



2014

Annual Report



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

IFPRI

Contents

Letter from the Board Chair	2
Letter from the Director General	3
Organizational Structure	4
IFPRI Work by Strategic Research Area	4
IFPRI Offices	5
Global Trends	6
Overview	8
Strategic Research Areas	10
Ensuring Sustainable Food Production	10
Promoting Healthy Food Systems	11
Improving Markets and Trade	12
Transforming Agriculture	12
Building Resilience	13
Strengthening Institutions and Governance	14
Regional Offices	16
South Asia Office	16
Africa Offices	17
Eastern and Southern Africa Office	17
West and Central Africa Office	17
Select 2014 Events	19
Communications, Partnerships, and Capacity Strengthening	20
Communications and Knowledge Management	20
2020 Vision Initiative	21
Partnerships, Impact, and Capacity Strengthening	21
Select 2014 Knowledge Products	24
Select 2014 Publications	26
2014 and 2013 Financial Statements	28
2014 Financial Contributors and Partners	30
Board of Trustees	31

Letter from the Board Chair



Kym Anderson
Chair, Board of Trustees

It is an honor to have been nominated as the Chair of the International Food Policy Research Institute's Board of Trustees beginning January 2015. I would like to offer profound thanks to my predecessor, Fawzi Al-Sultan, who so ably served as the Board Chair from 2010 through 2014, and to Shenggen Fan for exemplary leadership as IFPRI's Director General since 2010. I'm pleased to report that the Board approved a second five-year term for Dr. Fan. Over these past five years, Mr. Al-Sultan successfully oversaw the Institute's governance and Dr. Fan ensured that the Institute's research, communications, and management remained first-class during a period marked by rapid global changes as well as by major programmatic and budget changes both at IFPRI and within the CGIAR system.

2014 was another successful year for IFPRI, one characterized by high-quality, evidence-based food policy research at the global, regional, and national levels. Now in its 40th year, IFPRI is recognized throughout the world as a credible source of the research that helps reduce hunger, undernutrition, and poverty. The IFPRI Board prides itself in providing the governance oversight to ensure that the Institute and its research programs remain relevant, strategic, and generate high-payoff outputs.

IFPRI's Board works closely with other CGIAR entities to ensure that both IFPRI and the broader Consortium are well governed and achieve substantial impacts in the developing countries in which they work. The two CGIAR research programs led by IFPRI—Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) and Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

(A4NH)—partner with other CGIAR centers, as well as with governmental, academic, civil society, and private sector organizations. These two programs submitted and received unconditional two-year extensions for 2015-2016. IFPRI continues to be involved in several other CGIAR research programs—particularly those on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security and Water, Land, and Ecosystems.

As part of its oversight, IFPRI's Board managed another external audit of the Institute's finances. The Board strives to ensure that the Institute's investments continue to be conservatively managed, that risks are identified and well-managed in advance, and that its internal auditor carefully assesses IFPRI's management processes and field offices. Despite a reduction in CGIAR research program funding announced late in the year, conservative financial management during 2014 provided the capacity to absorb the funding shortfall without adversely affecting IFPRI finances. IFPRI was able to achieve a US\$1.3 million surplus for the year, which contributed to the net asset balance of US\$27 million at year-end.

I am proud to serve as the board chair of such a well-managed and well-governed institute that works closely with its partners to enhance global food and nutrition security. I would like to offer my sincere thanks to my fellow board members, IFPRI senior management and staff, and the Institute's research partners for ensuring IFPRI's continued success, as well as to those providing the investment funds that make it all possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kym Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kym" being more prominent than the last name "Anderson".

Letter from the Director General

IFPRI enjoyed a very rich year—producing and communicating influential research results on hunger and malnutrition, contributing to key policy processes, strengthening capacity for food policy, and investing in partnerships around the world. With a continued focus on its six strategic research areas, the Institute is leading the charge in advancing food and nutrition security.

IFPRI sustained a strong presence in global policymaking circles in 2014. The Institute was an organizing partner at the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), where government representatives and high-level officials endorsed 60 far-reaching actions designed to help combat all forms of malnutrition. On this occasion, we announced that we are developing Compact2025, a new global knowledge hub that will offer evidence-based, action-oriented strategies to support countries, institutions, and initiatives in their missions to eliminate hunger and undernutrition by 2025.

The end of the year marked the completion of the first three-year phase of the IFPRI-led CGIAR Research Programs on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) and on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH). Both programs undertook a remarkable array of activities in 2014. PIM organized a Global Futures and Strategic Foresight Conference, launched a knowledge clearinghouse on tools for value chains and a blog on gender-disaggregated data, and published a book showing that agricultural technologies could increase global crop yields by as much as 67 percent and cut food prices nearly in half by 2050. A4NH launched a gender-nutrition idea exchange and also released a seminal study showing that child stunting, a consequence of chronic undernutrition, does not slow down after the age of two or even at the end of the 1,000 day window. HarvestPlus and its partners held the Second Global Conference on Biofortification, at which CGIAR committed to improve mineral and vitamin content across all of its research

centers' conventional breeding programs for food crops. In May, we organized the 2020 Conference on “Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security” in Addis Ababa, which consisted of more than 800 attendees from over 75 countries. IFPRI will be forging ahead in scaling up its strategic research area on this important theme in the upcoming year.

The year 2014 was yet another record-breaking one for research productivity and impact. According to the latest Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) rankings, IFPRI ranks first among agricultural economics departments in the world, second in both agricultural economics and in African economics, and seventh in development economics. The Institute released more than 1,200 publications geared toward policymakers, researchers, practitioners, and the general public—an impressive 70 percent increase over 2013. Approximately 40 percent of these publications were peer reviewed. IFPRI's research was cited 3,500 times within the academic world, and peer-reviewed publications per researcher increased by 5 percent. The Institute also experienced tremendous growth on the web and within social media: media hits increased by 45 percent, publication downloads by 32 percent, and social media followers by 40 percent, as compared to 2013. These numbers reflect the Institute's commitment to ensure that its research is accessible to a wide array of audiences around the world.

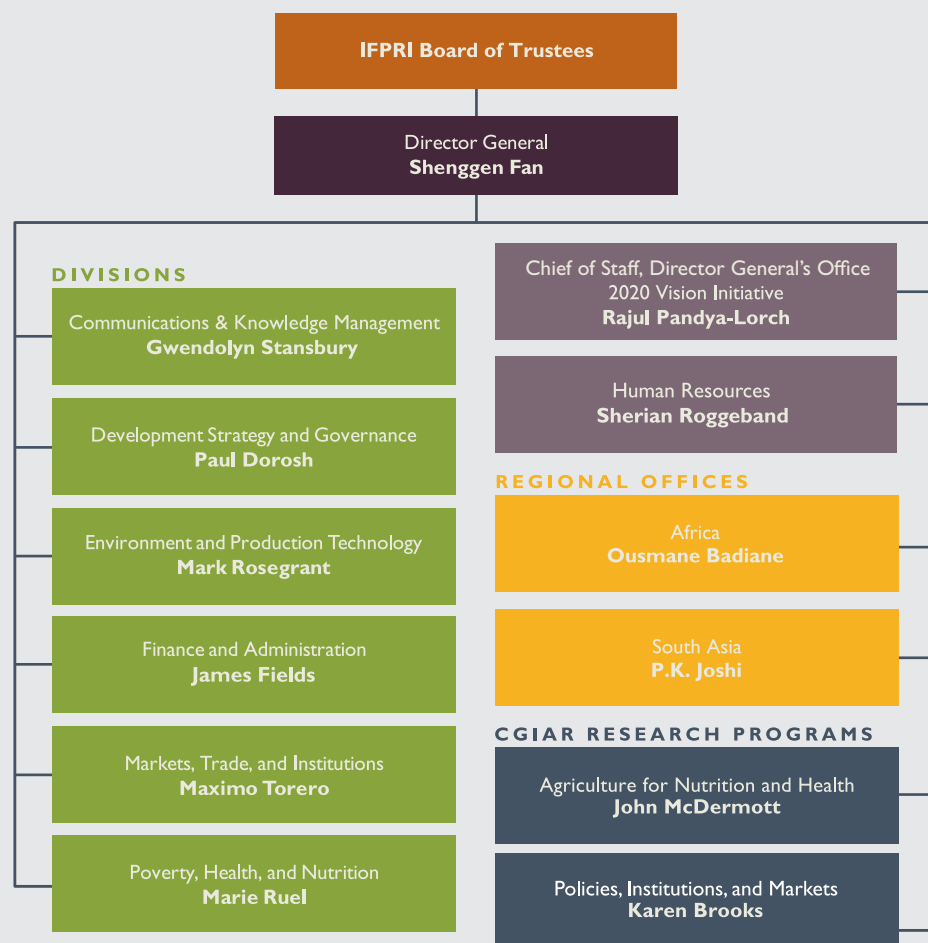
We are marking IFPRI's 40th anniversary in 2015. This is a time for reflection on how our four decades of work have contributed to reducing poverty, hunger, and undernutrition; improving livelihoods; and facilitating sustainable development. It is also an opportune time to look forward and strategize on how the Institute can remain a relevant trailblazer over the next 40 years as it works toward a healthy, inclusive, and sustainable global food system.

