



CIP

Annual Report



A member of the
CGIAR Consortium

2014

Cross-Cutting
Efforts Optimize
Food Security,
Nutrition and
Livelihood

**Cross-Cutting Efforts Optimize Food Security,
Nutrition and Livelihood**

International Potato Center | Annual Report 2014

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Statement by the Board Chair

The International Potato Center (CIP) has seen steady programmatic and financial growth over the last couple of years and 2014 continued this trend. The highlight of the year was continuing the lead in implementing the CGIAR Research Program on Roots, Tubers and Bananas. CIP is the lead partner in this exciting research program and is joined by three other CGIAR partner centers: International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and Bioversity International, plus The Agricultural Research for Development Center (CIRAD). CIP is also working in a total of seven other CGIAR Research Programs (CRP) including; CRP on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security, CRP on Dryland Systems, CRP for Managing and Sustaining Crop Collections, CRP on Integrated Systems for the Humid Tropics, CRP on Policies and Institutions and Markets, and CRP on Water Land and Ecosystems. These CGIAR Research Programs also allow CIP to expand its research programs to continue playing an important role in improving potato and sweetpotato production systems and the livelihoods of millions of people around the world.

The Center was successful in achieving an operating surplus of US\$1.8M in 2014 and in achieving revenue of US\$72.4M during 2014, a year-over-year increase of US\$4.3M or an increase of 6%. This increase in revenue for 2014 was mainly due to the increase in donors' contributions to Window 3 (contributions allocated by Fund donors to specific CGIAR Centers).

CIP's financial indicators reflect that the Center is maintaining its financial health, though no institution is immune to financial or operational risk. To mitigate risk, the Board's Audit Committee ensures oversight of CIP's risk management policies and plans. In a much broader sense, the Board oversees Center operations in the interest of donors and stakeholders.

CGIAR Change Management

This year was a turbulent and challenging year for the CGIAR system and for its Centers. One key factor was the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the CGIAR reform; the final report being issued in October. This is to lead to strengthening and simplification of the Consortium-Fund Council governance mechanism. During 2014, the CG also invested major efforts in revisiting the Strategy and Results Framework (SRF) and developing an improved accountability framework for the CGIAR. These and related changes are to promote a more effective and efficient collaboration among CGIAR Centers and with their partners.

Appreciation

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Stella Williams and Dr. Peter VanderZaag who served with dedication and high standards during their tenure as Board members. I would also like to welcome the four new Board members: Mr. Jim Eckles from the United States of America; Dr. Frannie Léautier, who has dual nationality – Tanzania and France; Dr. Linley Chiwona-Karlton, who has dual nationality – Malawi and Sweden; and Dr. Alberto Maurer, who has dual nationality – Peru and Italy.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank CIP's donors, investors, and all CGIAR partners for their support. I also extend my appreciation to CIP's management and staff for their continued dedication to the organization and its important mission.

With appreciation,

Dr. Rodney Cooke
Chair, Board of Trustees



Director General's Foreword

As the director general of a CGIAR Center, I am privileged to work with colleagues who are leading experts in their fields — both scientifically and operationally. We need to use the best science and leadership to reach our vital goal of feeding the nine billion people who are expected to be living on the Earth by 2030. I want to point out this combination of science and operational excellence because at CIP we have been focusing on cross-cutting efforts necessary for us to reach our shared goals.

Because CIP alone can't provide for the food security, poverty alleviation, and nutritional needs of smallholder farmers and their communities, we work through an array of partnerships with other organizations, local governments and academic research centers, among others, to maximize our effectiveness. CIP's 2014 Strategic and Corporate Plan identifies cross-cutting efforts required to be successful in the pro-poor research and development cycle. This annual report focuses on three cross-cutting areas: gender, partnerships and capacity building. The common thread in each is cooperation, and the vignettes that follow illustrate how CIP brokers relationships to the advantage of beneficiaries, while ensuring inclusiveness of ideas, resources and results.

I am touched by the personal stories that inevitably arise from CIP-led interventions, and I'm moved by the success of the USAID Horticulture Project in Bangladesh that integrates CIP's orange-fleshed sweetpotato [OFSP] with nutrient-rich vegetables. This project shows how we combine crops in partnership with other organizations such as AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center to build communities and strengthen the role of women in them. This is just one example of the essential work CIP is doing with farmers in challenging areas like Bangladesh.

