

International Agricultural Organizations

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic alliance of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations supporting 15 international agricultural Centers that work with national agricultural research systems and civil society organizations including the private sector.

Head Quarter: Washington, DC

Goals of CGIAR

To reduce poverty, foster human well being, promote agricultural growth and protect the environment. The CGIAR generates global public goods that are available to all.

Agriculture Research Areas of CRIAR

- Sustainable production
- Enhancing national capacities
- Germplasm improvement
- Germplasm collection
- Policy

CGIAR Supported Research Centers

The 15 international agricultural research centers supported by the CGIAR are independent institutions, each with its own charter, international board of trustees, director general, and staff.

- IRRI - International Rice Research Institute, Philippines
- CIMMYT - Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, Mexico
- ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, India
- IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria
- ICARDA - International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Syria
- CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Colombia
- Africa Rice Center (WARDA), Ivory Coast
- CIP - Centro Internacional de la Papa, Peru
- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), Kenya
- CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research, Indonesia



- ▣ ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya and Ethiopia
- ▣ World Fish Center
- ▣ IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC
- ▣ IWMI - International Water Management Institute, Srilanka
- ▣ Biodiversity International, Rome, Italy

Co-sponsor of CGIAR

CGIAR co-sponsors are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank

International Rice Research Institute IRRI

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is the oldest and largest international agricultural research institute in Asia. It is an autonomous, nonprofit rice research and training organization with staff based in 14 countries in Asia and Africa.

Year of establishment

IRRI was established in 1960

Head Quarter

Los Baños Laguna, Manilla, Philippines

IRRI'S Goals

1. Reduce poverty through improved and diversified rice-based systems
2. Ensure that rice production is sustainable and stable, has minimal negative environmental impact, and can cope with climate change
3. Improve the nutrition and health of poor rice consumers and rice farmers
4. Provide equitable access to information and knowledge on rice and help develop the next generation of rice scientists
5. Provide rice scientists and producers with the genetic information and material they need to develop improved technologies and enhance rice production

Impact of IRRI on rice research

- The first breakthrough was the development in the 1960s of high-yielding, short-stemmed rice varieties that sparked what became known as the Green Revolution in rice.
- Rice variety and other IRRI-developed technologies have helped farmers grow 2.5% more rice each year since 1965, boosting rice production by an impressive 170%, from 215 million tons in 1961 to 631 million tons in 2007.

- For every US\$1 million invested in IRRI's research during this time, 15,000 rural poor were lifted out of poverty.
- The impact of improved rice varieties in Asia also saved thousands of hectares of forests from being turned into farmland,
- Greatly reduced the number of malnourished children.

International Maize and wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT)

The abbreviation "CIMMYT" derives from the Spanish version of our name: *Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo*. It is an internationally funded, non-profit scientific research and training organization, CIMMYT has been providing improved germplasm and training to the wheat and maize research scientists of different countries particularly the developing countries of the world for a long time.

Year of Establishment

CIMMYT was establishment as a pilot project in 1943, sponsored by the Government of Mexico and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Head quarter

The headquarters of International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) is situated in Mexico.

Goals of CIMMYT

- CIMMYT focuses on improving the productivity and profitability of maize, wheat, triticale, and barley cultivation
- CIMMYT is committed to improving livelihoods in developing countries
- CIMMYT is maintaining and improving the yield of these crops over a long period of time without harming natural resources.
- CIMMYT Create, share, and use knowledge and technology

Research areas of CIMMYT

1. Global Wheat Program
2. Global Maize Program
3. Impacts Targeting and Assessment
4. Genetic Resources and Enhancement

CIMMYT Bangladesh's Activities with Wheat Research Centre

- Research Funding
- Training for the National Scientists
- Workshop/Conference/Seminar
- Collection and Transmission of Information and Statistical Data
- Higher Education

- Whole Family Training for the farmers
- Variety Development
- Survey
- Demonstration
- Agriculture Fair
- Training on the use of Hand tractor/Seed drill/bed planter
- Training on Computer Software

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is a nonprofit, non-political organization that does innovative agricultural research and capacity building for sustainable development with a wide array of partners across the globe.

Head Quarter

Patancheru, **Hyderabad**, Andhra Pradesh, **India**.

Research Theme of ICRISAT

- Crop Improvement
- Biotechnology
- Agro-ecosystem
- Institutions, Markets, Policy and Impact

Concerned Crops

ICRISAT works on the following crops –

- Chickpea
- Pigeonpea
- Groundnut
- Sorghum
- Pearl miller

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) is an Africa-based international research-for-development organization, established in 1967.

Head Quarter

Ibadan, Nigeria



Objectives of IITA

- Sustaining biodiversity
- Producing more and better food at lower cost through genetic improvements
- Reducing rural poverty
- Poverty alleviation and sustainable management resources
- Improving policies and facilitating institutional innovation

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

CIAT is a not-for-profit organization that conducts socially and environmentally progressive research aimed at reducing hunger and poverty and preserving natural resources in developing countries.

Head Quarter

Cali, Colombia. Besides this CIAT has 18 research stations in different countries.