Shenggen Fan



Shenggen Fan
Director General

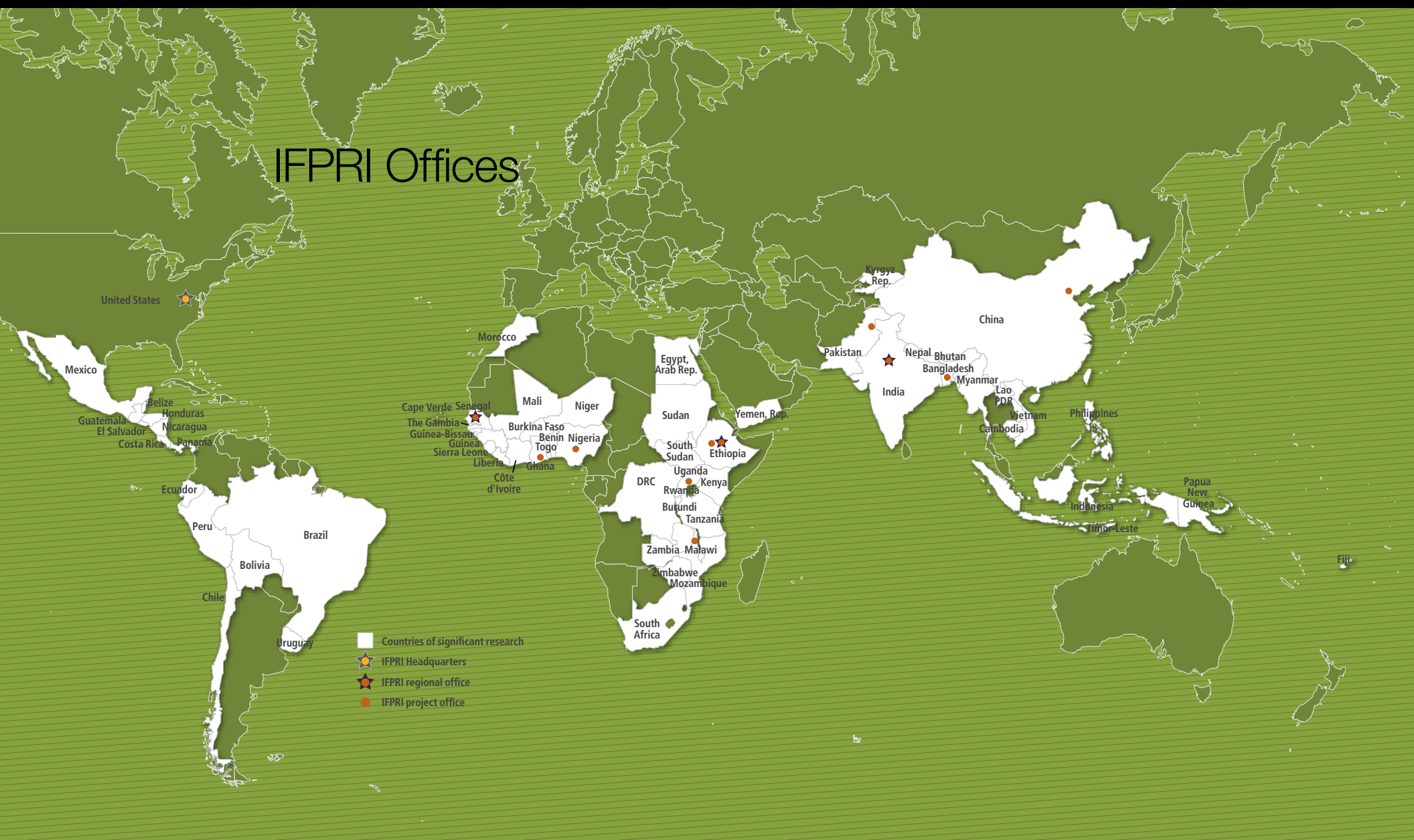
Organizational Structure



IFPRI Work by Strategic Research Area

Research Area	Division/Program
ENSURING SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION	Environment and Production Technology Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
PROMOTING HEALTHY FOOD SYSTEMS	Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division HarvestPlus CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
IMPROVING MARKETS AND TRADE	Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE	Development Strategy and Governance Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
BUILDING RESILIENCE	Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division Environment and Production Technology Division Development Strategy and Governance Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets Director General's Office
STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE	Development Strategy and Governance Division Environment and Production Technology Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets

IFPRI Offices





Global Trends

THE YEAR 2014 WAS AN IMPORTANT ONE FOR ADVANCING FOOD AND nutrition security, and IFPRI helped guide the way on innovative research and outreach to combat hunger and malnutrition worldwide.

IFPRI participated in and influenced agenda setting at the global and national levels through a variety of platforms. Director General Shenggen Fan participated in the 2014 World Economic Forum (WEF) events in Davos where he received the [World Food Programme's Hunger Hero Award](#). Also at the WEF, Dr. Fan contributed to discussions on the formation of the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals—the anchor for the post-2015 development agenda. IFPRI also played an active role at the [Lima Climate Change Conference](#) (COP 20).

IFPRI organized the [2020 Resilience Conference](#) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Roughly 140 experts and practitioners gave presentations during 24 plenary and parallel sessions. The conference also featured 21 side events and a knowledge fair. A [conference book](#) has been published and follow-up events continue to take place. In addition, organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are now mainstreaming resilience into their development programs, as are countries, including Ethiopia.

The Institute organized other important events around the world in 2014, including a workshop on “Evidence-Based Policy Options for Food and Nutrition Security in Bangladesh” in Dhaka; the first annual Strategic Foresight conference in Washington, DC; the annual conference of the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System research on “Promoting Agricultural Trade to Enhance Resilience” in Ethiopia; a conference on “Mechanization and Agricultural Transformation in Asia and Africa” in Beijing; and the “Together for Nutrition” Conference in India.

At the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), IFPRI was an organizing partner and led a side event to share and discuss the [Global Nutrition Report 2014](#) and the [2014 Global Hunger Index](#). IFPRI Director General Shenggen Fan gave a plenary statement on a new partnership for ending hunger and undernutrition and announced the formation of the [Compact2025](#), an inclusive global knowledge and innovation hub meant to support countries, institutions, and initiatives in the effort to eliminate hunger and undernutrition by 2025. IFPRI senior researchers Marie Ruel and Lawrence Haddad delivered keynote addresses on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition accountability at two roundtables.

