


# SDC FACTSHEET MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

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 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



## SWITZERLAND AND CGIAR

### FACTS AND FIGURES

#### Mandate

CGIAR is a global research partnership, dedicated to advancing agri-food science and innovation to enable poor people, especially poor women, to increase their agricultural productivity and resilience, share in economic growth and feed themselves and their families better, and manage natural resources in the face of climate change and other threats.

#### Type of organisation

Global fund and network

CGIAR is a global agricultural research partnership that binds a consortium of 15 international research centres, their partners (including national and regional research institutes, civil society organisations, academia and the private sector) and donors. Research is organised into 16 global thematic programmes (CGIAR Research Programmes – CRP) and financed by the CGIAR Fund and/or bilateral grants given directly to research centres. Funders include governments of both developing and industrialised countries, foundations, and international and regional organisations.

#### Institution

##### • Head of organisation (CGIAR Fund)

- Fund Council Chair: Laura Tuck
- Executive Secretary of the Fund Office: Jonathan Wadsworth
- Executive Director of the Consortium Office: Frank Rijsberman

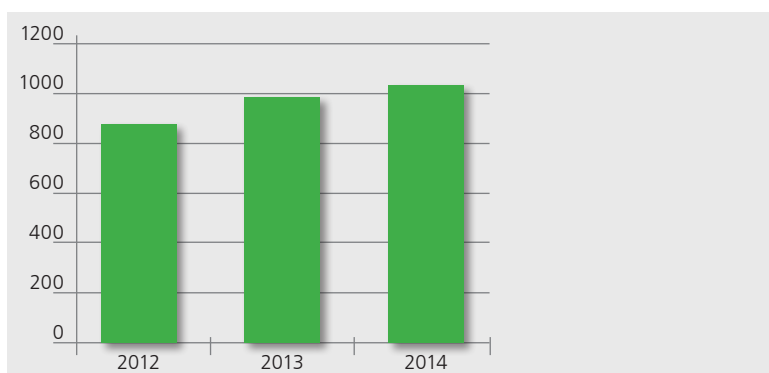
##### • Headquarters:

- The CGIAR Consortium is an international organisation made up of 15 international agricultural research centres (CGIAR Centres). It is based in Montpellier, France
- CGIAR Fund Office, World Bank, Washington, USA

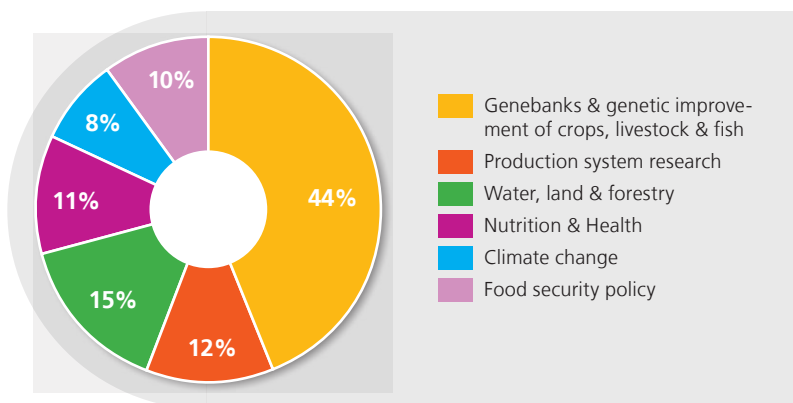
##### • Number of country offices: 247

##### • Number of staff (2014): 10,650 (of which 642 senior/ principal scientists)

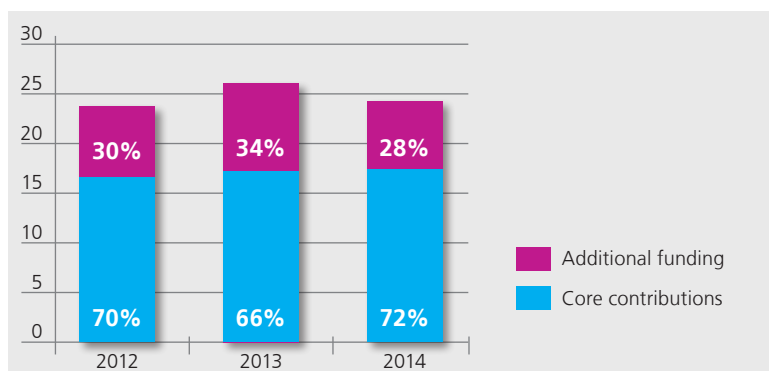
#### CGIAR total revenues (in CHF million)



#### CGIAR expenditure by CRP focus area in 2014



#### Switzerland's contributions (in CHF million)



- **Established in:** 1971
- **Board:** The CGIAR Fund Council (FC) is the highest decision-making body. It comprises 25 seats, of which eleven representatives from OECD donor countries, eight representatives from non-OECD countries and regional organisations, and six representatives from multilateral and global organisations and foundations. Based on its Medium Term Review in 2014, the FC has decided to replace the present two pillar structure (Consortium und Fund) by a one pillar 'one CGIAR system' structure. The CGIAR System Council will meet in July 2016 for the first time.

