INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IFPRI

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

BOARD *of* TRUSTEES

Ernest Aryeetey, Ghana

Phyllis Caldwell, USA

Patrick Caron*, France

Shenggen Fan*, China

Neal Gutterson*, USA

Pascal Lamy, IFPRI Board Chair, France

Alyssa Jade McDonald-Baertl*, Australia

Alice Ruhweza*, Uganda

Lindiwe Sibanda*, Zimbabwe

Hilary Wild*, United Kingdom/Ireland

**CGIAR System Board Members*

All Board members serve on IFPRI's Strategy and Program Council.

Additional members of the Strategy and Program Council

Chris Barrett, Chair, USA

Nancy Birdsall, USA

Anna Taylor, United Kingdom

Letter from the BOARD CHAIR *and* DIRECTOR GENERAL

Global food systems continued to face the impact of conflicts, natural disasters, and record-shattering temperatures that contributed to persistent high food prices in 2023, highlighting the urgency of building greater resilience. The year also marked the midway point to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but many low- and middle-income countries are not on course to achieve the SDGs. Urgent and coordinated action is needed to reach these critical goals, and IFPRI remains committed to working with partners to ramp up progress.

Throughout 2023, IFPRI continued to provide timely policy-relevant data and analysis on the global food price crisis, with ongoing event and blog series and an e-book on *The Russia-Ukraine Conflict and Global Food Security*, which detailed responses to the crisis and what we are learning about protecting food and nutrition security in the face of food system shocks. This work received extensive media coverage, and the blog series was viewed over 100,000 times. IFPRI's Food Security Portal, a comprehensive platform that provides up-to-date information and analytical tools to monitor food crises, received over 35.5 million pageviews from 2021 through 2023. IFPRI's flagship *2023 Global Food Policy Report*, which focused on Rethinking Food Crisis Responses, was introduced at nine events around the world.

The long-term impacts of IFPRI's work have been highlighted this year in a new Making a Difference blog, which examines a wide range of IFPRI's research and outcomes in reducing poverty, improving nutrition, and increasing equity in low- and middle-income countries. This work provides useful overviews of how a strong evidence base has helped to inform policies and program design and provided data, analytic tools, and capacity building for policymakers.

In 2023, IFPRI researchers produced 445 peer-reviewed publications and 938 total publications. The Institute continues to rank highly – remaining number one among all agricultural economics departments worldwide and in the top 1 percent of all institutions registered in Research Papers in Economics (RePEc). In 2023, it advanced in its rankings for development economics.

IFPRI organized dozens of events at its headquarters in 2023, viewed by more than 40,000 people, and continues to have strong engagement across multiple social media platforms. The Institute also contributed to major international meetings and events, including the 28th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP28) in Dubai, where IFPRI organized and participated in multiple events.

In October, IFPRI's management and staff were delighted to welcome Pascal Lamy as IFPRI's new Board Chair, and expressed their gratitude to Shenggen Fan, who served as acting Board Chair for the prior year. During 2023, IFPRI remained committed to CGIAR's ambitious research agenda, participating in 23 CGIAR Initiatives and contributing to all five CGIAR Impact Platforms. IFPRI also supported CGIAR's unified governance review process and underwent its own internal restructuring, bringing in senior directors for Food and Nutrition Policy and Transformation Strategies, and introducing three new research units.

IFPRI welcomed 107 new staff members in 2023, bringing our total number of staff to 599. About half our staff members are based in the field, contributing to our 13 country programs, in Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, and Tajikistan.

The Board of Trustees continues to provide strong governance oversight as well as guidance to and approval of the Institute's strategic research, financial, and operational planning. IFPRI received another clean external audit of the Institute's financial activity in 2023.

In 2024, IFPRI looks forward to working with new and long-standing partners around the globe to inform policies for sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems that deliver impact for people.