IFPRI research also contributed to various country-level policies in 2014. For example, IFPRI contributed to the scaling-up of Tanzania’s social protection



strategy by conducting an impact evaluation of the country’s community-based conditional cash transfer pilot program. The evaluation measured the effectiveness of the program. The findings were showcased in a World Bank book and widely disseminated to government offices and ministries, such as the Prime Minister’s Office and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, among others. These findings have informed targeting and roll-out strategies of the program.

IFPRI’s work also helped guide policymakers. [IFPRI’s Partnerships and Opportunities to Strengthen and Harmonize Actions for Nutrition](#) (POSHAN) was acknowledged for its work on promoting evidence-based, effective action at the launch of India’s multisectoral program on nutrition. In Bangladesh, analysis conducted by the IFPRI Policy Research and Strategy Support Program contributed to the country’s short-, medium-, and long-term policy decisions on onion imports.

IFPRI commemorates its 40th anniversary in 2015 with ongoing activities throughout the year. This important occasion provides opportunities to reflect on the Institute’s past influential work, its current research, and new areas of contribution over the next 40 years.



Overview

NUTRIENTS ARE A BUILDING BLOCK OF LIFE. YET MILLIONS OF PEOPLE suffer from undernutrition and micronutrient malnutrition globally. The scope of impact is staggering: a lack of nourishment can lead to a lifetime of challenges, including stunted cognitive development, which can be passed on to future generations. Beyond its human toll, undernutrition costs the global economy 2 to 3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) every year, according to the FAO. It is because of nutrition's ubiquitous role in well-being that IFPRI and partners brought the issue to center stage in 2014, launching the first annual *Global Nutrition Report* (GNR). The GNR tracks worldwide progress in improving nutrition, identifies bottlenecks to change, highlights opportunities for action, and contributes to strengthened nutrition accountability.

A photograph of a man and a child in a rural setting, likely in Ethiopia, engaged in the traditional process of threshing grain. The man, wearing a white t-shirt, a blue and white striped wrap around his waist, and a light-colored turban, is holding a large, rectangular wooden threshing sled with blue-painted sides. He is lifting it high, and a large amount of golden-brown grain is falling from it. A young child, wearing a red and black patterned tank top and light blue shorts, is standing in front of the man, looking up at the falling grain. The background shows a field of tall, green crops, possibly sorghum, under bright, natural light. The overall scene conveys a sense of traditional agricultural labor and community.

Resiliency was also a centerpiece of IFPRI's work in 2014. Resilience to both endure and bounce back from shocks due to weather, conflict, and food-price spikes require appropriately targeted and tailored safety nets and coping mechanisms, such as cash transfers and insurance programs. In 2014, IFPRI zeroed in on these types of interventions and generated research to inform effective policies and programs and contributed to the global policy discourse with our 2020 Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May.

The following pages highlight IFPRI's 2014 activities that fall under the Institute's six strategic research areas and its cross-cutting theme on gender.

Collaboration Helps Colombia Adapt to Climate Change

Workshop Highlights
Policymaker-Friendly Tools



Akiko Haruna

Environment
and Production
Technology Division

"When it comes to enacting climate change policy in agriculture, policymakers are often challenged by a range of information and input from different sectors: the research community, the private sector, and the public and policymaking community... To successfully develop and implement policies that mitigate climate change and enhance food security, they need reliable and relevant data that incorporates input from a range of disciplines and sectors."

March 2014

FULL BLOG POST

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/collaboration-helps-colombia-adapt-climate-change>



Strategic Research Areas

Ensuring Sustainable Food Production

To satisfy swelling populations, appetites, and demands, food production will need to increase drastically over the next four decades: meat by 78 percent, cereals by 57 percent, and roots and tubers by 36 percent. As pressures from climate change make food production progressively more challenging, technology, innovation, and well-designed policies are required to help meet these needs.

- ▶ The Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) program released [a new analytical report on the status of agricultural capacities in Africa south of the Sahara](#). The report stresses that, despite overall growth in the region's agricultural research and development investment and in human capacities since 2000, underinvestment, inadequate human resource capacity, poor research infrastructure, and a lack of coherent policies continue to constrain the quantity and quality of research outputs in many countries.
- ▶ The Uganda team of the Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS), in partnership with the Uganda Biotechnology

and Biosafety Consortium, has been fully engaged in the Biosafety Bill process in the Ugandan parliament. In Tanzania, PBS's significant engagement in and training of the legal authorities in the vice president's office resulted in an agreed approach to revise the country's regulations for biotechnology research.

- ▶ The Foresight and Spatial Data and Analytics teams produced the book, *Food Security in a World of Natural Resource Scarcity: The Role of Agricultural Technologies*, which assesses the food security potential of 11 agricultural technologies. The book was downloaded close to 29,000 times in its first year. The online [Agri-Tech Toolbox](#), a companion to the book, allows policymakers to model the impact of 10 technologies in their own countries.
- ▶ The Sustainable Land Management for Poverty Reduction program completed a Global Assessment of the Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement, which will be published in mid-2015. Using the total economic value (TEV) approach, this study shows that the annual cost of land degradation is about US\$290 billion.

Promoting Healthy Food Systems

Healthy populations need healthy food systems. It's not just a matter of quantity—the quality of food is also crucial. Foods' nutrient content, food safety, and how economics and access to markets shape the poor's food choices are key areas of research. IFPRI works to create synergies among the three vital components of the food system: agriculture, health, and nutrition.

- ▶ An [efficacy study conducted in Zambia](#) found that orange maize improves vitamin A stores in children. Switching to this beta-carotene-enriched maize variety could potentially provide maize-dependent populations with up to half of their daily vitamin A needs.
- ▶ HarvestPlus and its partners delivered biofortified crops to more than 1.5 million farming households. Farmers in target countries in Africa and South Asia are now planting and eating varieties of cassava, maize, and sweet potato that have been biofortified with vitamin A; wheat and rice, with zinc; and beans and pearl millet, with iron.
- ▶ New innovative marketing strategies, such as a [music video about biofortified beans](#) produced by Rwanda's top musicians and films produced by Nigeria's Nollywood about [vitamin A cassava](#), helped HarvestPlus expand the reach of its messaging on micronutrient deficiencies and biofortified nutritious foods.
- ▶ The [Global Nutrition Report 2014](#) rapidly achieved a high profile following its launch at the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in Rome in November. As of early February 2015, the full report had been downloaded nearly 40,000 times.
- ▶ Researchers from Partnerships and Opportunities to Strengthen and Harmonize Actions for Nutrition in India (POSHAN) developed a range of knowledge products, including [nutrition profiles](#) for 11 districts in the states of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh, in addition to a [policy note](#) on working multisectorally to improve nutrition in India, released at the same time the Ministry of Women and Child Development introduced the concept of a multisectoral nutrition program. POSHAN also released a first set of [Implementation Notes](#) summarizing innovations in the delivery of specific interventions.
- ▶ IFPRI was invited by the Government of Mexico and the United Nations World Food Programme to present research on the Home-Grown School Feeding program. Addressing representatives from 18 countries across Latin America that are planning to scale-up their national programs, IFPRI offered research on the linkages between agriculture, nutrition, and health through market-based approaches.
- ▶ Aflatoxins are considered to be fatal when ingested in large quantities and are a known carcinogen, but their role as a determinant of child malnutrition is not well understood. Establishing the causal link between aflatoxin exposure and child stunting is an essential part of ensuring that governments, international organizations, and the donor community allocate the appropriate resources to address the problem. IFPRI is completing a study that will provide the first experimental evidence of the impact of aflatoxin exposure on child growth.
- ▶ IFPRI and partners expanded the pilot of the AflaSafe™ biocontrol method to tackling aflatoxin control as part of the AgResults Initiative in Nigeria. Research from the initial trials in Kenya prompted the Government of Kenya to commission an AflaSafe plant in Machakos and to invest US\$11 million in additional aflatoxin control measures. In addition to the ongoing work in Nigeria and Kenya, the approach will be expanded to Senegal and Zambia.

FROM IFPRI'S BLOG

Think We Can't End Global Malnutrition by 2030?