### Switzerland (2014)

- **Financial contribution:**
  - Core contribution: CHF 15.5 million
  - Grants to research centres: CHF 8.75 million
- **Number of Swiss staff:** 18

**Website:** [www.cgiar.org](http://www.cgiar.org)

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## CGIAR

### Mandate

CGIAR has a unique mandate to produce, assemble and deliver research results in the areas of agricultural and environmental sustainability with the ultimate goal of eradicating poverty and hunger. The results clearly contribute to the resolution of significant development problems identified and prioritised by developing countries, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations.

### Medium-term objectives (2016–2030)

The vision of CGIAR is to achieve a world free of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation. CGIAR wants to advance agri-food science and innovation to enable poor people, especially poor women, to increase agricultural productivity and resilience, share in economic growth, feed themselves and their families better, and conserve natural resources in the face of climate change and other threats. To realise this vision, a new Strategy and Results Framework aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been endorsed for 2016-2030, which sets out three strategic goals:

- **Reducing rural poverty**  
CGIAR seeks to help 100 million people, of which 50% are women, to escape poverty. Agricultural growth through improved productivity and resilience to shocks is an important pathway to higher incomes and employment. Enhanced market access has shown to be another effective way to reduce poverty especially in the initial stages of economic development.
- **Improving food and nutrition security for health**  
CGIAR wants to ensure 150 million fewer people

– of whom 50% are women – suffer from hunger by 2030.

Access to affordable food and sufficient micronutrients is a problem for millions of poor people in urban and rural communities. Efforts are needed to increase productivity, improve the diets of poor and vulnerable people and encourage better agricultural practices to improve human and animal health.

- **Improving natural resource systems and ecosystem services**  
CGIAR wants to restore 190 million hectares of degraded land. Only innovative approaches and more sustainable management of agro-ecosystems can enhance natural capital and protect resources from climate change and overexploitation.

All of these goals incorporate climate change, gender and youth, capacity development and policies and institutions as cross-cutting themes.

### Results

Research conducted in CGIAR programmes has produced a wide range of improved farming practices and new technologies, including more productive and resilient crop varieties. These products have been made freely available to national partners and thereby have thereby become 'international public goods', meaning that CGIAR's collaborative development efforts over the last 40 years have had an unparalleled development impact in the international community.

The technologies and knowledge developed by CGIAR and its partners have not only delivered significant gains in terms of reduced hunger and improved incomes for smallholder farmers across the developing world, they have also contributed to sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, as the following examples show:

- In 2014 CGIAR sequenced 6,500 root, tuber and banana accessions from gene banks and breeding pools to better understand key crop traits, such as pest and disease resistance and tolerance to the effects of a changing climate
- Over the course of 2014, CGIAR reached nearly 35 million farmers, many of them women, with new technologies and knowledge and helped to significantly increase smallholders' incomes.
- A new CGIAR mobile application developed in 2014 now puts improved rice management recommendations at farmers' fingertips to improve yields and income. CGIAR has developed two smart phone-based decision support tools.
- The first ever Global Nutrition Report was published in 2014, co-chaired by the CGIAR research programme Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH). The report is the first comprehensive summary and scorecard on global and country



level progress in nutrition covering 193 countries. With formal endorsements from a wide range of policy-makers and government representatives, it is becoming a powerful tool for improving global, regional, and country-level policies, programmes and investments for nutrition.

#### Case example

##### Rapid response to Maize Lethal Necrosis

The ability to respond rapidly to new diseases is one way the CGIAR's 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 and technical and logistic coordination required to deliver a rapid, comprehensive response to a major emerging biological threat to agriculture-based livelihoods.

## SWITZERLAND

Switzerland joined CGIAR as a founding member in 1971 and recognises it as a key partner. CGIAR's efforts worldwide correspond with three of Swit-

zerland's 5 global thematic focuses: food security, climate change and water. Multilateral support for CGIAR very much complements Switzerland's bilateral involvement in its priority countries and regions, as well as its commitment in the field of agricultural research for development.

### Switzerland's medium-term objectives

The growing complexity of the demographic, agricultural and environmental challenges forced CGIAR to undertake a major reform in 2009. One major shift in 2011–2012 was to reorganise its 15 independent research centres into one harmonised Consortium of Research Centres, guided by one common and shared Strategy and Result Framework. In these years of change, the CGIAR Fund Council, along with Switzerland as one of its members, focused their attention on these major organisational changes.

