

# GLDC Newsletter



GLDC Newsletter  
November 2019



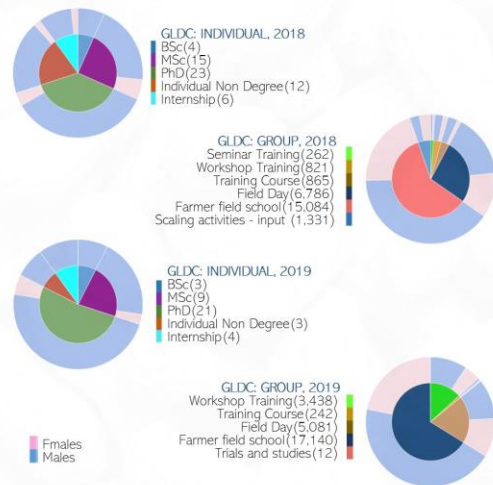
- feature produced monthly, highlighting the synergy between the CRP GLDC, and MEL Platform
- Promoting accessible knowledge stored in MEL supporting its role in facilitating and sharing information and tools, generated by CRP-GLDC to further its reach and impact towards target audience
- Well-acknowledged contributions of scientists are offered an additional avenue for promotion
- Initial releases will cater to audience internal to GLDC, and CGIAR SMO at the broader level e.g. RMC, IAC, GLDC Scientists



# Capacity development section

## CapDev

Gender disaggregated GLDC individual and group CapDev Activities for 2018, and 2019



## CapDev

What can be GLDC CapDev Activities?

**INDIVIDUAL DEGREE (BSC, MSC, PHD)** A candidate registered for a MSc/PhD degree at a university can jointly conduct his/her thesis research work with a CRP Partner. The research topic must relate to the Partner's mandated research and have direct relevance to the candidate's national program research.

**INDIVIDUAL NON-DEGREE** This non-degree training program is offered to junior or middle-career researchers. The program is tailored to meet individual needs and may range from a period of one week to one year. We include here also Post-Docs, Visiting Scientists, CG Scientists placed at other partners' location (Sabbaticals).

**INTERNSHIPS** provide real world experience to those looking to explore or gain the relevant knowledge and skills required to enter into a particular career field. Internships are relatively short term in nature with the primary focus on getting on the job training and taking what's learned in the classroom and applying it to the professional work environment.

**WORKSHOP TRAINING** Event where participants have knowledge of topic discussed and work individually and/or in groups to interactively discuss specific subjects/planning or share project results.

**TRAINING COURSE** 1-to-4-week intensive courses focused on specialized problems or topics of interest for the participants.

**FIELD DAYS** Helping farmers and extension workers to consider individual cases or specific problems and to discuss them together. If part of a series they are considered Farmer Field Schools.

**FARMER FIELD SCHOOL** An interactive and participatory learning by doing approach. Participants enhance their understanding of agro-ecosystems, which leads to production systems that are more adapted to local conditions while optimizing the use of available resources. They aim to improve farmers' livelihoods and recognize their role as innovators and protectors of natural environments. Typically, a group from the same village, supported by a trained facilitator, meets regularly around a field, herd, fishpond or other setting. (FAO 2013).

**TRIALS AND STUDIES** Includes participants in lab and field trials (including on-farm trials), and direct participants in nutrition studies, impact evaluations and other research studies (soil research, integrated pest management, etc.).

**CO-CREATION EVENTS** This includes events such as learning platforms, multi-stakeholder platforms, innovation platforms, Learning Alliances, the co-design of projects, writeshops, prototyping events, virtual meeting events, or hackathons. These activities may indirectly have some capacity development outcomes but are distinguished from previous categories by not having significant, written, capdev/training objectives. Co-Creation events are distinguished from knowledge exchanges by having defined end products, which are created jointly.

**SEMINAR TRAINING** Bringing together small groups for recurring meetings, focusing each time on some particular subject. Participants learn from the presenter as a training class.

**KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE** Knowledge exchange activities might include an open house (e.g. for farmers, schools, partners, alumni, or community members), tour (lab tour, visiting partners for research, or staff capacity building event), conference, focus group activity, field event, or workshop, webinars. These activities may indirectly have some capacity development outcomes but are distinguished from previous categories by not having significant, written, capdev/training objectives. Knowledge exchanges do not normally result in a defined end product.

**SCALING ACTIVITIES (INPUT DISTRIBUTION)** Includes direct participants in input distribution activities such as seed or fertilizer distribution activities.

**SCALING ACTIVITIES (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)** Includes participants receiving technical assistance (e.g. extension services, farmer field schools, nutrition-related education, etc.).

**OTHERS** Other/innovative forms of capacity enhancement benefiting scientists, and stakeholders can also be uploaded to MEL.