I'm proud of CIP's work and I admire the contributions of all of our partner organizations. CIP has done a tremendous amount of work over the past two years developing a framework for the next decade. 2014 was pivotal to that process. The stories in this year's annual report provide examples of how we are improving the lives of smallholder farmers and their communities. We will be scaling up such work in coming years, and as a result of the past years' efforts, we now have the team and tools in place to have an even greater impact.

I want to express my appreciation to the generous donors and partners who make what we do possible. The food security, poverty alleviation, and nutrition of the world's poor has improved as a result of their ongoing support. We will continue committing ourselves in the coming years to furthering that cause.

Gratefully yours,

Barbara H. Wells
Director General



J. RANCK

Gender

Collaborating to Improve Nutrition and Incomes in Bangladesh

Tens of thousands of smallholders in villages in southern Bangladesh have improved their farming methods, their families' diets and their incomes, thanks to a horticulture project led by CIP and the World Vegetable Center (AVRDC).

Shawkat Begum, a Bangladeshi anthropologist who serves as the project's Chief of Party, explains that it has provided training in sustainable agricultural techniques such as integrated pest management and grafting to rural men and women in four districts of Bangladesh. Those farmers are now producing improved orange-fleshed sweetpotato (OFSP) varieties and nutrient-rich vegetables. At the same time, CIP has helped Bangladeshi potato farmers boost their production and incomes through the improvements in potato seed storage.

The four-year project, which is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under its Feed the Future initiative, is using potato, sweetpotato and target vegetables to improve the food security, nutrition and incomes of smallholders. To accomplish this, CIP and AVRDC have partnered with the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) and the PROSHIKA Centre for Human Development. Scientists at US universities Virginia State University and University of California, Davis have contributed to the project's integrated pest management and potato storage components.

There is great need for such interventions in rural Bangladesh, where many families don't own enough land to grow sufficient food, and malnutrition rates are among the world's highest. Sweetpotato is an excellent option for those farmers, since it grows quickly and can produce a lot of calories in a small area, even in marginal soils. The OFSP varieties that the project has distributed have the advantage of being high in iron and beta carotene, which the body converts to vitamin A. What's more, the plant's leaves are also nutritious, which has led to a growing popularity of sweetpotato-leaf curry in those four districts.

The goal of the project is to reach 100,000 households by September 2015. In 2014, significant progress was made toward that goal. The implementing partners reached 39,000 households in 2014, which brought the total number of beneficiaries during the project's first three years to 69,000. Given the multiplier effect of the project's train-the-trainer approach, it is well on track to meet its goal.

The horticulture project not only addresses such widespread problems as poverty and vitamin A deficiency in children; it also has a strong gender equity strategy. Bangladeshi inheritance laws and traditions have left most of the country's women land-poor, so the project provides training to groups of women in productive activities that require very little land, such as cultivating home gardens and producing grafted tomato seedlings, eggplant seedlings or sweetpotato vine cuttings – all viable planting material – to sell. Almost half of the project's participants to date are female, and the training and assistance they've received has improved their families' diets and incomes while helping them to take greater control over their lives, health and livelihoods.

Begum is quite familiar with the limitations that rural women face in her country. She explained that numerous female beneficiaries have told her that the project helped them to gain more respect from their husbands and community members.

"I personally did case studies on vine multiplication with women who told me that they had never felt that they would have ownership over anything, but they now feel that their lives have meaning, and they

can tell their husbands that they have earned their own income," Begum said. "That is really motivating."

One participant, Jogun, who lives in the Chowgachha area of the Jessore district, explained that since receiving training from the project, she has grown sweetpotato for her family and neighbors and has earned income from the sale of planting material.

"We regularly eat sweetpotato leaves and roots," she said. "My grandchildren like sweetpotato and they are eating it regularly. I hope that this makes them healthy."

Jogun explained that she grew enough sweetpotato vines on five decimals (about 200 square meters) of land in five months to earn 5,000 taka (approx. US\$65), which she used to improve her family's diet and to purchase a goat. She added that she intends to sell the goat when it is grown and hopes to save enough money to buy a cow.

