

Japan and ICRISAT

Collaborating to lessen poverty and enhance livelihoods

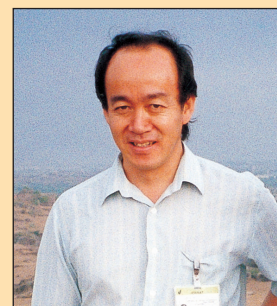
Japanese at ICRISAT

Governing Board Members

O Ito (2002 to 2008)
T Yoneyama (1998 to 2002)
Y Tamaki (1995 to 1998)
A Tanaka (1990 to 1996)
K Kumazawa (1983 to 1989)
I Kobori (1976 to 1982)



T Yoneyama
(1998 to 2002)



O Ito
(2002 to 2008)

Scientists (Past and Present)



J Kashiwagi



K Hayashi



T Watanabe

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|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| N Ae | H Nakano | K Kajisa | R Miura |
| J Arihara | Y Nishimura | U Koganemaru | S Tobita |
| H Hirata | T Omori | Y Sawada | T Kumashiro |
| S Ishikawa | T Takenaga | S Kurosaki | O Koyama |
| K Katayama | J Kashiwagi | S Ito | F Mizutani |
| K Maeda | A Kubota | K Iwama | K Kamidohzono |
| R Matsunaga | A Yamamoto | Y Enoki | T Wakatsuki |
| T Matsumoto | S Uchida | K Ando | T Terauchi |
| T Nakamura | K Hayashi | K Ohkura | T Watanabe |
| K Okada | K Kubo | H Shinjo | T Hara |
| | K Otsuka | U Tanaka | |



Drs Osamu Ito and T Watanabe discussing the BNI Project with Director General, Dr William Dar.

Introduction

The goal of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is to improve lives of poor rural families in the semi-arid tropics (SAT) of the world by harnessing the power of technology for development, food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection.

The *ICRISAT Strategic Plan to 2020* envisions a prosperous, food-secure and resilient dryland tropics attained through partnership-based international agricultural research-for-development that embodies *Science with a Human Face*. Along with research for development, ICRISAT sees the need for more effective social assistance programs to help the poorest of the poor connect to markets, but in a way that builds their own resilience rather than creating dependency.

ICRISAT's Inclusive Market-Oriented Development (IMOD) approach focuses on helping the farming poor in the drylands to move from subsistence to market-

oriented agriculture, thus improving their incomes, health and livelihoods.

The IMOD approach is being executed through four strategic thrusts in partnerships that maximize complementation and synergy. These are:

- Resilient dryland systems: Reducing vulnerability to drought and climate change while increasing crop diversity and value;
- Markets, institutions and policies: Harnessing development pathways for inclusive prosperity;
- Grain legumes: Raising and securing productivity for health, income and sustainability;
- Dryland cereals: Increasing productivity to help end hunger.

Collectively these strategic thrusts are designed to help the poor navigate a pathway out of poverty by establishing a foundation of food and livelihood security.

About ICRISAT



The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid-Tropics (ICRISAT) is a non-profit, non-political organization that conducts agricultural research for development in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with a wide array of partners throughout the world. Covering 6.5 million square kilometers of land in 55 countries, the semi-arid tropics have over 2 billion people, and 644 million of these are the poorest of the poor. ICRISAT and its partners help empower these poor people to overcome poverty, hunger and a degraded environment through better agriculture.

ICRISAT is headquartered in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, with two regional hubs and four country offices in sub-Saharan Africa. It belongs to the Consortium of Centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

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