Think Again



Lawrence Haddad

Poverty, Health, and
Nutrition Division

"Only one of the 169 proposed global development targets planned for 2015 refers to nutrition. Given that 45 percent of deaths of children under the age of 5 are due to poor nutrition, this is not good enough. Nutrition is central to sustainable development. The benefits of a good start in life—the first 1,000 days from conception to the age of two is a crucial window of opportunity—cascade through the life course and across generations."

November 2014

FULL BLOG POST

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/think-we-cant-end-global-malnutrition-2030-think-again>

Harvesting Better Access to Information

Cell Phones Can Be a Game-Changer for Rural Farmers. What Will it Take to Connect Them?



Maximo Torero

Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division

“Mobile phones can save farmers time and money, and maximize their profits. For example, when rural farmers want to find the market that will offer the highest price for their maize, their only option may be to travel to each market in person—a costly venture. Faced with this option, a farmer will frequently decide to sell to the nearest market or at the farm gate, missing out on potentially more lucrative opportunities. With a mobile phone, a farmer can find out the going price for his or her crop in different regional and local markets without leaving home, avoiding time-consuming and expensive travel.”

April 2014

FULL BLOG POST

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/harvesting-better-access-information>

Improving Markets and Trade

Food security and agriculture-led economic growth in developing countries depend on well-functioning markets. Effective distribution and delivery of agricultural inputs and outputs require efficient market structures, sound policies, and capable institutions that are focused on the needs of smallholder farmers and consumers. Policies must effectively address market failures and barriers to market access in order to kick-start meaningful and inclusive agriculture-led sustainable economic growth.

- ▶ IFPRI developed an institutional design to prioritize rural public investments through a field-validated, peer-reviewed toolkit combining a typology of microregions and risk-scoring mechanisms. The Ministry of Finance of Peru (MEF) developed a new unit to use the typology, [employing a web-based interface of the toolkit](#) to prioritize public investments in the poorest regions of the country for [a total value of US\\$1 billion \(3 billion Peruvian soles\)](#) in 2015-2016. The toolkit is also being implemented in Armenia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Mozambique, Senegal, and Tanzania.
- ▶ IFPRI is a key partner in the new FP7 FOODSECURE project—initiated by the European Commission—and a central contributor to the modeling toolbox of this project. It will cover short-, medium-, and long-term issues regarding food security, land use, and the different policies affecting both.
- ▶ The new 2014 legislative [proposal from the European Council](#) continues to rely on IFPRI's MIRAGE-Biof model results in the context of the EU debate on biofuel policy. In 2014, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre published [Progress in Estimates of ILUC with MIRAGE model](#), co-authored by an IFPRI researcher, offering further analysis for a better understanding of the indirect land use change.
- ▶ IFPRI's work on price volatility and its transmission from international to local markets was incorporated into the analysis undertaken in support of the [Agricultural Market Information Systems \(AMIS\)](#) and of the [Food Security and Nutrition Indicators Network \(FSIN\)](#). The work informed activities of the 2014 G20 meeting in Australia. Lead researchers from IFPRI were also coauthors of the recommendations by international organizations, specifically the [G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework](#), and assisted with the design of the food security strategy for the G20, to be led by Turkey in 2015.
- ▶ IFPRI carried out important work on inputs markets, specifically relating to fertilizers. Examining the relationship between market concentration, prices, and higher marketing costs at the regional and national level, the researchers suggested that farmers in developing regions may also be facing high input prices for fertilizers due to market power exertion by major world producers. This work has significantly influenced the G20 recommendations from the [Ministries of Agriculture Group](#).

Transforming Agriculture

How can agriculture reduce poverty, spark economic development, and ensure food and nutrition security? Well-constructed policies are essential to bolstering agricultural growth, encouraging the shift from low-income, subsistence farming to urbanized, modern, service-based economies. With a particular focus on Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia, IFPRI's research helps illuminate the path from poverty to prosperity.

- ▶ A study conducted by IFPRI researchers on the rice economy of Nigeria indicates that the country's high import tariffs on rice significantly increased incentives for smuggling and were counterproductive to the goal of increasing

domestic rice production. The research was presented to members of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and became part of the discussion as the Nigerian government debated the tariff rate. Following those discussions, Nigeria lowered its tariff on rice from 110 percent to 60 percent. The research will be published as a book by early 2016.

- ▶ A growing number of countries, including Brazil, India, and Nigeria, are integrating biofortification into their national agricultural and nutrition policies. Several major nutrition and food security organizations (including CGIAR) have committed to supporting the strategy, setting the stage to scale up the delivery of nutritious crops to millions of people globally.
- ▶ IFPRI's survey-based analysis in northwest Ethiopia showed that investments in rural roads in remote areas can have large positive economic returns through reductions in marketing margins.
- ▶ IFPRI research collected in the special issue of the journal *Food Policy*, "[Boserup and beyond: Mounting land pressures and development strategies in Africa](#)," shows that rising rural population densities in parts of Africa are profoundly affecting farming systems and the region's economies. The research concludes that agricultural and rural development strategies in the region will need to more fully anticipate the implications of Africa's rapidly changing land and demographic balance as well as the immense challenges that mounting land pressures pose.
- ▶ IFPRI launched [Iraq Spatial](#) and [Yemen Spatial](#) in 2014. Iraq Spatial, a partnership between IFPRI and ICARDA that is funded by USAID, is the first country portal affiliated with the more expansive [Arab Spatial](#), a regionwide repository of geospatial information initiated by IFPRI and supported by IFAD. Iraq Spatial provides more specific

national and subnational-level data to assist in the precise targeting of food security and development interventions. Yemen Spatial is a collaborative effort between Yemen's Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, IFPRI, IFAD, and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit]).

Building Resilience

Vulnerability to both natural and manmade shocks—such as extreme weather, financial crises, and conflict—is a significant problem for many developing countries. Developing coping strategies and strengthening existing social systems are essential to helping communities shore up against shocks and move toward long-term food security and well-being.

- ▶ IFPRI drew attention to the linkages between social protection and nutrition and the substantial role of behavior change communications in the context of these fields



FROM IFPRI'S BLOG

Roundtable Brings High-Tech Farming Ideas to India's Risk-Prone Ecologies



David Spielman

*Environment
and Production
Technology Division*

"Now everyone knows—and many readers might grumble—that companies are driven by profitability goals rather than the needs of smallholder farmers.

True enough. But these companies are betting on the idea that there are innovative and profitable solutions worth pursuing in emerging rural markets. [Our] challenge was to assemble better analytics on the impact of technological change across multiple dimensions in these markets: productive efficiency, farm profitability, social and economic equity, and gender."

May 2014

FULL BLOG POST

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/roundtable-brings-high-tech-farming-ideas-india-s-risk-prone-ecologies>

A Road Trip without a Map

Why Research Is Vital for Confronting Climate Change



Timothy Thomas
Environment
and Production
Technology Division

“Public investment in agricultural research yields huge benefits, both for the agricultural sector and the rest of the economy. Farmers will need help in learning to manage water in hotter environments with higher evaporation rates, in acquiring new seeds that are appropriate for the new climates, in learning to manage soil fertility, and in learning to combat increased pest threats.”

September 2014

FULL BLOG POST
<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/road-trip-without-map>

of study. Results from the Bangladesh Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI) study attracted extensive press coverage after they were presented at a workshop and press conference in Dhaka. Media coverage included a prominently featured editorial in *The Daily Star*, the largest circulated English daily in Bangladesh. The editorial, “[Malnutrition persists in children: Raise awareness on proper nutrition](#),” cited the TMRI results and emphasized the importance of incorporating nutrition messages into social safety net programs.

