WOCAT Welcome

to CIAT

13 June 2017
CIAT Headquarters
Cali, Colombia
By growing **Cassava** between **Grasses** and **Small Trees**

Vietnamese farmers have increased Cassava yields **from 12 to 20 tonnes per hectare** and increased the soil’s quality and carbon content.
The Tana-Nairobi Water Fund – A first for Africa
#NairobiWaterFund

The Tana River is vital to Kenya’s food security and economy.

It supplies water for Nairobi 95% of its total supply and for a million farms in the Tana region.

It provides half of the country’s hydropower output.

But it is under threat from sedimentation.

Photo credit: Georgina Smith / CIAT
The Tana-Nairobi Water Fund – A first for Africa

#NairobiWaterFund

If rangelands currently covering 25% of high-priority Tana watersheds become more suitable for agriculture as models suggest,

Crop choices will be crucial for avoiding increased sedimentation.*

Photo credit: Georgina Smith / CIAT
Land Degradation Neutrality in Otjozondjupa, Namibia

Density map of shrubs (height < 1.5m) in Otjozondjupa region, Namibia. It is derived from satellite images (Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS) and field data collected in April-May 2016. The maps are available for download as GeoTIFF files from this link.

Date of release: August 2016

Density of shrubs (less than 1.5m)
Shrubs per hectare:
- <1000
- 1000 - 2000
- 2000 - 3000
- 3000 - 4000
- 4000 - 5000
- 5000 - 6000
- >6000
Africa restoring 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2030

22 countries have committed to restore 75.3mha

AS OF FEBRUARY 2017

$1B in development finance

$481M private sector commitment

*formulating commitment
the Global Database on Sustainable Land Management
is the primary recommended database by UNCCD
CIAT AROUND THE WORLD
We work in 53 countries from 21 offices

Managua, Nicaragua
Sub-regional Office for Central America

Cali, Colombia
Headquarters and Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Lima, Peru
Office at CIP

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Joint CIMMYT-CIAT Office

Hanoi, Vietnam
Regional Office for Asia

Vientiane, Laos
Los Baños, Philippines

Nairobi, Kenya
Regional Office for Africa

Our vision, a sustainable food future
Our vision
Building a sustainable food future

Our mission
Reduce hunger and poverty, and improve human nutrition in the tropics through research aimed at increasing the eco-efficiency of agriculture

HOW?

1. Food security and nutrition
2. A better deal for farmers and consumers
3. Building resilience
4. Global partnerships for impact
50 Years of Growth at CIAT

Selected milestones and moments

1967, CIAT is born

CIAT is formally established on October 17, 1967. Though formed in cooperation with the Colombian government, CIAT would function autonomously, governed by an international board of trustees. Dr. Ulysses J. Grant, a plant breeder and the Regional Director of the Agricultural Program of the Rockefeller Foundation in Colombia, is designated Interim Director.

1971, CGIAR is born

In May 1971, 18 countries and 4 organizations convinced that agricultural science is a powerful tool to combat hunger, unite as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (now CGIAR). Originally headquartered in Washington, DC, CGIAR starts as an informal association of countries, international and regional organizations, and private sector foundations. By 1980, CGIAR has 15 centers in 18 countries, and marketable bean varieties, breeding techniques, and seed multiplication are in place. The centers include CIAT, IRRI, CIMMYT, and IITA. The original CGIAR centers are now CGIAR centers or designated interim centers. Over four decades, the number of CGIAR centers grows from four to fifteen.

1981, Expansion to Africa and Asia

Efforts are made to post staff in Africa and Asia, particularly for work on cassava in Indonesia and Thailand, and on beans in Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo). At this time, CIAT's long-range plan calls for significant increases in outposted staff and for an emphasis on decentralization through global networking and collaboration.

1992, Emphasis on sustainability

In conjunction with the 1992 UN Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, and responding to the growing realization that research aimed to increase food production must also contribute to the conservation of natural resources, poverty reduction, and the promotion of equity, CIAT launches its Resource Management Research Division. It makes a clear investment toward both sustainable development and gender equity.

1996, CIAT launches PABRA

The Pan Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) is an alliance of government research institutions, universities, and international research centers. It works with farmers, rural communities, NGOs, and other private sector organizations to increase smallholder access to improved and marketable bean varieties, new crop management techniques, and market chain information. Since 1996, PABRA has released over 550 new bean varieties across Africa.

2008, Safeguarding biodiversity

Under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT PGRFA) signed in 2006, CIAT sends its first shipment of seeds to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in northern Norway, which aims to safeguard duplicate collections of seeds from genebanks around the world. In the event of conflict or natural disaster, seeds would be repatriated to countries to help them reestablish crop production.

2002, Confronting climate change

Armed with evidence of our changing climate, CIAT establishes a program to investigate ways for farmers to respond to the situation. In particular, the Center's expertise in GIS and other modeling tools will be used to investigate how climate change will impact agricultural production in the future. In 2010, CIAT took the lead of the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) under the CGIAR's first 2010–2016 portfolio of Research Programs.

2013, Opening access to research

CIAT views access to accurate and timely information as global public goods, essential to the worldwide effort to fight hunger and poverty. In 2013, CGIAR centers officially commit to making all research outputs Open Access by 2018. Opening research, including publications, products, and raw data, ensures that more people can read and apply CIAT's research findings.

2015, CIAT endorses the SDGs

CIAT endorses the United Nations' new Sustainable Development Goals, the ambitious successor to the Millennium Development Goals. Six of the seventeen goals reinforce the global importance of CIAT's mission to pursue sustainable development on multiple fronts: poverty reduction, food security, universal health and well-being, decent work and economic growth, action on climate change, and the protection of life on land.

2017, CIAT co-leads the CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture

The ultimate goal of the CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture is to harness the capabilities of big data to accelerate and enhance the impact of international agricultural research. This 6-year partnership will provide global leadership in organizing open data, convening partners to develop innovative ideas, and demonstrating the power of big data analytics through inspiring projects.
CIAT and the SDGs – environmental, social, and economic welfare for all
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