Pascal Lamy
Board Chair

Johan Swinnen
Director General

IFPRI at Global Events

IFPRI engages on food systems transformation by actively participating in many global, regional, and national platforms and events. Our work on repurposing subsidies, for example, helped to inform G10 and G20 deliberations, and IFPRI experts engaged in 2023 with the World Trade Organization, many UN organizations, and other global and regional bodies. The Institute had a strong presence at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) in Dubai, AIM for Climate, and other climate events, contributing to discussions on agriculture and food systems, diets and nutrition, and the gendered and equity impacts of climate change, as well as partnerships and financing for food systems transformation. IFPRI's longstanding expertise in gender and nutrition was evident at the global launch of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's report on the Status of Women in Agrifood Systems, as well as through our active role at the 6th Micronutrient Forum. IFPRI/CGIAR also played a pivotal role in co-organizing the 2023 ICTforAg conference, which serves to inspire practitioners to develop inclusive and sustainable information and communications technology solutions to address challenges in agrifood systems in developing countries.

Crisis and Resilience

Events around the globe in 2023 — including new and ongoing conflicts, climate crises, and persistent high food prices in many low-income countries — contributed to widespread vulnerability and rising malnutrition. International markets continued to be volatile, compounding fiscal and macroeconomic challenges in low- and middle-income countries. Amid these ongoing food system shocks, IFPRI has been an important thought leader, engaging with our partners on the urgent need to improve crisis response and increase resilience in our food systems. IFPRI's 2023 flagship Global Food Policy Report examined how we can "rethink" crisis responses to better prepare for shocks by building food system resilience over the medium to long term. In addition, a new IFPRI-curated CGIAR Policy Seminar Series was initiated to focus on strengthening food systems resilience to shocks and climate change.

The Institute also served as an important provider of data and swift analysis, shedding light on likely repercussions of events and potential responses. IFPRI's well-received analysis on the impact and response to high food prices, which were sparked by COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine war, continued throughout 2023. This effort included an ongoing blog series, seminars, and an e-book documenting the crisis and lessons learned. This work received an award for Quality of Communication from the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association.

To support preparation and response to crises, IFPRI provided data and rapid policy analysis geared to a broad audience of policymakers, development experts, and other food system stakeholders. IFPRI and the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) sponsored a policy series that featured timely updates on how international market developments, combined with country-specific or regional developments, are impacting food systems around the world. The Food Security Portal, maintained by IFPRI, launched the Food Import Vulnerability Index, a rapid assessment tool for identifying food security risks posed by global price shocks, which complements the existing set of dashboard early warning tools. IFPRI research also showed that food price inflation has a particularly harmful impact on children's nutrition. Throughout the year, media organizations from around the world contacted IFPRI experts for their insights, with 11,000 total media mentions..

Most important, IFPRI's modeling, tracking, and analytic work provided timely information and policy guidance for practitioners, experts, and other stakeholders at the national level. Our research and engagement, greatly facilitated by our strong in-country presence and country-specific modeling in 20 countries, supported policy analysts and policymakers to predict, identify, and respond to these shocks by building knowledge around food systems and analyzing policies, both for immediate response to protect the most vulnerable and for longer-term transformation to build greater resilience and equity into our food systems.

Highlights from IFPRI's Research

IFPRI's work aims to provide research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition through food systems transformation. To advance knowledge and practice across five strategic areas, with cross-cutting attention to gender, IFPRI works in more than 80 countries and partners closely with public institutions, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, governments, farmers' organizations, donor agencies, and research and academic institutions, as well as other CGIAR Centers. The following are a few research highlights, drawn from across our research units and regional and country programs.

Fostering a Climate-Resilient Sustainable Food Supply

Climate-resilient agriculture. The adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties can build farmers' resilience and help induce agricultural transformation in developing countries. A study among smallholder farmers in Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria showed that adoption of climate-resilient groundnut varieties increases production, consumption, and commercialization. Moreover, bundling climate-resilient varieties with other climate-smart practices leads to greater yields and food security gains.

Land cover and climate change. Natural ecosystems are affected by both climate and cropland expansion. Concerns about future land cover usually focus on how cropland expansion displaces natural vegetation. IFPRI researchers explored the less commonly considered direct influence of climate change on natural ecosystems, finding that globally, climate change drives larger changes in forest cover than cropland incursion, potentially undercutting policies designed to protect specific ecosystems.