- ▶ IFPRI contributed to the work led by the [World Bank on impact evaluation of community-based cash transfers in Tanzania](#). The authors found that cash transfers led to positive changes in both health and education, and also improved community cohesion. The program’s effects were found to be greatest among those who needed it most: the poorest of the poor.
- ▶ The formation of the Agricultural Policy Support Unit (APSU) is a major achievement toward the goal of building long-term analytical capacity within Bangladesh’s Ministry of Agriculture. In 2014, the IFPRI Policy Research and Strategy Support Program (PRSSP) team helped the APSU select and organize the Ministry of Agriculture’s development program priorities for the next five years. The final report consists of a list of 147 projects with a total budget of more than US\$2 billion. This provided Bangladesh the opportunity to promote policy reforms that will increase the incomes of its smallholder farmers and develop a nutrition- and gender-sensitive agriculture sector.
- ▶ Colombia’s Low Emission Development Strategy’s capacity building and outreach activities targeted stakeholders at various levels of the policymaking process. A direct outcome of these outreach efforts was the request by the Colombian Ministry of Natural Resources for IFPRI to

contribute to defining the greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments to be included in the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). The INDC is expected to be ratified at the Conference of the Parties in Paris in 2015.

- ▶ IFPRI’s work on index-based agricultural insurance continues to yield new lessons on how to improve adoption rates of insurance products and demonstrates that investing in low-cost and innovative insurance techniques is highly beneficial to farmers’ welfare. IFPRI’s focus is on developing simple and flexible products that are easy for smallholder farmers to understand and use. Additionally, the research examines how complementary interventions can improve the demand and welfare impact from such products.
- ▶ An impact evaluation of IFPRI’s Poverty Scorecard project in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras highlighted significant success, specifically finding a 30 to 45 percent increase in income for the farmers that were participants in these interventions. Total net benefits are expected to triple within the next five years and multiply by five times within the next ten years.

Strengthening Institutions and Governance

Strong institutions are necessary to foster an environment conducive to sound policy, cooperation, and innovation. Equitable management of collective natural resources, strong returns to investment, and building resilience to shocks depend upon effective and well-functioning institutions. Good governance can pave the way for infrastructure investments and help to ensure that women and the poor benefit from economic growth.

- ▶ IFPRI’s [gender analysis of land tenure in Uganda](#) revealed how diverse definitions of land ownership provide very different indications of the gendered patterns of land

ownership and rights. Although many households in Uganda report husbands and wives as joint owners of land, the research found that women have fewer rights and are less likely to be listed on ownership documents. Exclusively focusing on the title to land might have an adverse effect on women's land rights.

- ▶ The program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI) continued to contribute to the global debates and policy processes around land tenure, collective management of natural resources, and poverty reduction. It does so, in particular, through support to projects and initiatives such as the Global Land Tool Network's initiative on Land Tools for Food Security; the Technical Guide on tenure rights related to Commons to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security; and the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights.
- ▶ Based on recommendations from the evaluation of Ethiopia's Direct Seed Marketing program, the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) is now pursuing alternative methods for analyzing seed demand. IFPRI's Grain Export Ban report supported ATA's internal analysis to identify and evaluate options for handling a potential bumper harvest for maize and sorghum. The ATA is now monitoring the prices of these two commodities and evaluating strategies to advise the government in the case of rapid price fluctuations.

Cross-Cutting Theme on Gender

- ▶ Interest in adapting the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) for project-level use continues to grow. Work on the WEAI and on linkages between agriculture, gender, and nutrition have sparked the interest of developing country governments—such as the Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture—to design interventions to close empowerment gaps identified by the Index.
- ▶ IFPRI researchers have contributed to the debunking of gender myths regarding the importance of women in agriculture and the share of land owned by women, which were grossly inflated. Work by IFPRI researchers has been featured on blogs and online discussions, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has adopted these updated statistics for their work on the share of women working in African agriculture.
- ▶ The project on [Climate Change, Collective Action, and Women's Assets](#) released a set of [policy notes](#) on enhancing women's assets to manage risk under climate change. The publications explore methods of protecting or strengthening women's control over critical assets, such as natural resources and social capital, in Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia. The findings suggest ways in which group-based approaches may increase women's assets and strengthen their risk-management capabilities.

FROM IFPRI'S BLOG

Water, Energy, and Food under Climate Extremes

Are Water Markets a Solution?



Claudia Ringler

*Environment
and Production
Technology Division*

“Water markets and tradable water rights empower water users by requiring their consent to any allocation of water and by compensating them for any water transferred. This provides the starting point from which a market can begin to efficiently allocate resources to its highest-valued use. Agricultural water users can particularly benefit, as nonirrigation demands on water and climate change increase the pressure to move water away from irrigation.”

March 2014

FULL BLOG POST

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/water-energy-and-food-under-climate-extremes-are-water-markets-solution>



Regional Offices



IFPRI undertakes research across the globe, including in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Many of these activities are described in the previous section on the Institute's strategic research areas; this section highlights the work of our regional offices in 2014.

South Asia Office

The South Asia office in New Delhi engages in evidence-based research, policy communications, and capacity strengthening related to agricultural productivity, food and nutrition security, improved technologies, climate change, risk management, markets and value chains, and governance in South Asia.

- ▶ The growing threat of climate change, as well as deteriorating soil and water health, pose serious challenges to Indian agriculture, smallholder farmers in particular. IFPRI's ongoing research helps to promote and scale up the concept of climate-smart villages.
- ▶ **POSHAN** (Partnerships and Opportunities to Strengthen and Harmonize Actions for Nutrition in India) and Together for Nutrition organized a two-day event with the goal of learning how to improve nutrition in India by coordinating and delivering programming across the health,

agriculture, sanitation, and woman- and child-development sectors. The conference attracted policy and media attention, as well as representatives from 14 states across India. POSHAN will continue to work directly with influential boundary partners in India to foster the use of evidence in scaling up nutrition programming among diverse stakeholders.

- ▶ The Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) project, a collaboration between IFPRI and four other CGIAR research centers, are studying and exploring farmers' drought-related risk management strategies, particularly with regard to drought-tolerant cultivars and weather index insurance in Bangladesh and India.
- ▶ Modern food value chains (FVCs) have been increasingly recognized as a strategy for enhancing market efficiency and also for attaining greater and more inclusive agricultural growth and sustainable rural development in developing countries. IFPRI's research focuses on understanding the role of innovative financial institutions in transforming traditional FVCs to modern FVCs. The work aims to overcome the bottlenecks faced by smallholders, small and medium agro-based enterprises, and other actors



associated with modern FVCs in accessing financial support to scale up their activities.

- The Policy Research and Strategy Support for Agricultural Development and Food Security in Nepal project initiated research to analyze agriculture-related policies relating to seeds, fertilizers, farm mechanizations, agri-business, trade, and investments in Nepal.

Africa Offices

The Eastern and Southern Africa Office (ESAO), based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the West and Central Africa Office (WCAO), based in Dakar, Senegal, provide research and capacity-building support for policy planning and implementation. The offices have established regional and country strategic analysis and knowledge support systems, promote comprehensive and inclusive agricultural joint sector reviews, and work to strengthen analytical and modeling expertise across the continent.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA OFFICE

- The 2014 Annual Conference of the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) launched the 2013 ReSAKSS Africawide Annual Trends and Outlook Report titled *Promoting Agricultural Trade to Enhance Resilience in Africa*. During the conference, which is now an official event of the African Union Commission, over 200 participants discussed the report's findings and reviewed progress in supporting evidence-based policy planning and implementation under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) agenda.
- ESAO led ReSAKSS's efforts to assess agriculture joint sector reviews (JSRs) in seven pilot countries to establish more comprehensive and inclusive JSRs in 2014. Findings

of the assessments helped to improve mutual accountability processes in the countries and fed into the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition's 2014 Progress Reports.

