



In the Words of CGIAR Stakeholders

Beneficiaries, partners and policymakers testify to the value of the international public goods derived from CGIAR research

AFRICA RICE CENTER

The food crisis of 2007 and 2008, says Abdoulaye Ouédraogo, a smallholder rice farmer in Burkina Faso, “forced our government to pay attention to local rice production, which had been neglected for too long.” The increased availability of certified new rice for Africa seed from the **Africa Rice Center** has helped boost production.

BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL

“The project introduced new ways to prepare *quinoa* and *cañahua*, improving the community’s nutrition and generating income,” reports Wilfredo Rojas, coordinator for the Altiplano of Fundacion PROINPA in Bolivia, referring to a partnership with **Bioversity International**. “Our work together has generated trust and sharing.”

CIFOR

Integrated landscape management “has provided incentives for the subsequent involvement of rural communities in conservation activities,” reports Mahmoud Camara, former minister of the Guinean Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Environment, Water and Forests about a project led by the **Center for International Forestry Research**.

CIAT

“With *Stylo*, I save time every day, since I don’t have to go out and gather feed for my pigs,” says a woman surnamed Sone, who learned from the **International Center for Tropical Agriculture** to grow the forage in her village in northern Laos. “Also, my pigs are heavier now.”

CIMMYT

“Injera [flat bread] made from quality protein maize is less sour than that from conventional maize,” says the mother of an Ethiopian child in a nutritional study led by the **International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center**. “Our children like its flavor better and do not feel hungry for a longer time after eating it.”

CIP

“In the early stage of extending Jizhangshu 8, I got many calls daily from farmers and friends asking me to give them some seed potatoes,” says Ying Jiang, vice president of Zhangjiangkou Academy of Agricultural Sciences, who got the **International Potato Center** variety registered in China.

ICARDA

“The program has given us better technologies for hill slope irrigation and rangeland management,” says Samvel Avetisyan, Armenia’s deputy minister for agriculture, citing two aspects of the CGIAR collaborative program in Central Asia and the Caucasus led by the **International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas**.

ICRISAT

“I sowed eight tenths of a hectare with Anantha Jyothi in 2008 and harvested 73 bags [3.56 tons],” says Indian farmer G. Narasimhulu, naming a groundnut variety from the **International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics**. “I paid the friends who helped me with the stems, and I earned a net profit of Rs69,330 [\$1,475].”



IFPRI The International Food Policy Research Institute is “providing excellent analysis and policy advice on the food price crisis,” reported Peter McPherson, co-chair of the Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, in testimony on the crisis given in March 2008 to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

IITA “Influential stakeholders from all sectors ... say that they were proud to have been in Mombasa and associated with shaping a 10-year strategy for African bananas,” report Thomas Dubois and Danny Coyne of the **International Institute of Tropical Agriculture**, lead organizers of the pan-African conference Banana 2008.

ILRI “We think there is a huge market for doing well while doing good,” says Chris Barrett, a Cornell University partner of the **International Livestock Research Institute** in regard to insuring semi-nomadic pastoralists in Kenya against drought. “We have the technologies. We have the political interest. We have the commercial interest. And we have the community interest.”

IRRI “The Bangladesh Rice Knowledge Bank is a one-stop repository of rice information with a training module, a rice production handbook, modern publications and flip charts,” says Jahurul Islam, chief scientific officer and head of the Training Division of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute and partner of the **International Rice Research Institute**.

IWMI The International Water Management Institute “has greatly increased awareness of the growing role of groundwater irrigation and its positive and negative impacts,” reports B.N. Navalawala, advisor to the chief minister of Gujarat and former secretary in the Indian Ministry of Water Resources.

WORLD AGROFORESTRY CENTRE “Now we have food for most of the year,” says farmer Nelson Mkwaila, who credits help from the **World Agroforestry Centre** toward planting fertilizer trees in his fields and improved varieties of fruit trees across his smallholding in Malawi. “And the health of my children is much better than it used to be.”

WORLD FISH CENTER “I’m happy to stay here now and manage my father’s farm,” says Sudhir Tigga, a **WorldFish Center** project beneficiary in Bangladesh whose improved income from selling fingerlings, food fish and rice means he no longer has to migrate to the city to work as a rickshaw wallah.

CCAFS The Challenge Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security “provides a unique platform to bring these [global environmental change and development research] communities together to tackle one of humanity’s greatest challenges,” says Rik Leemans, ex-officio member of the Challenge Program’s steering committee.

CPWF “The value added by the **Challenge Program on Water and Food** is the very important network capital that is created,” states the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development. “The CPWF has been able to tackle issues that would have been impossible to cover by individual CGIAR Centers.”

GCP “The **Generation Challenge Programme** got us collecting cassava material from the wild and amplifying cassava genetic diversity in a short time,” says Alfredo Alves, a plant physiologist at the Cassava and Tropical Fruits Center of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation. “And now the process is more scientific and systematic.”

HARVESTPLUS “The **HarvestPlus Challenge Program** taught us how to rapidly multiply sweet potato vines,” says Dickson Mbogo, a farmer in Uganda. “I combined what I knew with what we had been taught. In 5 months, my income was 50% greater than my traditional return, so I stopped doing casual labor and focused on producing orange sweet potato.”

SSA-CP “Never before have we had such a meeting of multiple stakeholders trying to collectively understand the challenges to agriculture before conducting research,” comments Jimmy Musiime, a former local council chairman in Kabale District, Uganda, regarding the **Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Program**. “This is different.”