Water withdrawals. Rice and wheat production account for more than 80 percent of India's total agricultural water use. Rapidly receding water levels require urgent measures to manage withdrawals. An assessment of policy instruments that can reduce pressures on water resources, while also limiting impacts on water-intensive cereal production, land use, and economic welfare, found both pricing and quotas are effective, but entail different trade-offs across policy goals.

Extreme weather plus COVID-19. Drawing on a longitudinal survey conducted before and during the pandemic, researchers examined the combined effects of extreme weather events and COVID-19 on income, diet, and migration for Guatemalan smallholder farmers. They found an increase in households' intention to migrate among all farmers, while those exposed to tropical storms were at much greater risk of food insecurity.

Soil and water conservation. Soil erosion and land degradation pose challenges to food security and environmental sustainability in Ethiopia. An assessment of the effectiveness of soil and water conservation programs revealed positive impacts of these interventions in improving vegetation and reducing soil erosion in the Feresmay watershed.

Promoting Healthy Diets and Nutrition for All

Food price inflation and child undernutrition. A study exploring the potential impacts of food inflation on wasting and stunting among 1.27 million preschool children from 44 developing countries found substantial harm. On average, a 5 percent increase in the real price of food increases the risk of wasting by 9 percent and severe wasting by 14 percent.

Monitoring fruit and vegetable consumption. Simple-to-administer and low-priced indicators are essential tools for monitoring fruit and vegetable intake at the population level. A study successfully used data from the Diet Quality Questionnaire, a low-burden, low-cost, and simple tool for calculating Global Dietary Recommendation scores, to monitor fruit and vegetable intake at the population level in Viet Nam and Nigeria.

Milk consumption and child stunting. Dairy is rich in a range of nutrients and is hypothesized to improve child growth. An analysis of cross-country panel data found that increased dairy consumption is robustly associated with reduced stunting and that dairy development warrants greater attention in nutrition-sensitive food policies.

Nutrition education for adolescent girls. Adolescence is a critical period of physical and psychological development, especially for girls, when poor nutrition can affect their own well-being and that of their future children. IFPRI researchers found that a comprehensive package of nutrition education interventions delivered through public primary schools can significantly improve dietary practices among adolescents.

Zinc-fortified potatoes. To assess the impact of biofortified potatoes, HarvestPlus researchers measured zinc absorption from consuming biofortified potatoes compared with regular potatoes. They found that zinc-biofortified potatoes could contribute toward reducing zinc deficiency in populations where potatoes are a staple food, such as the Andean region of Peru.

Indicators of diet deprivation. Poor diet quality is a major cause of malnutrition and many noncommunicable diseases. Indicators and methods from IFPRI's new Reference Diet Deprivation Index can help develop more effective nutrition-sensitive policies.

Building Inclusive and Efficient Markets, Trade Systems, and Food Industries

Conflict and food prices. Global poverty and food insecurity are affected by high food prices that stem from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. IFPRI researchers found that food price increases pushed 27.2 million more people into poverty and 22.3 million more into hunger in 19 developing countries.

Meeting farmers' emergency cash needs. Limited access to reliable financial instruments poses challenges for poor farm households. Cooperatives can help with savings but may not provide easy access to cash during emergencies, leading households to sell goods locally for immediate payment. A study of Kenyan dairy cooperatives found that health insurance can reduce side-selling, highlighting the interconnectedness of selling, saving, and risk management.

Price spikes and poverty. Food prices spiked sharply in 2007–2008, 2010–2011, and 2021–2022. A close look at the impacts of these spikes on poverty found that increases in the real price of food predict reductions in poverty headcounts, except in more urban or non-agrarian countries.

Agricultural export incentives. An examination of synergies and trade-offs between agricultural export promotion and domestic food security in three food-insecure African countries found that export promotion reduced the availability of food and agricultural products in urban areas and nationally, but generally benefited rural households.