- ESAO led research to evaluate the impact of several projects in Ethiopia undertaken by MFS II, a global initiative of the Dutch government to strengthen civil societies. The impact evaluation work has helped to reorient local nongovernmental organizations to become more impact oriented in their development interventions.
- The office supported Ethiopia's Household Asset Building Program (HABP), completing a review of the program's effectiveness in 2014. Findings were presented at a partners' self-assessment stakeholder workshop held in Mekele, Ethiopia. The workshop included state ministers of agriculture and the overall study informed the design of an action plan for improving HABP and its partnerships.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA OFFICE

- In 2014, WCAO expanded its efforts to establish country-level Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS). Five additional collaborative agreements to launch SAKSS platforms were signed in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda, bringing the total number of countries with operational SAKSS platforms to eight (together with Ghana, Mozambique, and Rwanda).
- In June, the Global Trade Analysis Project ([GTAP](#)) and the African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium ([AGRODEP](#)), facilitated by IFPRI, held the 17th annual conference "New Challenges in Food Policy, Trade, and Economic Vulnerability" in Dakar, Senegal. The event brought together around 200 economists from 52 countries [to discuss issues related to food policy, trade,](#)





and economic vulnerability, with a particular focus on Africa. AGRODEP strengthened the capacity of its growing membership through seven advanced training workshops, a members' workshop, and various grant programs. AGRODEP members worked on numerous research projects and papers, with the most outstanding work selected to receive grants or to be presented at international fora including the GTAP Conference

- WCAO deepened its strategic partnerships with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 2014. The office undertook research to simulate the economywide impacts of ECOWAS's policy on increasing rice production to achieve rice self-sufficiency by 2025. The analysis helped to inform the work of the ECOWAS Rice Task Force and, in particular, the formulation of ECOWAS's rice program for guiding implementation of its rice policy as part of the implementation of its agricultural investment plan, ECOWAP.

Select 2014 Events



Martin J. Forman Memorial Lecture, A Miracle Cure for Global Malnutrition? The Data Diet

Michael Anderson, Chief Executive Officer, Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF).



Launch of IFPRI's 2013 Global Food Policy Report

(Left to right): Shenggen Fan, Director General, IFPRI; Tjada McKenna, Deputy Coordinator for Development for Feed the Future and Acting Assistant to the Administrator at Bureau for Food Security, USAID; Homi Kharas, Senior Fellow and Deputy Director for the Global Economy and Development Program, Brookings Institution; Asma Lateef, Director, Bread for the World Institute; and Gwendolyn Stansbury, Division Director, Communications and Knowledge Management Division, IFPRI.



Global Nutrition Report Launch

(Left to right): Roger Thurow, author and Senior Fellow on Global Agriculture and Food, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs; Richard Greene, Senior Deputy Assistant to the Administrator, Bureau for Food Security, USAID; Brave Rona Ndisale, Deputy Director of Social Protection Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Juergen Voegelé, Senior Director of Agriculture Global Practice, the World Bank; and Lawrence Haddad, Senior Research Fellow, Poverty, Health and Nutrition Division, IFPRI.



Building Resilience in the Face of Climate Change and Weather Shocks

(Left to right): John McDermott, Director, CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, IFPRI; Shenggen Fan, Director General, IFPRI; Rachel Kyte, Group Vice President and Special Envoy for Climate Change, the World Bank; Cynthia Rosenzweig, Senior Research Scientist, Goddard Institute for Space Studies at Columbia University; and Dan Glickman, Co-chair, Global Agricultural Development Initiative, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs.



Food Security in a World of Growing Natural Resource Scarcity: The Role of Agricultural Technologies

(Left to right): Mark Rosegrant, Division Director, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI; Guillaume Gruère, Senior Policy Analyst in the Environment Division, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris; Robert Carlson, President, World Farmers Organization; Frank Sesno, Director, School of Media and Public Affairs, George Washington University and founder of Planet Forward.



Innovations in Science and Policy: Transforming the Rural Sector for Improved Food Security

(Left to right): Gwendolyn Stansbury, Division Director, Communications and Knowledge Management Division, IFPRI; Robert Bertram, Chief Scientist, Bureau for Food Security, USAID; Robert S. Zeigler, Director General of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); and Shenggen Fan, Director General, IFPRI.



Communications, Partnerships, and Capacity Strengthening

Communications and Knowledge Management

IFPRI's Communications and Knowledge Management Division (CKM) supports the creation and dissemination of IFPRI's innovative research so that it reaches the policymakers, practitioners, and educators who participate in dialogues, engage in debates, and create knowledge to effectively tackle food and nutrition security.

- ▶ In 2014, CKM provided writing, editing, graphic design, translation, and distribution support for 354 IFPRI publications—a 150 percent increase in output from 2013. This included the *2013 Global Food Policy Report*, the *2014 Global Hunger Index*, the *Global Nutrition Report 2014*, and 90 discussion papers.
- ▶ The division produced 13 partner outreach campaigns for IFPRI's key institutional outputs—such as the *Global*

Hunger Index and the *Global Food Policy Report*—as well as more targeted campaigns for projects. For the *Global Nutrition Report*, CKM created and distributed a communications resource toolkit and a toolkit for the event launch.

- ▶ IFPRI staff and research were cited 2,087 times in the media, including BBC, Deutsche Welle, the *Economist*, the *Guardian*, the *Hindu*, *Huffington Post*, *Le Monde*, the *New York Times*, and Reuters. Forty-nine op-eds and blog stories written by IFPRI researchers for external online and print outlets were published.
- ▶ During 2014, CKM, through the Open Access (OA) initiative, provided support in making 130 publications—books, articles, book chapters—as well as 22 datasets open access. IFPRI also created Open Data interactive tools to support the *Global Hunger Index* and the *Global Nutrition Report*, which generated more than 130,000 views.

2020 Vision Initiative

The 2020 Vision Initiative convenes high-level policy consultations and pursues communications activities on major emerging issues influencing hunger and poverty.

- ▶ In May, IFPRI and partners held a 2020 conference, “Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security,” in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The centerpiece of a two-year consultative process, the conference aimed to inform, influence, and catalyze action by key actors to strengthen resilience so that food and nutrition security can be achieved for all. The event was attended by approximately 800 stakeholders from nearly 70 countries. During the conference, 21 side events were organized and a knowledge fair was held.
- ▶ The conference generated several publications, including three Food Policy Reports and 19 conference briefs that were compiled in a book, *Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security*.

Partnerships, Impact, and Capacity Strengthening

IFPRI’s Partnerships, Impact, and Capacity Strengthening (PIC) program generates new knowledge in collaboration with partners and strengthens the capacity of individuals and institutions in agricultural innovation and food systems, universities, and government agencies to reduce hunger and poverty.

PARTNERSHIPS

- ▶ The Partnership unit took a leading role in the development of a joint proposal, working with several IFPRI offices and divisions and the SNV Netherlands Development Organization. It was submitted to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs as part of a new program, “Dialogue and Dissent,” that will begin in 2016. The proposal was one of 25 to be selected for funding and is designed to

strengthen civil society organizations through which citizens in low- and middle-income countries can have a voice.

- ▶ Throughout 2014, the Partnership team remained involved in supporting the IFPRI-led CGIAR research programs—particularly through the organization of meetings and seminars with key European partners—as well as in several research projects. These projects included one on the importance of partnerships in food policy research, a joint strategic review to assess how an enhanced partnership between China and World Food Programme can help China reach comprehensive food security domestically and strengthen its contribution to global food and nutrition security, the European Commission-funded Phase II of the Food Security Portal project, and two EC-funded projects on fertilizer supply chains and regional food reserves.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Each year IFPRI undertakes two to three ex-post impact assessment studies of major themes in its research program. An external coordinator commissions external experts to conduct the studies and oversees a blind peer-review process. Each report is released as an Independent Impact Assessment Report. Two impact assessment studies were published in 2014:

- ▶ An assessment of IFPRI's Capacity-Strengthening Work, 1985–2010, by Arie Kuyvenhoven, was published as *Independent Impact Assessment Report 38* in December 2014.
- ▶ An assessment of IFPRI's 2020 Conference on Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by Robert Paarlberg, was published as *Independent Impact Assessment Report 37* in December 2014.

