CIMMYT works with farmers, partners and donors across the developing world. It uses research, development and training to sustainably increase the productivity of maize and wheat systems for global food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods. CIMMYT is a member of the CGIAR consortium, leads the CGIAR Research Programs on MAIZE and WHEAT and participates in four other CGIAR Research Programs.

CIMMYT's Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US$ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CIMMYT and its partners are grateful for the support of dozens of donors in helping to improve the lives of millions in the developing world.

Climate-smart farming systems and sustainable intensification

Genetic resources in trust for humankind

Targeting for greatest impact

CIMMYT's partner network: co-innovation to ensure impact

Maize and wheat for food and nutritional security

Strengthening local and regional capacities

Innovation for Food and Nutritional Security

CIMMYT at a Glance

70 Years of History

1943: A joint program of the Government of Mexico and the Rockefeller Foundation is founded to improve Mexico’s staple food crops. Over the next 20 years Dr. Norman Borlaug helps Mexico achieve wheat self-sufficiency by developing high-yielding and disease-resistant semi-dwarf varieties.

1966: CIMMYT was founded through an agreement between the Rockefeller Foundation and Mexican Secretariat of Agriculture with a budget of US $791,000 and a staff of 36.

1967-1972: India and Pakistan grow CIMMYT’s new wheat varieties, doubling their wheat production and avoiding famine.

1970: Norman Borlaug is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his unceasing work to feed a hungry world.

1985: The Wellhausen-Anderson Plant Genetic Resources Center opened, saving many native populations from extinction, and increasing the diversity of wheat and maize crops.

1995: The Wellhausen-Anderson Plant Genetic Resources Center opened, saving many native populations from extinction, and increasing the diversity of wheat and maize crops.

2000: Dr. Evangelina Villegas and Dr. Surindar Vasal are awarded the World Food Prize for developing more nutritious maize varieties.

2014: Dr. Sanjaya Rajaram is awarded the World Food Prize for his scientific research that led to a prodigious increase in global wheat production. This effort made wheat even more accessible to the world’s poor.

2014: Dr. Sunita Rajam is awarded the World Food Prize for his scientific research that led to a prodigious increase in global wheat production. This effort made wheat even more accessible to the world’s poor.

www.cimmyt.org

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Seed for a Changing World
Tomorrow’s seed needs to be different. Maize and wheat yields must increase significantly despite the fact that climate change, natural resource degradation and loss and water pose enormous challenges to food production and human health. New climate-smart seed must not only be affordable and more nutritious food while simultaneously safeguarding valuable natural resources.

Innovating with Farmer Communities
New technological innovations can revolutionize the lives of resource-poor farmers and consumers. CIMMYT works with farmers and researchers to promote location-specific technologies and increased information on modern farming techniques, agronomic management and value chain development. Farmers are receiving information to improve agricultural practices through ICT-empowered tools and remote-sensing technologies. CIMMYT is a catalyst, ensuring that cutting-edge technologies are combined with the power of local innovation.

Reaching the Last Mile
Building the capacity of smallholder farmers, CIMMYT studies the constraints facing smallholder farmers to improve targeted interventions, and identifies options to enhance adoption, gender equity, market access and reduce vulnerability. Through a network of public and private sector partners, CIMMYT bridges the last mile to support the adaptation and adoption of improved seed, good agricultural practices and labor-saving technologies.

From the Gene Bank... to the Farmer’s Field
CIMMYT transforms the investment of more than 45 government, philanthropic and farmer organizations into projects that pursue the following goals:

- **Improving Food and Nutritional Security**
  - Nutritious food is less accessible and affordable for 2.5 billion wheat consumers and 900 million maize consumers in the developing world. To improve access and affordability for the poor, new technologies and knowledge need to be utilized in order to increase productivity and nutritional content while improving market access.

- **Protecting the Environment**
  - To combat deforestation and the depletion of natural resources, technologies and approaches are available that allow farmers to sustainably produce more with less land, water, fertilizer and energy.

- **Empowering Women**
  - CIMMYT is strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises to bring affordable and high-quality seed, post-harvest technologies and mechanical implements to farmers.

- **Better Nutrition**
  - The wealth of genetic diversity contained in native varieties is being used to develop nutrient-rich, high-yielding crops for millions of malnourished people in Africa, Latin America and South Asia.

- **Improving Livelihoods**
  - Productivity increases in farmer seed mills must be accompanied by improvements in rural livelihoods. That is why CIMMYT jointly assesses new approaches and technologies side-by-side with thousands of men and women farmers.

- **Putting Food on the Table**
  - To improve access and affordability for 2.5 billion wheat consumers and 900 million maize consumers in the developing world, new technologies and know-how need to be utilized in order to increase productivity and nutritional content while improving market access.

The Riches in the Gene Bank
It starts with seed that is a cornerstone for crop improvement and an essential ingredient to meet current and future food security challenges. CIMMYT’s Wellhausen-Anderson Plant Genetic Resources Center holds in trust the most comprehensive collections of two of the three most important food crops with over 28,000 accessions of maize and 138,000 of wheat. In the search for agriculture’s future breakthroughs, CIMMYT is unleashing the genetic diversity contained in these ancestral versions to find essential qualities that will help farmers worldwide.

CIMMYT's Wellhausen-Anderson Plant Genetic Resources Center holds in trust over 28,000 accessions of maize and 138,000 of wheat. In the search for agriculture’s future breakthroughs, CIMMYT is unleashing the genetic diversity contained in these ancestral versions to find essential qualities that will help farmers worldwide.