Aquaculture value chains. Rapid growth of aquaculture in Bangladesh has been supported by increasing numbers of feed suppliers. A survey of the value chain found that the feed segment is dynamic, competitive, and efficient, and feed trading creates substantial employment, contrary to popular wisdom.

Global crises and price insulation. A case study of price shocks during the pandemic and the recent food price crisis found that price insulation roughly doubled the overall increase in world wheat prices, and raised their volatility during periods of both price increase and price decline.

Strengthening Institutions and Governance

Political economy of food system reform. The current structure of the global food system is increasingly recognized as unsustainable, but policy pathways to transform food systems are highly contested. In an Oxford University-IFPRI book, *The Political Economy of Food System Transformation*, IFPRI's Director General Johan Swinnen and Senior Research Fellow Danielle Resnick explore these dynamics and how countries are working to pursue food system policy reforms in a polarized world.

Ethnicity, information, and cooperation. In a field experiment with women's self-help groups in India, researchers explored the role of shared ethnic identity in promoting collective action. The findings show that shared ethnicity increases information retention and individual contributions, suggesting that information content, target group, and mode of delivery alone are not enough to ensure transformative results.

Social and financial incentives for collective action. Addressing public health externalities often requires community-level collective action, but social norms in Bangladesh impact individual-level sanitation investment decisions. A study comparing financial investments, social recognition, and joint public commitments found that financial incentives are the most likely to increase hygienic latrine ownership.

Political impacts of transfers. IFPRI researchers analyzed the political economy of humanitarian transfers in Malawi, examining the targeting of direct cash and food transfers. Findings show that transfers were disproportionately targeted at marginal constituencies, but there is no evidence that this strategy was successful at increasing the vote of ruling party candidates in subsequent elections.

Land inheritance, youth migration, and work choices. An IFPRI policy brief discussed the role land inheritance plays in shaping migration and vocational decisions of young Nigerians from rural areas. The study demonstrated that the size of an anticipated land inheritance has a significant negative impact on long-distance migration and migration to urban areas, but has less influence on temporary migration.

Transforming Agricultural and Rural Economies

Transforming Kenyan food systems. The Kenyan government faces a complex domestic and global environment, and it is widely expected to address key food and agricultural challenges with a new set of policies and programs. A new book, *Food Systems Transformation in Kenya*, written by Kenyan and international experts, recommends policy themes and specific actions to tackle the challenges of shifting toward sustainable healthy food systems.

Poverty and farm size. An assessment of daily incomes from rice-wheat production change across the Eastern Gangetic Plains of India found that, even with irrigation-led intensification, small farm size limits agriculture's potential for poverty reduction. Smallholder farmers need diversified on- and off-farm income-generating opportunities in rural areas and benefit from more targeted investments.

Accelerating change. Use of information and communications technologies (ICT) to support smallholders in many lower-income countries has gained considerable attention among governments, but the effectiveness of ICT-based approaches remains unclear. An assessment of a video-mediated agricultural extension service found that Ethiopian farmers are more likely to adopt improved agricultural technologies and practices as a result of this approach.

AI and extension. An assessment of the potential of large language models—specifically generative pre-trained transformers (GPT)—to transform agricultural extension suggests that the design process requires human experts to ensure a safe and responsible dissemination of large-language-model functionality across agricultural extension services.

Mechanization and women's labor. By examining intrahousehold decision-making dynamics that shape smallholder households' decision to use mechanical rice transplanting, a technology that disproportionately influences demand for women's labor, IFPRI researchers found that women value the technology more than men, especially when they participate in transplanting on their own farms.

Cross-Cutting Theme on Gender

Gendered impacts of shocks. COVID-19 had far-reaching effects on vulnerable rural populations. A joint IFPRI-FAO report, based on phone surveys conducted in rural Kenya, Niger, Rwanda, and Uganda, focused on the different experiences of men and women during the pandemic, and showed that women were more likely to suffer food insecurity and relied on different coping mechanisms than men.