"Women in my village are taking interest and approaching me to learn vine multiplication. I have helped them, and now they are helping others. This simple technology is spreading in my village," she said.

The horticulture project's impact has likewise spread beyond the communities it works with directly. CIP has also contributed to a project led by WorldFish called Aquaculture for Income and Nutrition. CIP provided Worldfish with sweetpotato vine cuttings so that the organization could promote sweetpotato production among participants in the aquaculture project. The horticulture project also contributed 20 metric tons of sweetpotato roots to a factory that is producing baby food from fish, sweetpotato and rice.

Begum explained that she has witnessed plenty of success stories since the project was launched. For example, she cited a group of landless women in Barisal whom the project trained in vine multiplication and who managed to produce enough vines in areas behind their homes to earn about \$130 per member in eight months. The women spent their earnings on such essentials as milk and school supplies for their children.

"When you see women following innovative approaches, or when you give them a way to generate their own income and attain a different role in their community, that is very rewarding," Begum said.



CIP ARCHIVES

Partnerships

Enhancing Sweetpotato Production for Better Income and Nutrition in Odisha, India

After a pilot orange-fleshed sweetpotato (OFSP) project quickly showed great promise in 2013, the Government of Odisha, India decided to strengthen its partnership with CIP for four more years by way of a “mega-project” called GAINS (Generating Advances in Incomes and Nutrition through Sweetpotato).



The state of Odisha, located on India's east coast, is the country's biggest sweetpotato producer. The root crop is grown both during Kharif (wet, southwest monsoon, June-October) and Rabi (dry, post-monsoon, November-April); however, its productivity has historically been low, with yields of 9.1 tons/hectare (compared to the Asian average of 15t/ha). OFSP – rich in beta-carotene, the precursor of Vitamin A – is also not readily available in Odisha, a state with high malnutrition and poverty rates.

In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture of Odisha and the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI), CIP initiated a one-year pilot program in November 2012, involving farmers in participatory trials with the objective of popularizing improved sweetpotato varieties and technologies for better income and nutrition in Odisha's Ganjam, Koraput and Dhenkanal districts. This project kicked off in January 2013 with a launching workshop and planning meeting in Bhubaneswar, the state capital. The one-day event, attended by 50 participants representing various organizations and institutions, was also well featured on several television broadcasts and in regional newspapers.

The pilot project covered an area of 360 hectares in three districts over two seasons. The objective was to train farmers and technicians in sweetpotato cultivation, including pre-planting, and to help disseminate knowledge on sweetpotato's potential for improving income and nutrition. Because of a high demand for sweetpotato planting material, efforts were made to ensure the availability of varieties preferred by farmers. Some of these – including the white to yellow-fleshed varieties Kanjan Gad (Denkhanal) and Jajpur Local – were already popular and have been commercially successful over the past two decades.

Because farmers were directly involved in the varietal evaluation process, the project received a good response from farming communities in all three districts during the first season. It was an opportunity for them to experiment with many varieties, both the established sweetpotato varieties and improved OFSP varieties introduced through the project.

The farmers' results – 20% to 50% yield increase observed in all three districts – were highly encouraging, prompting them to shift from local varieties to improved varieties. With superior taste and nutritional advantage, the OFSP variety 'CIP- 440127' has attracted large numbers of farmers, who have chosen to assess its cultivation under local conditions.

Based on the pilot project's success, the Government of Odisha decided to approve and move ahead with a larger-scale CIP-led project, with a main proposal grant approved for US\$1.5 million. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by CIP and the Odisha Government on 10 December 2013 at the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) headquarters in Hyderabad, India. ICRISAT, a CGIAR Research Center, also hosted the project's inaugural workshop.

"The objective is to cover 1,325 hectares in four districts (Ganjam, Koraput, Sundergarh and Dhenkanal) with varieties that mainly include OFSP," explained Dr. Sreekanth Attaluri, CIP's Program Director for Odisha.

