



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

IFPRI

EMPOWERING
WOMEN,
ENHANCING
NUTRITION,
AND ENDING
POVERTY

IFPRI AND CANADA

“Remember the \$2 million we provided together with the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller? This was a worthy investment. . .Very early on IFPRI saw the potential of growth in this area [agriculture, nutrition, and health] while a very limited number of players were present. Now this field is considered a top-notch one where IFPRI has an influence with others.

JEAN LABEL

President, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
"IFPRI at 40: Looking Back, Looking Forward" on November 18, 2015

IFPRI has benefited from consistent representation from Canada on its Board of Trustees. Trustees who have served in a personal capacity include:

- **IVAN HEAD**, IDRC: 1979-1987
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MORE THAN 40 YEARS AGO, CANADA WAS PART OF A VISIONARY GROUP THAT RECOGNIZED THAT ENDING HUNGER DEPENDS NOT ONLY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BUT ALSO ON THE POLICIES THAT MAKE FOOD SYSTEMS MORE EFFECTIVE IN PROVIDING FOOD SECURITY, BETTER NUTRITION, AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FOR ALL. To meet the world's need for better food policies, Canada's International Development Research Centre/Centre de recherches pour le développement international (IDRC), together with the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, founded the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Beginning from its first grant of US\$2 million from the IDRC in 1975, IFPRI is now a \$150 million global research institute committed to generating research-based policy solutions that can sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition. Our decades of research have shown that reducing inequality and empowering women are critical to helping communities and countries prosper. Canada has long been a champion of gender in international development, and IFPRI is committed to empowering women and girls as we pursue our shared vision of a world free of hunger and malnutrition.

 indicates that the project or program was funded directly or indirectly, in part or in full, by Canada.

A WIN FOR WOMEN

WOMEN FARM, WORK, AND RAISE FAMILIES IN RURAL SOCIETIES, BUT OFTEN DON'T HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

Women are usually last in line for access to fertile land, agricultural inputs and services, and even food. Empowering girls and women leads to better nourished, more resilient, and more prosperous communities and countries.

Women play a critical and potentially transformative role in agricultural growth in developing countries, yet they often face barriers to their full participation. Despite efforts to integrate women more fully into rural development, in many countries there is a persistent "asset gap" between men and women in terms of access to and control of land, labor, finance, and social capital. IFPRI provides research tools and evidence to formulate policy and design programs that can give women more access to resources and opportunities to break the cycle of poverty.



The **WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE INDEX (WEAI)**, designed to measure and address these gender gaps, was developed by IFPRI with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and the US Agency for International Development for the US Feed the Future Initiative. Launched in 2012, this is the first comprehensive and standardized measure that directly captures women's empowerment and inclusion in the agriculture sector. The WEAI is being used by more than 50 organizations in 40 countries to help researchers and policy makers identify and evaluate the types of strategies or projects that empower women. The findings have encouraged national governments and donors to invest in interventions that empower women.


IFPRI is now working with 13 agricultural development projects to devise a project-level WEAI that is better suited to evaluating the impact of projects on women's empowerment, and has developed the Reach, Benefit, and Empower framework for analyzing how programs and policies can affect women. *Reach* implies that women are involved in program activities; *benefit* looks at increases in their well-being; and *empower* requires that interventions strengthen women's ability to make and implement strategic life choices. Policies to improve the impact of projects could include (1) improving women's access to infrastructure and information (*reach*), (2) removing gender-based discrimination and access to public services (*benefit*), and (3) improving gender equality, for example through property rights and marriage laws (*empower*). Find out more at <http://gaap.ifpri.info> and <http://weai.ifpri.info>.

🍁 Bangladesh had the lowest women's empowerment scores out of 19 Feed the Future countries at baseline. To address this, the Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture is piloting the **AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND GENDER LINKAGES (ANGEL)** project (2015-2018), which includes Reach, Benefit, and Empower strategies through agricultural extension directed to men and women farmers (*reach*), behavior change communication to improve nutrition knowledge (*benefit*), and gender sensitization of men and communities to support women in their many roles (*empower*). The goal is more gender-equitable growth that increases agricultural diversity, increases farmers' incomes, and improves nutrition. The impact evaluation will use the WEAI to identify the strategy that best meets these objectives in order to scale it up nationally.

WOMEN AND LAND

Land is the most valuable asset in many rural communities. A recent review by IFPRI identified pathways by which land rights for women could reduce poverty, enhance their bargaining power within the household, and improve their food security. Land tenure reforms are proceeding in many countries, but if such reforms do not specifically seek to strengthen women's land rights, they are likely to weaken them, with negative consequences for women and their households. Strengthening women's land rights requires ensuring women's participation in legal reforms and providing legal and other assistance so that women are aware of their rights and able to exercise them.



 The **FARM AND FAMILY BALANCE PROJECT TO INCREASE GENDER EQUALITY TO IMPROVE CASH CROPPING IN UGANDA** (2015–2019) seeks to increase women's participation in the sugarcane value chain by encouraging a sugarcane processing company to register contracts for women. The share of contracts registered for women rose from 18 to 30 percent, and the company gained experience working with women. As a result, the company altered its procedures to facilitate contract registration for women. The partnering bank began making home visits, allowing more women to register for bank accounts needed to meet company requirements, and the number of women account-holders rose by 66 percent. Ongoing field work will assess the impacts of these contracts on women and households.