Role models. Agricultural advisory services are generally biased toward men and often reinforce male dominance in agricultural decision-making. Evidence from a study in Uganda shows that challenging gender stereotypes may create room for more women's involvement in agriculture.

Self-help and social change. Self-help groups reach millions of rural women in India and have the potential to effect large-scale social change. Yet, a study of a health and nutrition intervention delivered through self-help groups in Bihar state found that resource-constrained settings limit the impact of behavior change communication programs.

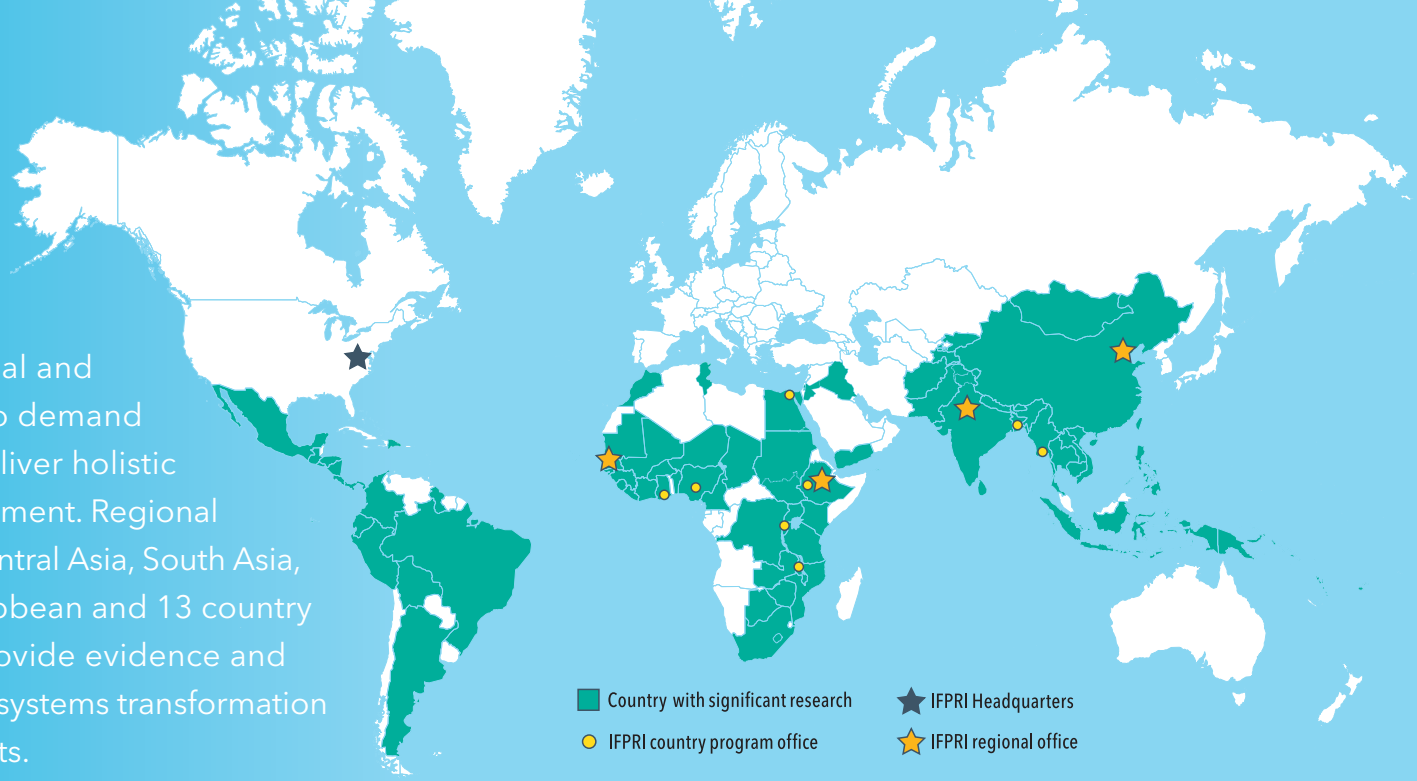
Women's empowerment and crop diversity. An analysis conducted in India and several African countries where women play an essential role in food production showed that greater women's empowerment is associated with higher farm-level crop diversity among low-income agricultural households and could strengthen food system resilience.