In addition to its nutritional benefits, sweetpotato offers another critical advantage: its resilience in the event of natural disasters such as cyclone Phailin, which struck India in October 2013. After floods caused by the cyclone seriously damaged staple cereals and pulses, CIP and CTCRI quickly advised government officials and farmers to harvest root and tuber crops, which were consumed by more than a quarter million people in the district after the cyclone.

"Crops such as sweetpotato should be better recognized by authorities for their resilience to damage caused by cyclones, when immediate food is needed," said Julian Parr, CIP Director for Asia. "I am glad that the Government of Odisha, in collaboration with CIP through the GAINS project, gave support to resource-poor farmers when it was needed to meet food and nutrition demands."



R. MWANGA

Capacity Building

Strengthening Local Capacity to Breed a Better Sweetpotato

Maria Andrade, a CIP sweetpotato breeder based in Maputo, Mozambique, can hardly believe the progress that has been made on improving that important crop for African farmers in recent years.

“A decade ago, there were very few (sweetpotato) breeding programs in Africa, and they mostly depended on the introduction of material from other countries or regions to do adaptive trials,” she said, adding that those sweetpotato varieties often did not adapt well to local conditions.

Andrade is one of four CIP scientists who have spearheaded a transformation of sweetpotato breeding in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) over the past five years. They are working to expand and accelerate the development of varieties that are adapted to local conditions in order to improve food security, health and incomes.

CIP is strengthening the sweetpotato breeding capacity of National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) across the continent, in close coordination with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), as part of the Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa (SASHA) project, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. CIP has provided the latest technology and helped breeders adopt new tools and methods through training and knowledge sharing. This has created a breeders’ community of practice that has produced impressive results: 46 new sweetpotato varieties released in the region since 2009, 37 of which

are OFSP varieties rich in beta carotene that can greatly improve the health of young children. And because it takes years to develop and release a new variety, the initiative's output has barely begun.

Support Platforms at the Core of Decentralization

Wolfgang Grüneberg, who coordinates CIP's efforts to improve sweetpotato breeding, explains that a decade ago, CIP emphasized a centralized breeding approach in which new varieties were developed in Peru, then shipped to other regions for evaluation and possible adoption. Now CIP prioritizes a decentralized approach, which focuses on strengthening national breeding programs and taking advantage of the genetic diversity of local sweetpotato populations.

To achieve this, CIP has established support platforms in SSA and Asia that are strengthening the breeding programs of NARS in those regions. These include three sub-regional platforms in SSA: an East Africa platform based in Uganda, a Southern Africa platform in Mozambique and a West Africa platform in Ghana. Because of the decentralized breeding approach's success in Africa, an Asian platform was recently established to work with NARS in India, Bangladesh and Indonesia. CIP's work in South America and Haiti remains centralized, with varieties being developed at CIP headquarters in Lima, Peru, with one exception: a NARS breeding program in Cuba.

Over the past five years, each African support platform has organized one or two regional workshops per year, and CIP has brought Africa's top sweetpotato breeders together for annual meetings. CIP scientists also arrange capacity building for smaller groups in specific countries as needed.

"We put an emphasis on sharing knowledge, and it is trickling down," Grüneberg explained. "Each of the breeders that participate in the workshops usually has one or two technicians working with them, as well as colleagues in their institution who work on other crops. There are now more sweetpotato breeding programs in Africa and more breeders with more knowledge of African sweetpotato breeding material, and – most importantly – there are many more sweetpotato crosses being made in Africa for Africa."

CIP's Robert Mwangi, who heads the East Africa support platform, notes that decentralized breeding is essential because each region is composed of different environments, making it difficult to develop

a variety that will thrive in all parts of a single country, let alone several countries. While all the platforms promote the development of resilient sweetpotato varieties with high nutrient content and dry matter, each one also focuses on a specific trait of importance for its region. In the case of East Africa, the priority trait is virus resistance, whereas in Southern Africa, it is drought tolerance, and in West Africa, it is low sugar content.

"The three platforms have different major focuses, but we all come together for a single training with the same tools," said Mwangi. "This way we minimize the duplication of efforts and maximize the use of resources."

According to Ted Carey, who manages the West Africa breeding platform, in close collaboration with Ghana's Crops Research Institute (CRI), sweetpotato was a seriously neglected crop in that region prior to SASHA. Today, it has a modern breeding program that makes crosses, analyzes progeny using the latest approaches and develops new varieties.