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- ▶ The Capacity Strengthening unit supported and collaborated with country programs and regional initiatives to strengthen institutional and individual capacity for food policy research, analysis, and implementation.
- ▶ The program helped to update the Food Policy Research Capacity Index, expanding the set of indicators on food policy research capacity and updating the data for selected countries in 2014.
- ▶ The Capacity Strengthening unit continued to work with IFPRI staff to document their capacity-strengthening activities and with the CGIAR Research Program directors to streamline the numerous capacity-strengthening reporting mechanisms. The system is housed in an internal IFPRI blog and can be accessed by IFPRI staff for reporting needs.

Spotlight on IFPRI's Partners and Partnerships

IFPRI's commitment to long-term and inclusive partnerships is key to producing interdisciplinary research, widening the Institute's geographic scope, and strengthening its overall impact. IFPRI's work relies on partners all along the research life cycle—from researchers, governments, and development practitioners to the private sector and farmers' and women's organizations. This approach creates a shared vision for tackling hunger and malnutrition, generates evidence that can be applied in real-world settings, and increases the capacity of developing-country partners, as well as IFPRI, to conduct high-quality research. In 2014, the Institute had more than 1,000 partners, who together received more than US\$89 million in pass-through funding. Some examples include:

- ▶ Since 2004, HarvestPlus has been working with more than 70 partner organizations in 40 countries, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, to reduce micronutrient malnutrition through biofortification, the process of breeding staple crops to achieve a higher content of micronutrients. Together, the partners have been able to reach 500,000 farmers with nutritious varieties of such staple crops as sweet potato, cassava, maize, and beans.
- ▶ IFPRI has had long-standing partnerships with Ethiopia-based institutions such as the Ethiopian Development Research Institute, various government ministries, the Central Statistical Agency, and the Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research. These collaborations led to the launch of the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange in 2008, as well as the training of hundreds of individuals on economic modeling and statistics, yielding key analyses for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), climate change scenarios, and more.
- ▶ In Bangladesh, IFPRI worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners, with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to launch an Agriculture Policy Support Unit. The Unit delivers real-time information to inform policymakers' decisions on agriculture and food security, making an impact on poverty reduction and economic growth.



Select 2014 Knowledge Products

In 2014, IFPRI produced an array of publicly accessible [knowledge products](#) on sustainable solutions to addressing poverty and malnutrition. Resources such as development threshold indicators, interactive data tools, and stakeholder networks provided policymakers and civil society with the necessary intellectual capital to conceptualize and implement pro-poor policies.

MODELS, SIMULATIONS, AND APPLICATIONS

IMPACT The International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade	The model examines alternative futures for global food supply, demand, trade, prices, and food security.
MIRAGE Modeling International Relationships in Applied General Equilibrium	The model analyzes trade, agricultural, and energy policy changes.
SAMs and CGEs Social Accounting Matrixes and Computable General Equilibriums	These economywide models simulate food sector interactions with other sectors.

CONCEPTUAL AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS AND METHODS

AWM Solutions Agricultural Water Management Solutions for Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia	AWM Solutions identifies a variety of smallholder agricultural water management interventions (Regional AWM Mapping) with high potential to improve the food security and livelihoods of the rural poor in Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia. The study results are available online through the Investment Visualizer tool.
AgriTech Toolbox	The AgriTech toolbox models the impacts of 10 agricultural technologies on farm yields, food prices, natural resource use, hunger, malnutrition, land use, and global trade in 2050 (when climate change impacts may be severe). It can inform the right mix of policies and investments needed to tackle the challenges agriculture faces in the coming decades.
AGRODEP The African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium	AGRODEP positions African experts to lead strategic development research and policy debates and promote agricultural growth.
Biofortification Prioritization Index (BPI)	BPI ranks countries according to their potential for introducing nutrient-rich staple food crops to fight micronutrient deficiencies, also known as hidden hunger.
Arab Spatial Development and Food Security Atlas	The Atlas seeks to provide quality data and to support decision- and policymaking for a food-secure Arab world. It covers 22 Arab countries; combines indicators at the national, subnational, and pixel levels; and is often available as time-series data.
Food Security Portal	The portal provides comprehensive country-by-country information on food policy developments. The Excessive Food Price Variability Early Warning System presents visual representations of excessive global price volatility and offers daily volatility updates that alert policymakers to launch country-level food security responses.
GAAP Gender and Assets Toolkit	The toolkit has been developed to assist researchers and practitioners in using mixed methods for gender and assets data collection and analysis. The toolkit defines key concepts and highlights methods for collection, analysis, and dissemination. It also draws on firsthand insights from previous research projects and the recently completed Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project (GAAP) case studies.
Gender Tool Box	The tool box provides analytical tools, datasets, databases, and indicators for gender analysis.
HarvestChoice	HarvestChoice creates knowledge products that guide investments in productive farming throughout Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia.
MapSpaM	MapSpaM shares results from the Spatial Production Allocation Model by HarvestChoice.

Marketsheds	This tool allows users to explore the mosaic of marketsheds that blanket Africa south of the Sahara. The marketshed is the total area surrounding each market for which that market has the lowest cost in terms of travel time. The tool allows printing, sharing, changing the base map, or creating a new map by selecting a different “layer” or market size.
Net-Map	This is an interview-based mapping tool.

INDICATORS, DATABASES, REPOSITORIES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

2014 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Interactive Map	The GHI map represents the incidence of hunger in 120 developing countries based on three equally weighted indicators: undernourishment, child underweight, and child mortality.
ReSAKSS Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System	ReSAKSS provides an Africa-focused database with information to design and evaluate rural development strategies.
ReSAKSS-Asia Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System in Asia	This initiative is based on a multicountry regional network for informing current and future food and nutrition security strategies in Asia. With a website portal, ReSAKSS-Asia helps fill key knowledge gaps and promote policy dialogue and sharing of experiences across countries in the region.
ASTI Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators initiative	ASTI collects original data on agricultural research and development.
bEcon	This bibliography covers peer-reviewed literature on genetically-engineered crops.
IFPRI Dataverse	The Dataverse provides a collection of more than 120 publicly accessible datasets on agriculture and rural development. The user can download the data in various formats (Stata, SPSS, SPlus, and text).
IFPRI e-brary	The e-brary consolidates all of IFPRI's intellectual products, offering over 6,000 Open Access publications.
MAcMap-HS6 The Market Access Map at the HS6 level	The map serves as a global analytical tariff database.
SPEED The Statistics of Public Expenditure for Economic Development	SPEED allows researchers and policymakers to compare public spending in various sectors.
TASTE The Tariff Analytical and Simulation Tool for Economists	This tool analyzes applied trade policies and performs detailed trade-policy scenarios.
WEAI Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	Launched by IFPRI, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, and the United States Agency for International Development's Feed the Future program, this index is the first comprehensive and standardized measure to directly capture women's empowerment and inclusion levels in the agricultural sector.

EVALUATION AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

DREAM Dynamic Research EvaluAtion for Management	This menu-driven software program evaluates the economic impacts of agricultural research and development.
Impact assessment	IFPRI offers different impact assessment publications and tools.

BEST PRACTICES, PRACTITIONERS' GUIDES, AND TRAINING METHODS

CAPRI The Collective Action and Property Rights program	This program analyzes how collective action and property rights institutions affect natural resources and poverty.
School feeding best practices	IFPRI research examines the motivation for and impacts of food for education programs.

Select 2014 Publications

In 2014, IFPRI released a number of peer-reviewed, publicly accessible publications including six books, three food policy reports, one research brief, nine 2020 conference papers, nineteen 2020 conference briefs, and one issue of INSIGHTS magazine.