Expansion of the WEAI. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), the first-ever direct measure of women's empowerment and inclusion in the agriculture sector, is now complemented by the project-level WEAI. An event highlighted the development of new pro-WEAI indicators for health and nutrition and market inclusion, and explored how the tool's newest indicators can help guide nutrition-sensitive and market access elements of programs and better measure their impacts on women's agency and access.

Digital divide. Mobile phone adoption lags for rural women in less-developed countries such as Ethiopia, particularly among those who are married. A study outlined current rural sex-disaggregated phone ownership trends, determinants of phone ownership, and related impacts on intrahousehold decision-making to help policymakers better target their digital economy initiatives.

Around the World

IFPRI maintains a strong regional and country presence to respond to demand for food policy research and deliver holistic support for country-led development. Regional programs for Africa, East and Central Asia, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean and 13 country programs in Africa and Asia provide evidence and capacity strengthening for food systems transformation and broader development efforts.



Bangladesh. Many cash transfer programs include complementary nutrition training. This bundling can improve child nutrition, but the economic impacts of such interventions are often unclear. An assessment of Bangladesh's Transfer Modality Research Initiative showed that nutrition training increases consumption, assets, and income generation.

Burkina Faso. An impact evaluation of a gender-sensitive poultry marketing intervention on women's empowerment in western Burkina Faso found that despite reaching and providing some benefits to women, there was no impact on women's or men's empowerment.

Ethiopia. Unlike in many other countries, food and nutrition security in Ethiopia increased after the COVID-19 pandemic began. An assessment of Ethiopia's flagship social protection program, the Productive Safety Net Program, found that it offset virtually all of the adverse changes brought on by the pandemic, with greater protections and impacts to poorer and more remote households.

Ghana. Focus group discussions with male partners of women in northern Ghana centered on men's perspectives on gender, violence, and cash transfers targeted to women who participated in the Ghana Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty 1000 program. An analysis of data from these discussions found that men largely view the effects of cash transfers positively.

India. Policy and implementation gaps in reaching women farmers in India reduce their adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices. A review of India's policies and focus group discussions showed that these gaps reflect women's limited land ownership, poor access to credit and information, and multiple pressures on their time. Village cooperatives and self-help groups can help address these issues.

Malawi. El Niño affects the south of Malawi more than the north. IFPRI researchers evaluated two broad methods to minimize the impact of El Niño: minimizing the reduction in agricultural production and minimizing the effect of reduced production on food security.

Myanmar. An analysis of Myanmar's rice value chain during economic collapse and the political instability caused by the military coup in early 2021 found that easing transport restrictions and facilitating cheap and safe spatial arbitrage of food products are essential to improving welfare.

Nigeria. Using primary and secondary data on Nigeria's maize production and varietal adoption over the last 60 years, a study found that government policies and institutional arrangements promoting access to and use of modern inputs and increased demand for maize grain played a major role in transforming maize into a dominant staple and commercial crop in the country.

Rwanda. A statistical overview of agricultural household data collected by IFPRI in Rwanda provides insight into the current state of agricultural households, and lays a solid foundation for future research to support policy engagement through a more comprehensive understanding of agricultural households' economic behavior.

Sudan. An evaluation of spatial market integration in cereal markets in Sudan, with a focus on wheat and sorghum, identified important policy implications for improving cereal market efficiency in Sudan and beyond. Three key areas are highlighted: developing market infrastructure, boosting productivity through investment, and furthering spatial integration and diversification of trade networks in cereal-deficit states.

Viet Nam. To address unhealthy eating habits among adolescents, specifically girls ages16 to 22 in Viet Nam, researchers looked at the potential of locally relevant behavior change approaches to improve calcium and iron intake. The study found these approaches can play a role, but meeting nutrient needs may require additional interventions, such as supplementation, staple food fortification, or increases in the availability of affordable calcium- and iron-rich foods.