"We have two major objectives: population improvement and participatory variety selection for release," said Carey. "All of our activities are thoroughly collaborative, from the beginning to the release."

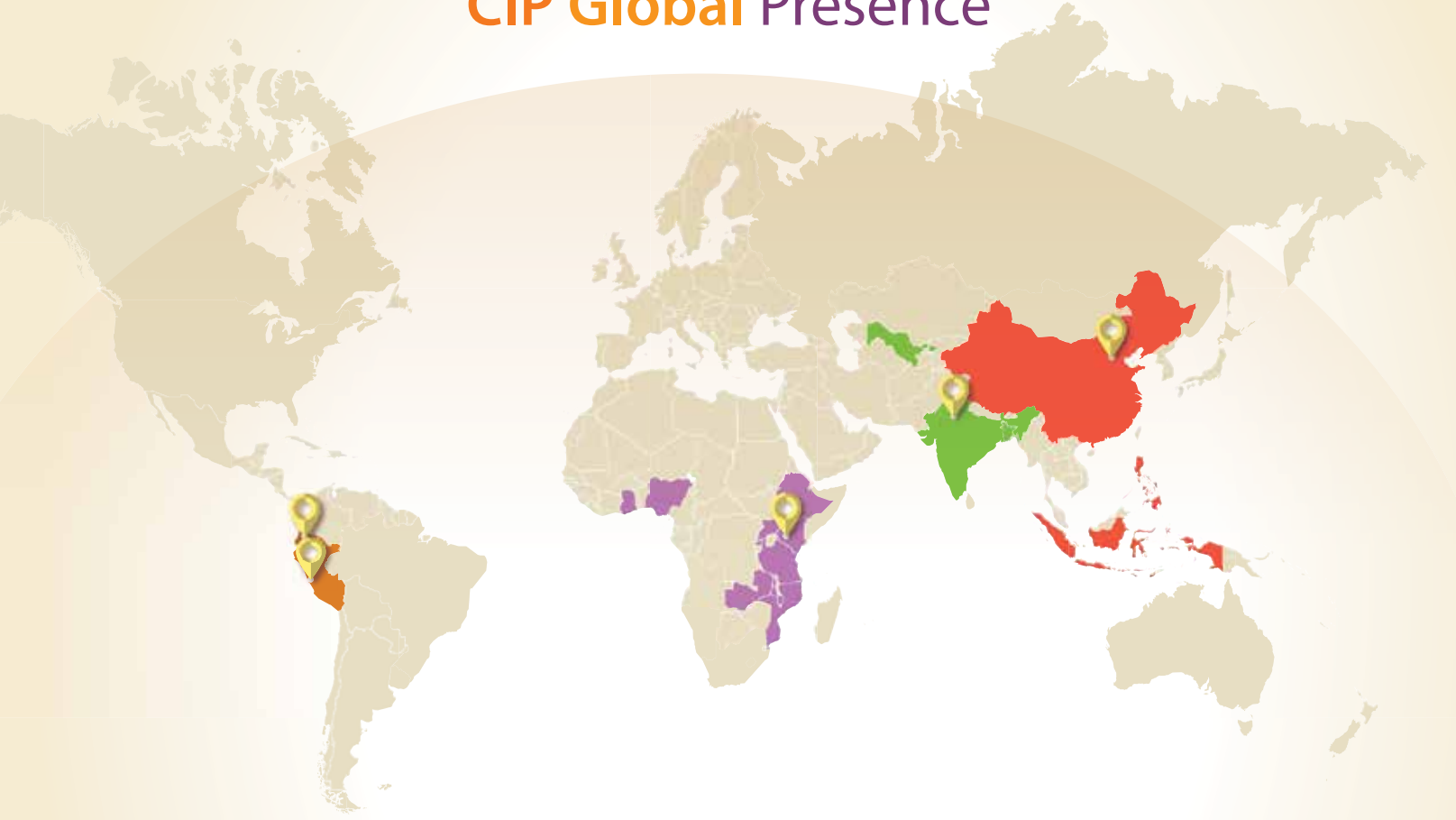
Accelerated breeding

One of CIP's most revolutionary contributions has been the accelerated breeding scheme. Traditionally, it has taken a minimum of eight or more years to develop a new sweetpotato variety, whereas the new technique has resulted in the development of various new varieties by different breeding programs in only four years.