BOOKS



Atlas of African Agriculture Research & Development: Revealing Agriculture's Place in Africa

K. Sebastian, ed.



2013 Global Food Policy Report



Food Security in a World of Natural Resource Scarcity: The Role of Agriculture Technologies

M. Rosegrant, et al.



2014 Global Hunger Index



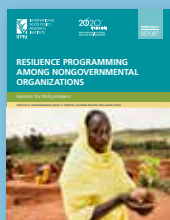
Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security

S. Fan, R. Pandya-Lorch, and S. Yosef, eds.



Global Nutrition Report 2014

FOOD POLICY REPORTS



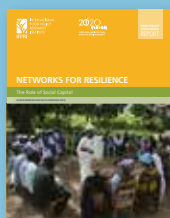
Resilience Programming among Nongovernmental Organizations: Lessons for Policymakers

T. R. Frankenberger, M. A. Constas, S. Nelson, and L. Starr



How to Build Resilience to Conflict: The Role of Food Security

C. Breisinger, O. Ecker, J-F. Maystadt, J-F. Trinh Tan, P. Al-Riffai, K. Bouzar, A. Sma, and M. Abdelgadir



Networks for Resilience: The Role of Social Capital

Q. Bernier and R. Meinzen-Dick

RESEARCH BRIEF



Implications of Community-based Legal Aid Regulation on Women's Land Rights

L. Billings, R. Meinzen-Dick, and V. Mueller

MAGAZINE



INSIGHTS, Vol. 4, Issue 1

2014 and 2013 Financial Statements

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (IN US\$ THOUSANDS)

ASSETS	2014	2013
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	32,868	14,800
Investments	2,578	54,355
Receivables, net	16,800	16,222
Other receivables, net	16,344	27,880
Other current assets	899	1,304
Total current assets	69,489	114,561
Investments, long term	87,486	32,877
Property and equipment, net	3,064	3,474
Total assets	160,039	150,912
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	2014	2014
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,422	12,636
Accrued vacation	3,665	3,064
Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds	13,494	11,498
Unexpended project funds	57,132	32,978
Advance payment for HarvestPlus funds	43,439	58,610
Total current liabilities	126,152	118,786
Deferred rent	2,014	2,165
Accrued post-retirement benefits	4,876	3,866
Total liabilities	133,042	124,817
Unrestricted net assets		
Board designated	2,492	2,728
Undesignated	23,531	22,005
Unrecognized actuarial gain	974	1,362
Total unrestricted net assets	26,997	26,095
Total liabilities and net assets	160,039	150,912

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND STATEMENTS OF EXPENSES BY NATURAL CLASSIFICATION (IN US\$ THOUSANDS)

REVENUE AND GAIN	2014	2013
Unrestricted	1,688	1,734
Restricted	166,285	144,033
Other revenue and gains	245	331
Total revenues and gains	168,218	146,098
Expenses		
Research expenses	152,954	132,427
General administration expense	13,974	13,047
Total operating expenses	166,928	145,474
Surplus (Deficit)	1,290	624
Post-retirement-related changes	-388	1,083
Change in unrestricted net assets	902	1,707

STATEMENTS OF EXPENSES BY NATURAL CLASSIFICATION

EXPENSES	2014	2013
Personnel	36,945	31,864
CGIAR collaboration	47,733	37,869
Other collaboration	41,718	39,156
Supplies and services	21,351	17,951
Travel	3,587	4,546
Depreciation	1,620	1,517
Cost sharing percentage	1,659	1,439
Indirect cost recovery	12,315	11,132
Total operating expenses	166,928	145,474

The above is a summary of the financial information for the 2014 and 2013 calendar years. The full statements and independent audit reports are available from IFPRI on request.

2014 Financial Contributors and Partners

Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Australia

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, United States

Booz Allen Hamilton, United States

Canada

Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), United Kingdom

CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)
led by IFPRI

CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)
led by IFPRI

China

Columbia University, United States

Concern Worldwide, Ireland

Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers

CropLife International, Belgium

Development Alternatives International (DAI), United States

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), United Kingdom

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture

European Commission

Family Health International, United States

Finland

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, United States

GRM International

HarvestPlus

Helen Keller International, United States

IKP Trust, India

Imperial College, United Kingdom

India

Innovations for Poverty Action

Institute for Financial Management and Research, India

Institute of Development Studies (IDS), United Kingdom

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid-Tropics
(ICRISAT)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI), United States

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
 International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
 International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
 Ireland
 Japan
 John Templeton Foundation, United States
 Johns Hopkins University, United States
 JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc., United States
 Leibniz Institute for Agricultural Engineering (ATB), Germany
 MTT Agrifood Research, Finland
 Makerere University, Uganda
 Michigan State University, United States
 MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, India
 National Bureau of Economic Research, United States
 National Institute of Consumer Research (SIFO), Norway
 National Science Foundation (NSF), United States
 Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), United Kingdom
 Netherlands
 Novozymes, Denmark
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 Oxfam America
 Peru
 Princeton University, United States
 Purdue University, United States
 Russia
 Save the Children, United States
 Social Impact, Inc./Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC),
 United States
 Stanford University, United States

Sweden
 Switzerland
 Technischen Universität Darmstadt, Germany
 Texas A&M University (TAMU), United States
 Tufts University, United States
 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, United States
 UNICEF
 United Kingdom
 United Nations Foundation
 United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 University of Bonn, Germany
 University of California, Davis, United States
 University of Georgia, United States
 University of Groningen, Netherlands
 University of Oxford, United Kingdom
 US Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 US Embassy in Malawi
 Weber State University, United States
 West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP)
 West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and
 Development (CORAF/WE CARD)
 Westat, United States
 World Bank
 World Food Programme (WFP)

We would also like to thank all donors who supported IFPRI's research
 through their contributions to the CGIAR Fund: [http://www.cgiar.org/
 who-we-are/cgiar-fund/fund-donors-2/](http://www.cgiar.org/who-we-are/cgiar-fund/fund-donors-2/)

Board of Trustees

Fawzi Al-Sultan, Chairperson, Kuwait*
 Kym Anderson, Australia*
 Margaret Catley-Carlson, Canada
 Csaba Csaki, Hungary*
 S. Mahendra Dev, India
 Shenggen Fan, Director General,
Ex Officio, China*
 Ruth Haug, Norway
 Mohamad Ikhsan, Indonesia
 Kabba Thomas Joiner, Gambia
 Catherine Kling, United States*
 Simon Maxwell, United Kingdom
 Brave Rona Ndisale, Malawi
 Beatriz da Silveira Pinheiro, Brazil

**Executive Committee Members*

PHOTO CREDITS

Page 6	Reuters
Page 7	IFPRI/M. Mitchell
Page 8	IFPRI/J. Koo
Page 9	Panos/Jenny Matthews
Page 10	Panos/Patrick Brown
Page 13	IFPRI/M. Mitchell
Page 16	Panos/Kieran Dodds
Page 18	Panos/Mikkel Ostergaard
Page 19	IFPRI
Page 20	IFPRI
Page 21	Panos/Jenny Matthews
Page 23	IFPRI/M. Mitchell

EDITORIAL AND DESIGN

Writer: Rebecca Harris Sullivan

Designer: David Popham



INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A world free of hunger and malnutrition

IFPRI Headquarters

2033 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-1002 USA
Phone: +1-202-862-5600
Fax: +1-202-467-4439
Email: ifpri@cgiar.org

IFPRI Dakar

Titre 3396, Lot #2
BP 24063
Dakar - Almadies, Senegal
Phone: +221-33-869-9800
Email: ifpri-dakar@cgiar.org

IFPRI Addis Ababa

P.O. Box 5689
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Phone: +251-11-617-2500
Fax: +251-11-646-2927
Email: ifpri-addisababa@cgiar.org

IFPRI New Delhi

NASC, DPS Road
Opp Todapur, Pusa, New Delhi 110012
India
Phone: +91-11-2584-6566/67/68
Fax: +91-11-2584-8008/2584-6572
Email: ifpri-newdelhi@cgiar.org

Copyright © 2015 International Food Policy Research Institute. All rights reserved. Contact ifpri-copyright@cgiar.org for permission to republish.

www.ifpri.org

ISBN 978-0-89629-869-9