# Capacity development section



For this issue, the GLDC Newsletter highlights **INNOVATION IN FOCUS: GROUNDNUT**, particularly twenty-eight groundnut cultivars released in 2018. The collaborative development of these cultivars under the CRP-GLDC FP4: Variety and Hybrid Development was led by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, with Institut d'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (Burkina Faso), Savanna Agricultural Research Institute (Ghana), Institut d'Economie Rurale (Mali), Institute of Agricultural Research (Ethiopia), Naliendele Agriculture Research Institute (Tanzania), Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (Zambia), and Junagadh Agricultural University (India). The breeding teams are led by Halle Desmae, James Mwololo, and Janila Pasupueti. These innovations are at Stage 3, ready for uptake through key partners mentioned and additional evidence will be generated during next reporting cycles.

## INNOVATION

### Characteristics of Groundnut Varieties released in 2018

**ICGV-SM 03519 (Kongwa 519)**  
 Early maturity, grain yield, colour of kernels, grain size, pod filling and taste.

**ICGV-IS 13871 (Wasso tiga)**  
**ICGV-IS 13830 (Kounadiya tiga)**  
**ICGV-IS 13825 (Keniana tiga)**  
 Drought stress tolerance; Foliar disease resistance; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Dry lowlands.

**ICGV-IS 09926 (Samnut 28)**  
 Drought stress tolerance; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Lower humid mid-altitudes.

**ICGV-IS 08837 (SARINUT 2)**  
 Foliar disease resistance; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Dry lowlands.

**ICGV-IS 01276 (Samnut 29)**  
 Foliar disease resistance; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Lower humid mid-altitudes.

**ICGV 00350 (Baana Tiga)**  
**ICGV 03181 (Digul Tiga)**  
**ICGV-IS 13085 (Wassaba tiga)**  
**ICGV-IS 13054 (Benkadi tiga)**  
**ICGV-IS 13079 (Sago tiga)**  
**ICGV-SM 99537 (Mwenje)**  
**ICGV 93437 (Nyanda)**  
 Drought stress tolerance; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Dry lowlands.

**ICGV 01276 (NAFA 1)**  
 Moderate resistance to early leaf spot; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Low altitude areas.

**ICGV-IS 07999 (Samnut 27)**  
 Resistance to Rosette; Early Maturity; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Dry lowlands.

**ICGV-SM 05650 (Kongwa650)**  
 This cultivar is characterized by high yielding, drought resistance.

**ICGV 07222 (GIG 32)**  
 Drought tolerant, resistant to rust and moderately tolerant to Peanut bud necrosis disease with medium bold (100 seed mass of 38 g), 87% sound mature kernels, tan seed coat for Zone III b for post-rainy irrigated cultivation (rain-summer) for multiple states in India.

**ICGV 93305 (MIU PAALE)**  
**ICGV 91328 (LOKRE)**  
**ICGV-IS 13806 (TOUINWARE)**  
**ICGV-SM 02724 (Kongwa724)**  
**ICGV-IS 13830 (BEEDA)**  
**ICGV-IS 13912 (SOUKEBA)**  
 Moderate resistance to early leaf spot; Nutritional Traits: Oil quality; Protein. Agro-ecology: Dry lowlands.

**ICGV-SM 07599 (MTWARANUT-2016)**  
 The variety ICGV-SM 07599 is high yielding and resistant to the groundnut rosette disease. It is suited to the low and mid altitude agroecologies.

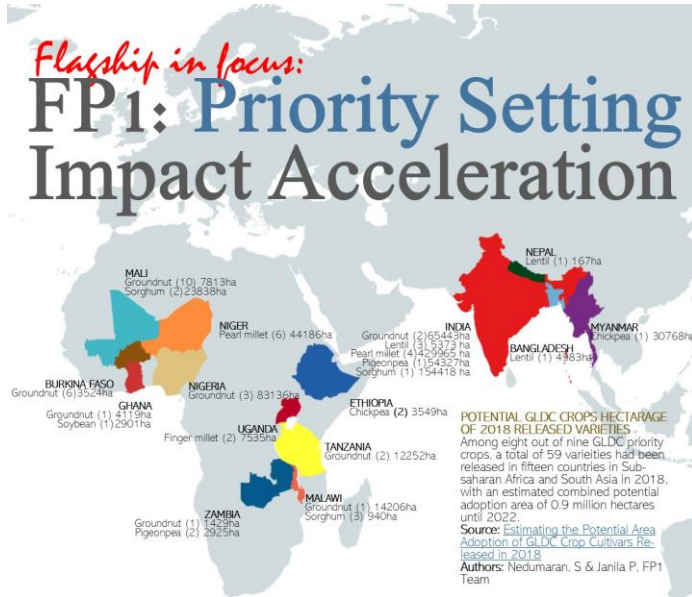
**ICGV-SM 01514 (TANZANUT 2016)**  
 ICGV-SM 01514 is a short duration variety that mature within 90-100 days. This variety is resistant to one of the most devastating disease in Africa, the groundnut rosette disease. This variety is tan in color and medium seeded.