African scientists using this accelerated breeding scheme have adopted the moniker "speedbreeders," and their work is resulting in the development and release of more resilient and nutritious sweetpotato varieties than African farmers have ever had access to before. Those varieties will play a vital role in efforts to improve diets and livelihoods across the continent, and to feed a growing population while adapting to a changing climate.

"Our community of practice is quite coherent, and the result is that more varieties are being released and they are being developed much more quickly than in the past," Mwangi observed. "I think that we will accomplish a lot in the coming years."

CIP Global Presence



LAC

Quito (Ecuador)
Lima (Perú)

SSA

Kumasi (Ghana)
Abuja (Nigeria)
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
Nairobi (Kenya)
Kampala (Uganda)

Kigali (Rwanda)
Lilongwe (Malawi)
Maputo (Mozambique)
Chipata (Zambia)
Mbeya (Tanzania)

ASIA

New Delhi (India)
Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
Dhaka (Bangladesh)

CCCAP

Beijing (China)
Lembang (Indonesia)
Los Baños (Philippines)



Research Milestones

In 2014, CIP's scientific productivity increased markedly, with 70 papers published in international scientific journals and a number of manuals for strengthening capacity among scientists and practitioners. CIP's Office of the Deputy Director General of Research and Development highlights the following significant scientific achievements in the past year:

Genetic Resources and Genebank

- A comprehensive gap analysis of the wild relatives of potato (*Solanum* sect. *petota*) was completed. The study involved the largest species occurrence database of its kind for any crop wild relative (49,164 records for 73 species), and multiple institutions, including CIP, CIAT, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Birmingham. The study was supported by the Global Diversity Trust and CRP-RTB.

Castañeda-Álvarez NP, de Haan S, Juárez H, Khoury CK, Achicanoy HA, Sosa CC, Bernau V, Salas A, Heider B, Simon R, Maxted N, Spooner DM (2015). Ex situ conservation priorities for the wild relatives of potato (Solanum L. section Petota). PLOS ONE (in press).

- The international safety back-up of the cultivated potato collection with Embrapa in Brasília, Brazil began in November 2014.

Crop Improvement

- The first demonstration that changing self-incompatibility to self-compatibility using *Sli* (*S* locus inhibitor) gene overcomes inter-specific reproductive barriers for wide crossing in potato was published at the 11th Solanaceae Conference, held in Brazil in November 2014.

Ordoñez, B.; Mihovilovich, E.; Bonierbale, M. 2014. Altering self-incompatibility using Sli overcomes reproductive barriers between cultivated diploid potato and wild species of Piurana Series. Conference Paper Presented at The 11th Solanaceae Conference SOL, 2-6 Nov, 2014. Bahia, Brazil. Book of Abstracts. Brazil, EMBRAPA Genetic Resources and Biotechnology. pp. 90.

- Evidence indicates that transgenic potatoes containing the triple R gene stack are extremely resistant to late blight in greenhouse assays, which alludes to highly promising field resistance and durability.

Mwathi, M.; Roman, M.L.; Orbeogo, J.; Rivera, C.; Forbes, G.; Ghislain, M. 2012. Genetic transformation of potato with a triple R gene construct to confer resistance to late blight. In: Okechukwu, R.U. Adebowale, A.A. Bodunde, H. Erubetine, D. Idowu, M. Atanda, O. Dipeolu, A. Ayinde, A.I. Obadina, A.O. Sobukola, O.P. Adebayo, K. Sanni, L.O. (eds.). The roots (and tubers) of development and climate change: Book of Abstracts, conference programme. 16. Triennial Symposium of the International Society for Tropical Root Crops (ISTRIC). Abeokuta (Nigeria). 23-28 Sept 2012. Abeokuta (Nigeria). p. 259.

- Ex-post analysis of gene flow from a commercial potato variety to native potato landraces in the potato's center of origin and diversity illustrates the extremely low frequency of such events.

