

WHEAT-Global Alliance for Improving Food Security and the Livelihoods of the Resource-poor in the Developing World

Proposal submitted by CIMMYT and ICARDA
to the CGIAR Consortium Board



In collaboration with

Bioversity, ICRISAT, IFPRI, ILRI, IWM and IWM

88 National Agricultural Research Institutes • 13 Regional and International Organizations • 71 Universities
and Advanced Research Institutes • 19 Private Sector Organizations • 14 Non-Governmental
Organizations and Farmers Cooperatives • 20 Host Countries

4 March 2011

CGIAR Fund Council Meeting

06-July-2011

Addressing ISPC feed-
back and FAQ's

ISPC feed-back - What has changed since Apr-2011?

1. Clarified how WHEAT capitalizes on research in advanced economies and further specified the comparative advantage of WHEAT
2. Addressed perceptions about global wheat supply and its relevance for the poor. Expanded literature review of climate change impacts.
3. It is about comparative advantage AND price risk management AND social stability of major wheat consuming countries in the developing world.
4. Better aligned milestones-outputs-outcomes and clarified impact assumptions; they are comparable to past, well documented impacts
5. Clarified roles and responsibilities in the Oversight & Management section
6. Included the Full Budget

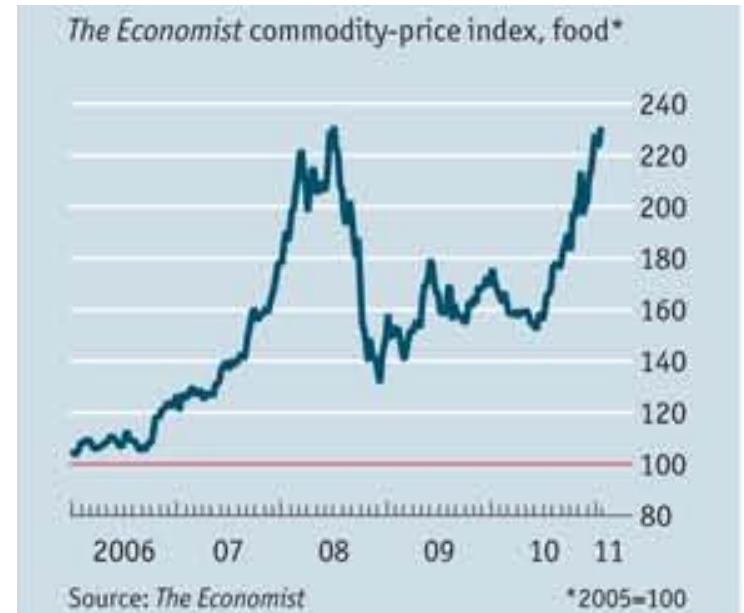
Is wheat a first world crop? - Realities



- 66% of all wheat is produced in the developing world; 45% of all wheat is produced in low and lower middle income countries (World Bank 2010).
- 170 million poor family members are involved in wheat production
- There are 0.67 poor wheat consumers for every poor rice consumer (GRiSP, 2010)
- 1.2 billion obligate wheat consumers <2\$ poor
- Reminder: Wheat is the staple crop that is most affected by climate change

Where is the future wheat production coming from?

- We need to spread the risk of production beyond a few “bread baskets”; < 2.5% global production variation sparked the wheat price hike in 2010/11
- Wheat yields in the first world are stagnating (prices?), in major developing countries increasing (fertilizer).
- Productivity gains in the developing world may be higher than in the developed world (closer to optimum)
- Area expansion? - Climate change compensation in the developed world is not sufficient to feed the developing world.
Issue of competing crops (biofuel) and price realities in the developed world.



Costs and Impacts of WHEAT

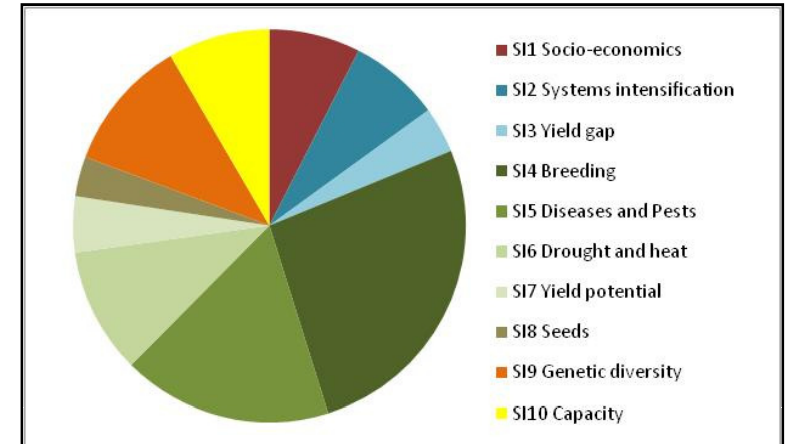
Operational funding 2011-13 (Scenario 2):

CGIAR Window 1 & 2: USD 45.8 m (39%)

Bilateral funding: USD 72.9 m (61%)

Budget estimates: 58% of total funding needed

Realistic? 49% of GRiSP



Benefit (*)	2020	2030
Productivity increase	3%	20%
Annual producer benefit	USD 1.3 billion	USD 8.1 billion
Farmers	3 - 5 million	30 - 40 million
Food (30% calories) for	60 million consumers	400 million consumers
Environment	Adaptation to climate change; increased biodiversity and soil productivity, reduced deforestation	

(*) Without impact from past research that is currently been deployed