Areas of Research

In conducting research for development, the Center draws on expertise in five complementary areas:

- Agrobiodiversity and genetics
- Ecology and management of pests and diseases
- Soil ecology and improvement
- Analysis of spatial information
- Socioeconomic analysis

Crop Focus

CIAT conducts international research on the commodities are as follows –

1. Beans
2. Cassava
3. Tropical forages
4. Tropical fruits
5. Rice

International Potato Center (CIP)

The International Potato Center (known by its Spanish acronym, CIP) CIP is part of the global agricultural research network known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Headquarter

CIP headquarters are in La Molina, outside of Lima, Peru's capital.

CIP Program Area

1. Potato
2. Sweet potato
3. Andean Roots and Tubers
4. Natural Resource Management
5. Global Mountain Program
6. Global Initiative for Late Blight
7. Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture

In 2008 FAO announced the year as *International Year of Potato*.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

Established in 1977, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is one of the 15 centers strategically located all over the world and supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Head Quarter

The main research station and offices of ICARDA is based in Aleppo, Syria.

Research Mandate of ICARDA

- the improvement of concerned crops*
- the on-farm management of water, improvement of nutrition and productivity of small ruminants (sheep and goats),
- the improvement of farming systems, and
- the protection and enhancement of the natural resource.

***Concerned Crops:** barley, lentil, faba bean, wheats, chickpea, pasture and forage legumes,

Africa Rice Centre

West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) constituted in 1970; a name that it carried until January 2003 when it was designated 'Africa Rice Center' in recognition of its increasing and leading role in rice research and development in sub-Saharan Africa.

Head quarter

Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast).



Member countries: 17.

Mission of Africa Rice Centre: to contribute to poverty alleviation and food security in Africa by increasing the productivity and profitability of the rice sector in ways that ensure the sustainability of the farming environment.

Research Collaborators of Africa Rice Centre

- National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS),
- Academic institutions,
- Advanced research institutions,
- Farmers' organizations,
- Non-governmental organizations, and
- Donors

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) –founded in 1978 have assumed a strong leadership role in agroforestry research and development worldwide. To more accurately reflect that role, in 2002 they changed its name from ICRAF to the World Agroforestry Centre.

Head Quarter

ICRAF's headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya and they operate in over 20 countries across Africa, Asia and South America.

Role of ICRAF

- **Eradicate hunger** through food production based on agroforestry methods;
- **Reduce rural poverty** through tree cultivation systems that generate income and build assets;
- **Advance the health and nutrition** of the rural poor through agroforestry systems;
- **Conserve biodiversity;**
- **Protect watershed** services;
- Enable the rural poor to **adapt to climate change**; and
- **Build human and institutional capacity** in agroforestry research and development.

Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

CIFOR is an international research and global knowledge institution committed to conserving forests and improving the livelihoods of people in the tropics.



Head Quarter

Jakarta, Indonesia

Objectives of CIFOR

- To improve the scientific basis that underpins balanced management of forests and forest lands
- To develop policies and technologies for sustainable use and management of forest goods and services
- To assist partner governments improve their capacity to research and support the optimal use of forests and forestlands

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

IWMI is a non-profit scientific organization funded by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Institute concentrates on water and related land management challenges faced by poor rural communities.

Head Quarter

Colombo, Srilanka

Head Quarter: Colombo, Srilanka

Objectives of IWMI's work

- Identify the larger issues related to water management and food security.
- Develop, test and promote management practices and tools
- Clarify the link between poverty and access to water
- Help developing countries build their research capacities

Research Themes of IWMI

IWMI research themes are:

1. Basin Water Management
2. Land, Water and Livelihoods
3. Agriculture, Water and Cities
4. Water Management and Environment

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

IFPRI is one of 15 food and environmental research organizations supported by the CGIAR.



Head Quarter

The IFPRI Head Quarter is located in Washington, DC. Others IFPRI Offices are situated in China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, India and Uganda.

Research vision Topics

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Capacity Strengthening
- Country and Regional Programs
- Disaster Prevention and Recovery
- Environment and Natural Resource Management
- Gender
- Governance
- Health, Diet and Nutrition
- Hunger
- Innovation
- Markets and Trade
- Poverty Reduction
- Public Policy and Investment
- Research Methodology and Models
- Science and Technology
- Urban Issues

Collaborating Institutions of Bangladesh with IFPRI

- Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU)
- Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC)
- Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI)
- CARE-Bangladesh
- University of Dhaka
- Centre for Social Studies, Dhaka University
- Jahangirnagar University
- Data Analysis and Technical Assistance Limited
- Sawkat and Associates

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) works at the crossroads of livestock and poverty, bringing high-quality science and capacity-building to bear on poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Head Quarter

ILRI headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, and a second principal campus in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



WorldFish Centre

Year of Establishment: 1977

Head Quarter: Penang, Malaysia.

Regions of WorldFish Centre: 11 (including Bangladesh)

Biodiversity International

Biodiversity was established in 1974.

Head Quarter

Rome, Italy

Not for Public Release