Ghislain, M.; Montenegro, J.D.; Juarez, H.; Herrera, M.R. 2014. Ex-post analysis of landraces sympatric to a commercial variety in the center of origin of the potato failed to detect gene flow. Transgenic Research. Published online 29 Nov 2014. 10 p. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11248-014-9854-4>.

- The second edition of the OFSP for Africa catalogue was published. The sixty varieties in this catalogue reflect enhanced breeding in the Africa for Africa effort, with 11 sub-Saharan Africa

countries describing their varieties. Two countries, Uganda and Rwanda, also published articles with more detail concerning the trials leading to varietal release. In addition, an article identifying best dual-purpose (food and feed) sweetpotato varieties for Rwanda was published.

Tumwegamire, S., R.O.M. Mwanga, M.I. Andrade, J.W. Low, G.N. Ssemakula, S.M. Laurie, F.P. Chipungu, J. Ndirigue, S. Agili, L. Karanja, M. Chiona, J.C. Njoku, K. Mtunda, J. Ricardo, K. Adofo, E. Carey and W.J. Grüneberg. 2014. Orange-fleshed sweetpotato for Africa. Catalogue 2014 (Second Edition). International Potato Center (CIP), Lima, Peru. 74p.

Crop and Systems Research

- Evidence was found that small sequencing and assembly (sRSA) from *in vitro* plants is equivalent to standard indexing for viruses in potato. This provides the possibility of replacing standard indexing with sRSA, which is much faster and will speed up germplasm cleanup and exchange.

Kreuze, J. 2014. siRNA Deep Sequencing and Assembly: Piecing Together Viral Infections. IN: Gullino, M.L.; Bonants, P.J.M. (eds.). Detection and Diagnostics of Plant Pathogens. Dordrecht (Netherlands). Springer. pp. 21-38. DOI 10.1007/978-94-017-9020-8_2

- A non-linear climate downscaling tool based on a multi-fractal cascade able to generate climatic data at less than one km resolution from general/regional climate model (30-50 km) was created. This level of resolution is critical to have in order to assess the impact of climate extremes and climate change on agriculture and natural resources through process-based models.
- A study was conducted in six districts of Uganda concerning sweetpotato pest knowledge and practice. For effective technology adoption concerning pest management, it is critical to understand current farmer knowledge on what critical pests are and what practices they are using to control them.

Okonya, J.S., R.O.M. Mwanga, K. Syndikus, and J. Kroschel. 2014. Insect pests of sweetpotato in Uganda: farmers' perceptions of their importance and control practices, SpringerPlus 3(1):303. (doi:10.1186/2193-1801-3-303). (www.springerplus.com/content/3/1/303).

Value Chain

- As part of the development of commercially viable OFSP processed products, a consumer acceptability assessment of the product 'Golden Power Biscuit,' in which 43% of wheat flour is replaced with OFSP puree, was conducted in urban markets in Rwanda.

Okello, J.J. K. Sindi, and J.W. Low. 2014. Consumer perceptions and demand for biofortified sweetpotato-based biscuit: The case of Akarabo Golden Power Biscuit in Rwanda. African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development, 14, 8941-8955.

Capacity Strengthening

- A review of the use of innovation platforms as a vehicle for disseminating sweetpotato technologies and practices provides important lessons for scaling up new technologies through partnerships and capacity-strengthening in Africa.

Kimenyi, L and McEwan, M (eds). 2014. Scaling up, Dissemination and Adoption of Agricultural Technologies using Innovation Platforms – Lessons from Eastern and Central Africa. ASARECA, Entebbe. ISBN:978-9970484058.

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE



Board of Trustees

From left to right: Dr. Rodney Cooke, Mr. Jim Eckles, Dr. Barbara H. Wells, Mr. Andrés Casas, Frannie Léautier (observer), Dr. Stella Williams, Dr. Linley Chiwona-Karlton (observer), Dr. Simon Best, Dr. Bir Pal Singh, Dr. Peter VanderZaag, and Mr. Patrick Murphy. Absent from photo: Dr. Zhang Taolin and Ing. Roberto Facundo Santos Gueudet.

