



SGRP — The CGIAR System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP) joins the genetic resources programmes and activities of the Future Harvest Centres in a partnership whose goal is to maximize collaboration, particularly in five thematic areas: policy, awareness, information, knowledge and technology, and capacity-building. The SGRP contributes to the global effort to conserve agricultural, forestry and aquatic genetic resources and promotes their use in ways that are consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity. IPGRI is the Convening Centre for SGRP and the Steering Committee includes representatives from all Centres and from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.



IPGRI — The International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) is an independent international scientific organization that seeks to improve the well-being of present and future generations of people by enhancing conservation and the deployment of agricultural biodiversity on farms and in forests. It is one of 15 Future Harvest Centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), an association of public and private members who support efforts to mobilize cutting-edge science to reduce hunger and poverty, improve human nutrition and health, and protect the environment. IPGRI has its headquarters in Maccaresse, near Rome, Italy, with offices in more than 20 other countries worldwide. The Institute operates through four programmes: Diversity for Livelihoods, Understanding and Managing Biodiversity, Global Partnerships, and Improving Livelihoods in Commodity-based Systems.



IFPRI — The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was founded in 1975 to develop policy solutions for sustainably meeting the food needs of the developing world. Research, capacity strengthening, and policy communications at IFPRI concentrate on achieving economic growth and poverty reduction in low-income countries, improving food and nutrition security of poor people, and managing the natural resource base that supports agriculture. IFPRI researchers work closely with national counterparts and collaborate to strengthen research capacity in developing countries. IFPRI also strengthens the link between research and policymaking through its regional networks. It communicates the results of its research to influence policymaking and raise public awareness about food security, poverty, and natural resource issues.

This material is based on International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) research prior to 1 April 2004. ISNAR became a division of the International Food Policy Research Institute effective that date. The ISNAR mission was to help bring about innovation in agricultural research institutions to increase the contribution of research to agricultural development for the poor.

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	<p>GTZ — The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations. It provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalised world. GTZ promotes complex reforms and change processes, often working under difficult conditions. Its corporate objective is to improve people's living conditions on a sustainable basis. GTZ is a federal enterprise. Its major client is the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The company also operates on behalf of other German ministries, partner-country governments and international clients. GTZ works on a public-benefit basis. In more than 130 countries GTZ employs some 9,500 staff.</p>
 <p>partageons les connaissances au profit des communautés rurales sharing knowledge, improving rural livelihoods</p>	<p>CTA — The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) was established in 1983 under the Lomé Convention between the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) Group of States and the European Union Member States. Since 2000, it has operated within the framework of the ACP-EC Cotonou Agreement. CTA's tasks are to develop and provide services that improve access to information for agricultural and rural development, and to strengthen the capacity of ACP countries to produce, acquire, exchange and utilise information in this area. CTA's programmes are designed to: provide a wide range of information products and services and enhance awareness of relevant information sources; promote the integrated use of appropriate communication channels and intensify contacts and information exchange (particularly intra-ACP); and develop ACP capacity to generate and manage agricultural information and to formulate ICM strategies, including those relevant to science and technology. CTA's work incorporates new developments in methodologies and cross-cutting issues such as gender and social capital.</p>