH CENTERS

The 15 CGIAR Research Centers and their partners generate and disseminate knowledge, technologies, and policies for agricultural and rural development.



The Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice) is a pan-African organization dedicated to reducing poverty, hunger and under-nutrition, ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and developing capacity in Africa through rice research, development and partnership activities.

www.AfricaRice.org



Bioversity International delivers scientific evidence, management practices and policy options to use and safeguard agricultural and tree biodiversity to attain sustainable global food and nutrition security.

www.bioversityinternational.org



The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) develops new technologies and knowledge that help make agriculture more eco-efficient – that is, competitive and profitable as well as sustainable and resilient.

www.ciat.cgiar.org



The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) is a non-profit, scientific facility that conducts research to inform policy and decision making on the use and management of forests and landscapes around the world.

www.cifor.org



The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) is the global leader on publicly-funded maize and wheat research. CIMMYT works to sustainably increase the productivity of maize and wheat cropping systems, thus improving global food security and reducing poverty.

www.cimmyt.org



The International Potato Center (CIP) aims at achieving food security, well-being and gender equity for poor populations in the developing world through research and innovation in science, technology and capacity strengthening.

www.cipotato.org



The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is a global agricultural research organization working with countries in the world's dry and marginal areas to deliver sustainable systems solutions that increase productivity, improve rural nutrition, and strengthen national food security.

www.icarda.org



The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) works across the drylands of Africa and Asia, making farming profitable for smallholder farmers while reducing malnutrition and environmental degradation.

www.icrisat.org



The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was established in 1975. The Institute conducts research, communicates results, optimizes partnerships, and builds capacity to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition. Gender is a cross-cutting theme.

www.ifpri.org



The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) aims to improve the food security, income, and well-being of the poor in sub-Saharan Africa. We work with partners to enhance agricultural production, improve food systems, and promote sustainable livelihoods from agriculture.

www.iita.org



The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) works to improve food, nutritional, economic and environmental security in developing countries through research on sustainable livestock systems – ensuring better lives through livestock.

www.ilri.org



The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is the world's premier research organization dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger through rice science, improving the health and welfare of rice farmers and consumers, and protecting rice-growing environments for future generations.

www.irri.org



The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) researches the sustainable use of water and land to develop scalable agricultural water management solutions that impact poverty reduction, food security and ecosystem health.

www.iwmi.org



The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) increases the use of trees in agricultural landscapes to improve food security and incomes, and to advance policies and practices that benefit the poor and the environment.

www.worldagroforestry.org



WorldFish is an international, nonprofit research organization that harnesses the potential of fisheries and aquaculture to reduce hunger and poverty.

www.worldfishcenter.org

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Our ambitious CGIAR Research Programs align the work of the 15 Research Centers and their partners into coherent, multidisciplinary programs to tackle cross-cutting issues in agricultural development around the globe.



Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS), in collaboration with national governments and partners, works with communities to find new approaches to realizing the agricultural potential of aquatic agricultural systems.

www.aas.cgiar.org



Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), led by IFPRI, helps realize the potential of agricultural development to deliver gender-equitable health and nutritional benefits to the poor.

www.a4nh.cgiar.org



Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), led by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), works to identify and address the most important interactions, synergies and trade-offs between climate change, agriculture and food security.

www.ccafs.cgiar.org



Dryland Cereals is a global alliance for improving food security, nutrition and livelihoods of smallholder farmers dependent on climate-resilient, nutrient-rich dryland cereal crops.

www.drylandcereals.cgiar.org



Dryland Systems engages in integrated agricultural systems research and innovative partnerships to improve food security, sustainable natural resource management and livelihoods in rural dryland communities.

www.drylandsystems.cgiar.org



Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA) aims to enhance the management and use of forests, agroforestry and tree genetic resources across the landscape from forests to farms.

www.foreststreesagroforestry.org



The Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP) fosters impact-oriented rice research and development to reduce poverty and hunger, improve human health and nutrition, and enhance ecosystem resilience in rice production systems.

www.grisp.net



Maize is an international collaboration led by CIMMYT and IITA that seeks to mobilize global resources in maize R&D to achieve a greater strategic impact on maize-based farming systems.

www.maize.org



Grain Legumes aims at improving health, food and nutritional security, environmental sustainability and increased smallholder income by increasing legume productivity, production and consumption.

www.grainlegumes.cgiar.org



Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) leads action-oriented research to equip decision makers with the evidence required to develop food and agricultural policies that better serve the interests of the poor.

www.pim.cgiar.org



Integrated Systems for the Humid Tropics (Humidtropics) seeks to transform the lives of the rural poor in tropical America, Asia and Africa, and uses integrated systems research and unique partnership platforms for better impact on poverty and ecosystems integrity.

www.humidtropics.cgiar.org



Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB) focuses on exploiting the potential of RTB crops for improving nutrition and food security, increasing incomes and fostering gender equity.

www.rtb.cgiar.org



Livestock and Fish aims to increase the productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and fish more available and affordable across the developing world.

www.livestockfish.cgiar.org



Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) promotes a new approach to sustainable intensification in which a healthy functioning ecosystem is seen as a prerequisite to agricultural development, resilience of food systems and well-being.

www.wle.cgiar.org



Managing and Sustaining Crop Collections (Genebanks) provides security in funding for the routine operations of the genebanks and works towards strengthening individual genebank's performance, quality management and use.

www.croprust.org/what-we-do/supporting-the-global-system/global-genebank-partnership/



Wheat, led by CIMMYT and ICARDA, couples advanced science with field research in developing countries, to raise productivity, production and availability for the 2.5 billion who depend on wheat as a staple crop.

www.wheat.org

CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future. CGIAR research is dedicated to reducing rural poverty, strengthening food security, improving human health and nutrition, and sustainably managing natural resources. Research is carried out by the 15 Centers, members of the CGIAR Consortium, in close collaboration with hundreds of partners, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, development organizations and the private sector. For more information, visit www.cgiar.org

This report, and additional associated content, is available online at www.cgiar.org/AR2014.

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