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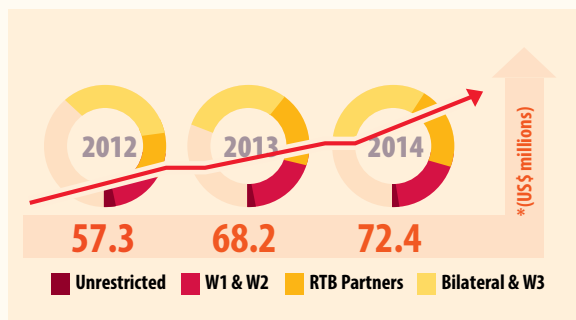
Financials

Financial Performance for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014 was very strong. The International Potato Center was successful in achieving an operating surplus of US\$1.8M in 2014 and was successful in achieving revenue of US\$72.4M during 2014 a year-over-year increase of US\$4.3M or an increase of 6%. This increase in revenue for 2014 was mainly due to the increase in donors contributions to Window 3 (contributions allocated by Fund donors to specific CGIAR Centers).

The financial results depicted here are derived from CIP's audited December 31, 2014 consolidated financial statements, which contain an unqualified audit opinion. CIP's complete, audited financial statements can be obtained online at www.cipotato.org.

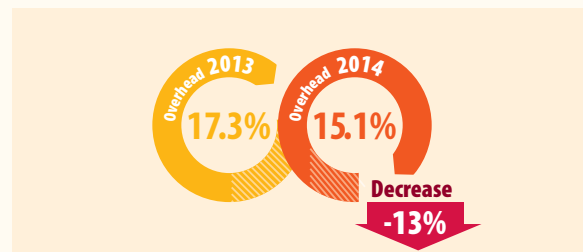


Revenues (US\$ millions)



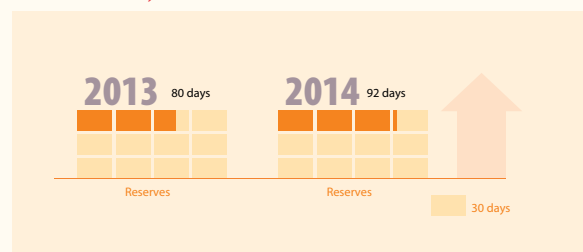
Overhead Rate: Direct research expenses (or implementation) increased by 9%, while indirect expenses were 10% lower. With this result, CIP's overhead rate is 13% lower than in 2013, demonstrating CIP's efforts to optimize its operations and increase investments in direct research.

Overhead Rate



Liquidity (days of expenses covered by current assets + long term investments) and **Financial Stability** Indicators (net assets minus net fixed assets) have been increasing year over year, demonstrating CIP's increasing financial stability and capacity to quickly address unexpected funding shortfalls.

Financial Stability



Donors

STATEMENT OF GRANT REVENUE For the Year Ending December 31, 2014

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Government of The Republic of Korea
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
Bioforsk - Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Konya Seker Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.
CGIAR Centers	Minister for European Affairs and International Cooperation of the Netherlands (IFDC)
CGIAR Research Programs	Republic of Turkey
European Union	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Federal Republic of Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany	Syngenta Crop Protection AG
Federal Republic of Nigeria	Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture
Global Crop Diversity Trust	Tanaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland, and, Ireland's Bilateral Aid Programme (Irish Aid)
Government of Austria	The Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor
Government of Belgium	The Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Government of China	The International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Government of Finland	The McKnight Foundation
Government of India	The OPEC Fund for International Development
Government of Odisha - Directorate of Horticulture	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Government of Peru	United States National Science Foundation (NSF)
Government of Spain - Agricultural Research Institute (INIA), Spain	



The International Potato Center (known by its Spanish acronym CIP) is a research-for-development organization with a focus on potato, sweetpotato, and Andean roots and tubers. CIP is dedicated to delivering sustainable science-based solutions to the pressing world issues of hunger, poverty, gender equity, climate change and the preservation of our Earth's fragile biodiversity and natural resources.
www.cipotato.org

CIP is a member of CGIAR. CGIAR is a global agriculture research partnership for a food-secure future. Its science is carried out by the 15 research centers who are members of the CGIAR Consortium in collaboration with hundreds of partner organizations.
www.cgiar.org

Abridged Annual Report.
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www.cipotato.org