Yemen. The most dramatic outcomes of protracted civil conflict include increased malnutrition among children and resulting consequences for lifelong health and prosperity. IFPRI researchers estimated the impact of civil conflict in Yemen on child nutrition and the potential effect of unconditional cash transfers in mitigating adverse nutritional impacts.

IFPRI and CGIAR

As part of CGIAR, IFPRI continues its strong engagement with our colleagues from other CGIAR Centers and a wide array of national and regional partners, collaborating on many thematic and regional CGIAR Research Initiatives that address food systems transformation, nutrition, gender equity, climate change, and resilience. IFPRI staff play leadership roles and have made substantial contributions to many CGIAR Research Initiatives, including National Policies and Strategies; Foresight; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration; Rethinking Food Markets; NEXUS Gains; Sustainable Healthy Diets; Fruits and Vegetables for Sustainable Healthy Diets; Digital Innovation; Low-Emission Food Systems; Transforming Agrifood Systems in South Asia; and Gender Equality. These Initiatives made major advances in meeting their objectives in 2023, developing new areas of work and building on existing IFPRI and CGIAR research and expertise.

IFPRI *in* 2023

MEDIA

140,000 Twitter followers

203,600 Facebook followers

575,093 blog views

19 op-eds published in external news outlets

13,382 podcast listens

PROFESSIONAL RANKINGS

#1 in Agricultural Economics Departments

#1 in the field of Agricultural Economics

#2 in the field of Africa

#5 in the field of Development

PUBLICATIONS

445
peer-reviewed publications

938
total publications from IFPRI researchers

2,437,528
Google Books pages viewed

20,637
ISI Web of Science citations

477,274
publication downloads

275,685
dataset downloads

60
datasets published

IFPRI STAFF

319
outposted staff and local hires

IFPRI staff are from **60** countries around the world

2023 and 2022 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (in US$ thousands)

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$14,434	30,577
Investments	69,157	66,416
Advances, prepaids, and other assets, net	9,276	7,991
Accounts receivable, net	24,450	30,449
Total current assets	**117,317**	**135,433**
Property and equipment, net	4,287	5,236
Right of use asset	22,562	26,079
Total assets	**144,166**	**166,748**
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,770	11,168
Accrued vacation	4,476	4,023
Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds	–	7,190
Unexpended project funds	41,380	50,113
Amount held for HarvestPlus program	25,875	27,855
Total current liabilities	**80,501**	**100,349**
Lease Liability	32,530	37,433
Accrued post-retirement benefits	4,854	4,545
Total liabilities	**117,885**	**142,327**
NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
Board-designated	543	462
Undesignated	22,596	22,333
Other net assets	3,142	1,626
Total net assets without donor restrictions	**26,281**	**24,421**
Commitments and contingencies		
Total liabilities and net assets	**144,166**	**166,748**

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (in US$ thousands)

	2023	2022
REVENUES AND GAINS		
Windows 1 & 2	$40,116	23,564
Window 3	27,338	26,368
Bilateral	42,346	51,821
Other revenue and gains	77	–
Total revenues and gains	**109,877**	**101,753**
EXPENSES AND LOSSES		
Research expenses	57,168	53,607
CGIAR collaborator expenses	1,786	7,429
Non-CGIAR collaborator expenses	38,421	29,488
General and administration expenses	13,955	13,369
Other expenses and losses	205	357
Total expenses and losses	**111,535**	**104,250**
Operating surplus (deficit)	**(1,658)**	**(2,497)**
FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Financial income	2,274	1,108
Financial expenses	(272)	(333)
Surplus for the year	**344**	**(1,722)**
OTHER CHANGES IN NET ASSETS		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment	2,139	(7,263)
Post-retirement related changes	(623)	1,088
Other changes in net assets	**1,516**	**(6,175)**
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	**1,860**	**(7,897)**

Note: The above is a summary of the financial information for the 2023 and 2023 calendar years. The full statements are available on the IFPRI website (IFPRI.org)

2023 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS *and* PARTNERS

IFPRI greatly appreciates the donors who supported IFPRI's research through their contributions to the CGIAR Fund, https://www.cgiar.org/funders/, without which our work would not be possible. Other donors supporting IFPRI's work are listed below.