**ICGV-SM 1711 (GMGV8)**  
 The variety is resistant to the most destructive disease in Africa, the rosette disease and has a yield potential of 2500kg/ha. It is a medium duration variety that take 110-120 days to reach maturity. It is tan in colour with medium to large seeds.

**ICGV-SM 08503 (NALIENDELE 2016)**  
 This variety is a derivative of CG7, one of the most market preferred varieties in East and Southern Africa due to its yield potential and culinary attributes. It is resistant to one of the most devastating disease in Africa-the groundnut rosette disease. It is a medium duration variety, thus suited.



# FP and Center feature



What are the Focus Traits for improvement in 9 GLDC key crops ?



# KEY CROPS PRIORITY TRAITS KNOW HERE!

CRP-GLDC  
CENTER  
FEATURE

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics is the center leading the implementation of the CGIAR Research Program on Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals. The Global headquarters of this institute is in Patancheru near Hyderabad, Telangana, India, with Regional hubs in West and Central Africa (Mali, Niger, Nigeria), and Eastern and Southern Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia). Here, we highlight outcome stories from efforts led by ICRISAT under the CRP-GLDC

**ONLINE!**

## EFFICIENT LEGUME SEED SYSTEMS

The project supported production of 361,23.06 tons of certified/ Quality Declared Seed (QDS) that could plant about 619,017 ha of land at an average seed rate of about 60kg/ha across crops. With this area under legumes and with average productivity of 1.096t/ha, an estimated 677,862 tons of grain valued at USD 353.71 million will be produced. This is estimated that the project has a potential of reaching 1,130,731 households at an average landholding of about 0.5 ha/household.

Author: Chris Ojiewo, ICRISAT

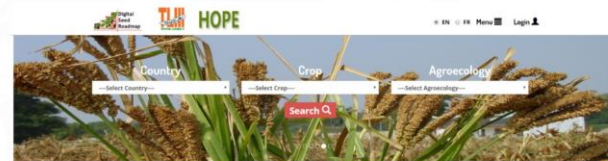
**ONLINE!**

## CAPDEV &amp; DIGITAL TOOLS TO FMOs

We have directly trained 4135 farmers including 606 women farmers on ICISATs mandate crops in the semi-arid drought prone districts of Andhra Pradesh state. Each farmer attended one day training program on package of practices, Plant protection and postharvest management. Field demonstrations were witnessed by 580 farmers in Groundnut (ICGV 91114) and Pigeonpea (ICPP 14003) in 145 acres.

Author: Srikanth Rupavatharam, ICRISAT

ONLINE DIGITAL SEED CATALOGUE AND SEED ROADMAP TOOL (click on photo)



INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

# Outcome stories (Featured aspect: human nutrition)

*Let's talk*

## HUMAN NUTRITION

**CGIAR** RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals

**CGIAR** RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

2 **WATER** 3 **POWER** 4 **HEALTH** 5 **WOMEN**

6 **CLIMATE** 7 **INNOVATION** 8 **LEADERSHIP** 9 **INTEGRATION**

10 **INTEGRATION** 11 **INTEGRATION** 12 **INTEGRATION**

**INDIA**

**ICRISAT** INTERNATIONAL CROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

**ICARDA** INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN DRY AREAS

**HarvestPlus** Better Crops. Better Nutrition.

**ICAR** INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

**ONLINE!**

### Talking Nutrition with Adolescents in the Adilabad District of Telangana

To enhance the knowledge on of women and adolescents, two nutrition communication tools were developed, tested and piloted. The testing and validation of these tools has given insights for further refinement and methodologies, allowing the stakeholders to use the tools to improve nutrition literacy among tribal communities. The participation and training of the stakeholders has strengthened the impact of the nutrition literacy component on the participants.  
(Padmaja Ravula, ICRISAT)

**ONLINE!**

### Biofortified Cultivars of Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals Development, Mainstreamed and Adopted in India Improving Food Security and Wellness

The year 2018 has witnessed release of 17 biofortified varieties of GLDC crops in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, two regions with more malnourished people in the world. This was possible due to mainstreaming biofortification in breeding programs at ICARDA, ICRISAT, and IITA. Adoption of biofortified cultivars have made significant contribution on production and consumption of nutritious foods.  
(Shiv Kumar Agrawa, ICARDA)

**ONLINE!**

### Policy favours biofortified pearl millet in India to combat Fe and Zn deficiencies

The All India Coordinated Research Project on Pearl Millet (AICRP-PM) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established minimum levels of iron and zinc to be bred into national varieties of pearl millet. The policy favours biofortified pearl millet in India and thus contributes to alleviate burden of malnutrition. Biofortification is a simple, sustainable and nutrition sensitive agricultural innovation and favorable policies for biofortified crops is a game changer to drive nutrition security. (M. Govindaraj, ICRISAT)

# Photo feature section





# Inputs and feedback



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- We welcome feedback and additional inputs from you, via the following link:

Feedback material sent by email:

<https://forms.gle/Zrdvzttt3chYFFa1A>