Switzerland subsequently pursues the following objectives:

- **Functional CGIAR system**  
The establishment of an efficient and effective reformed CGIAR research system that implements a coherent Strategy and Result Framework (SRF). Consortium research programmes derived from the SRF are focused, coordinated and adequately resourced for a positive impact on food security, climate change and poverty reduction.
- **Coherence and pertinence**  
Switzerland expects the strategic and thematic orientation of the SRF to be further strengthened and substantiated by means of indicators measuring CGIAR's contribution to food security and agricultural development. In deliberations, Switzerland focuses on a number of specific strategic focuses, such as the inclusion of beneficiaries (smallholder farmers) in setting research priorities, results-oriented and gender sensitive research approaches, explicit impact pathways, and explicit partnership and capacity-building arrangements.

### Results of Swiss cooperation with CGIAR

Since CGIAR's foundation, Switzerland has provided it with financial, scientific and technical resources, while helping to shape its policies from within its governing bodies.

Switzerland supports CGIAR in two ways. Firstly, it strengthens the CGIAR system in its role as a global player addressing global challenges in agricultural research for development. Secondly, it fosters national agricultural research and extension systems in Swiss priority countries through specific CGIAR projects. The results of each of these bilaterally supported projects are recorded separately in Switzerland's country activity reports.

The SDC is an active member of the European Initiative for Agriculture Research for Development (EIARD) (representing 45% of funding received by the CGIAR Fund) and leverages Swiss and European influence in





## CGIAR CHALLENGES

The primary forces shaping global agriculture include rapid population and income growth, more frequent and severe drought and flooding, rising energy prices, the subsidised development of bio-fuels, and counterproductive trade and market policies. Over a billion people live on less than USD 1.25 per day and more than 800 million are acutely or chronically undernourished. The number of people suffering from micronutrient deficiency is around 2 million.

To avoid the recurrence of major food crises, faster and more sustainable growth in agricultural productivity is among the measures needed. One of the greatest barriers to achieving such an increase is the rampant degradation of those natural resources – water, arable land, biological diversity and forests – upon which agriculture and rural communities depend. To a large extent, degradation results from more intensive and extensive agriculture, which has evolved in the absence of sustainable resource management policies and practices.

In the coming decades, climate change will raise barriers to increased productivity through more severe weather and more frequent and destructive attacks of disease and pests. Fortunately, rising concern about the new challenges for agriculture has translated into renewed global awareness that growth in smallholder agriculture is effective in reducing poverty and is indeed necessary.

The CGIAR was in a strengthened financial position from 2012 to 2014. However, today the CGIAR is having to cope with substantial financial cuts due to the more difficult global economic situation. In times of strong financial fluctuations strategic allocation of funds to major CGIAR assets would avoid any adverse impact on the CGIAR research partnership, its assets and its capacity to address tomorrow's food security challenges.

Switzerland intends to continue to support CGIAR in partnership with research and development institutions worldwide, to find ways to sustainably increase the agricultural production of smallholder farmers and thereby reduce the burden of food insecurity.

the CGIAR Fund Council. Through its core contribution to CGIAR, Switzerland fosters agricultural innovation even in regions where the SDC is not directly active. Knowledge from research and the benefits of innovation reach far beyond Switzerland's specific projects – they enrich the whole scientific community.

By strengthening the CGIAR system, Switzerland has actively contributed to:

### [The establishment of an efficient reformed CGIAR system](#)

Switzerland proffered opinions and comments on most of the legal documents concerning the new CGIAR system that were developed, discussed and approved in the Fund Council between 2010 and 2015. These include new consortium monitoring principles, the new CGIAR evaluation policy and the new CGIAR principles on the management of intellectual assets approved in March 2012. Switzerland was member of the reference group of the CGIAR medium term review in 2014, which triggered the latest structural adjustment of the CGIAR system, approved in Bogor in April 2015.

### [Coherence and pertinence](#)

The 16 consortium research programmes (CRPs) were developed and approved in 2011–2012 and extended to the end of 2016. Between 2014 and 2015, 11 CRPs have been externally evaluated. Switzerland served as a donor representative on the reference team of two CRP evaluations: the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRISP) and Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS). Switzerland was involved in this way in different steps of the external evaluations, which allowed in-depth insights on the relevance of the research portfolio, quality of science, effectiveness of the CRPs, partnership arrangements, integration of gender and capacity development. CGIAR centres will use insights gained from evaluations for the elaboration of new CRPs of the new SRF (2016–2030).

### **Contact**

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