African Climate Foundation, South Africa

Aga Khan University, Pakistan

AKADEMIYA2063 (A2063)

Alliance Bioversity & CIAT

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

Anonymous

Asian Productivity Organization, Japan

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

Bangladesh

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, United States

Canada

CARE, Malawi

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

China

Context Global Development, United States

Cornell University, United States

CropLife International, Belgium

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI Global), United States

Digital Green, United States

Economic and Social Research Foundation, Tanzania

Egyptian Food Bank

Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency

European Commission

FHI 360, United States

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Foundation Alliance for Africa (SAfA)

German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR)

German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Switzerland

Government of Flanders, Belgium

Greater Horizons, United States

Happel Foundation, Switzerland

HereWeGrow, Germany

India

Industrial Economics, Inc. (IEc), United States

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

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

International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

International Potato Center (CIP)

International Rescue Committee, United States

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

Iowa State University, United States

Ireland

Japan

Johns Hopkins University, United States

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States

Mastercard Foundation

Max & Ingeburg Herz Stiftung, Germany

Michigan State University, United States

Millennium Challenge Corporation, United States

Ministry of Agriculture, Democratic Republic of Congo

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA), Republic of Korea

National Science Foundation, United States

Netherlands

Nutrition International, Canada

Oxford Policy Management, United Kingdom

Partnership for Economic Policy, Kenya

PATH, United States

Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)

Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International, United States

Rockefeller Foundation, United States

Rural Development Administration of South Korea

SAARC Agricultural Centre (SAC)

Sasakawa Africa Foundation

Save the Children, United States

Social Fund for Development, Egypt

Solidaridad North America, Netherlands

South African Reserve Bank

Stichting Coffee and Agronomy Training Foundation (CAT Foundation), Netherlands

SYSTEMIQ, United Kingdom

Target Foundation, United States

TechnoServe, United States

Texas A&M University (TAMU), United States

Texas State University (TXST), United States

Tufts University, United States

UNICEF

United Kingdom

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

University of Arizona, United States

University of California, United States

University of Connecticut, United States

University of Ghent, Belgium

University of Groningen, Netherlands

University of Maryland, United States

University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

University of Ottawa, Canada

University of Oxford, United Kingdom

University of Queensland, Australia

University of Washington, United States

University of Zurich, Switzerland

Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation, Netherlands

Walmart Foundation, United States

Waterloo Foundation, United Kingdom

World Bank

World Resources Institute (WRI), United States

World Vision Canada

World Vision US

World Vision

WorldFish

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IFPRI

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A world free of hunger and malnutrition

IFPRI is a CGIAR Research Center

IFPRI Headquarters

1201 Eye Street NW, 12th floor
Washington, DC 20005 USA
Phone: +1-202-862-5600
Fax: +1-202-862-5606
Email: ifpri@cgiar.org

IFPRI Africa

Almadies, Parcelles 22
Zone 10, Lot 227
Dakar, Senegal
Phone: +221-33-869-98-00
Email: ifpri-dakar@cgiar.org

IFPRI South Asia

Block C, NASC Complex, DPS Marg
Opposite Todapur, Pusa
New Delhi 110012
India
Phone: +91-11-66166565
Fax: +91-11-66781699
Email: ifpri-newdelhi@cgiar.org

www.ifpri.org | www.ifpri.info

Photo credits: Cover fivepointsix / Shutterstock.com; p. 3 Sanjit Das / Panos Pictures; p. 6 Rawpixel.com / Shutterstock.com; p. 11 Teo Tarras / Shutterstock.com; p.12 Alfredo D'Amato/Panos Pictures; p. 14 Sk Hasan Ali / Shutterstock.com.

Handle: https://hdl.handle.net/10568/141827