Although agricultural growth can reduce poverty at twice the rate as investments in nonagricultural sectors, agriculture is constrained by failures related to policies, institutions, and markets. The CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) led by IFPRI examines how to reduce poverty, improve food security, and increase small producers' incomes by supporting and partnering with country-led efforts. PIM emphasizes gender research, given the many gendered barriers embedded in policies, institutions, and markets. A 2009 external review of CGIAR found that insufficient attention was being paid to gender. The Canadian-funded project **STRENGTHENING GENDER RESEARCH IN THE CGIAR** in 2010, led by IFPRI, motivated CGIAR centers to integrate gender into their research and strategies and led to the creation of the CGIAR gender platform in 2017 that is hosted by PIM. Find out more at <http://pim.cgiar.org>.

HEALTHY FOODS FOR ALL



ALL PEOPLE NEED NUTRITIOUS AND SAFE FOODS YEAR-ROUND TO BE HEALTHY AND TO LEAD PRODUCTIVE LIVES. Even as agriculture has made remarkable advances in the past decades, progress in improving the nutrition and health of the poor in developing countries has lagged, leaving girls and women especially at risk. How can agricultural development deliver gender-equitable health and nutritional benefits to the poor? IFPRI works across the agriculture, nutrition, and health sectors to make entire food systems—from field to fork—healthier for everyone, especially girls and women.



✶ Agriculture can do much more than provide calories for basic sustenance. The **CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON AGRICULTURE FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH (A4NH)**, led by IFPRI, investigates how agricultural development can deliver on its potential to provide better health and nutritional benefits. A4NH operates primarily at the system level, integrating research across four major areas: value chains, biofortification, agriculture-associated diseases, and programs and policies. A4NH fills gaps in conventional frameworks that link agriculture, nutrition, and health to improve understanding of how gender differences affect nutrition and health outcomes, how benefits and risks differentially affect people by gender and social group, and how women's empowerment and well-being can be enhanced. A4NH's Gender, Equity, and Empowerment unit ensures that gender and equity are integrated across all activities. In 2017, A4NH contracted the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex to provide recommendations on how to better incorporate equity measures related to youth, ethnicity, and disability into the global A4NH research portfolio. Find out more at <http://A4NH.cgiar.org>.

ALIVE & THRIVE is an ambitious program to reduce global child undernutrition by promoting behavior change that improves nutrition for mothers and children. First launched in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Viet Nam, the program has since reached more than 16 million mothers of children under two years of age. As part of its second phase, a program for integrating interventions into an existing maternal, newborn, and child health platform in Bangladesh (2015-2016) leveraged multichannel social and behavior change mechanisms to improve maternal nutrition practices. These included providing home-based counseling, education on dietary diversity and food quantity, free iron-folic acid and calcium tablets, and forums to engage husbands. An evaluation of the program by IFPRI found significant increases in dietary diversity, weight gain, and consumption of iron-folic acid and calcium tablets. Participation by husbands contributed substantially to greater intake of micronutrient supplements and dietary diversity for pregnant women. Bangladesh has some of the highest rates of adolescent pregnancy in the world; IFPRI research also found that adolescent mothers and their infants are often more at risk of health complications than adult mothers. Find out more at <http://aliveandthrive.org/countries/bangladesh>.



IT ALL STARTS WITH A SEED

MORE THAN 2 BILLION PEOPLE LACK ESSENTIAL VITAMINS AND MINERALS IN THEIR DIET.

Since 2003, HarvestPlus has pioneered the development of new varieties of staple food crops richer in three essential vitamins and minerals—vitamin A, zinc, and iron—through a process called biofortification. These new varieties are also high-yielding, pest-resistant, and climate-smart. They are targeted to malnourished people, located mostly in rural areas, who rely on staple crops and cannot afford diverse and nutritious diets year-round.

Since 2010, the Canadian government has made grants totaling US\$33 million to HarvestPlus. This funding has allowed HarvestPlus to invest more in CGIAR center crop-breeding programs, while also initiating delivery efforts in eight target countries and undertaking additional nutrition efficacy trials. Canada was among the three largest donors to HarvestPlus in its first fourteen years.

More than 180 biofortified varieties of 12 food crops have now been released in more than 30 countries, reaching 30 million people. In the next five years, HarvestPlus and its partners will scale up biofortified crops with a goal of reaching 100 million people by 2020 and ensuring that 1 billion people are consuming these more nutritious foods by 2030. Find out more at www.HarvestPlus.org.

 **The ENHANCING NUTRITION SERVICES TO IMPROVE MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN AFRICA AND ASIA (ENRICH)** program (2016–2020) aims to improve the health and nutrition status of mothers, newborns, and children in regions of Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Tanzania. As a program partner, HarvestPlus is providing technical expertise and support to integrate biofortified crops and foods into the program.

MEETING IRON NEEDS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Iron-biofortified bean and pearl millet can improve the nutritional status of women and children. In Rwanda, iron-depleted nonpregnant university women showed a significant increase in iron levels after eating biofortified beans for 4.5 months. In rural India, a significant improvement in iron levels was observed in iron-deficient adolescent girls and boys who ate a traditional flatbread made from iron-biofortified pearl millet twice daily for 4 months. The prevalence of iron deficiency was reduced significantly—children who were iron deficient at baseline were 64 percent more likely to resolve their deficiency within 6 months. In both studies, attention and memory tests showed cognitive improvements associated with consumption of the iron-biofortified crops.




In the context of the Feminist International Assistance Policy, we see nutrition and agriculture as an effective platform to transform unequal power relations, to challenge social norms, and to eliminate gender stereotypes in order to reduce poverty and global inequality and the CHANGE project is an excellent example of how this can work in practice.



AMY BAKER

Director General of Health and Nutrition, Global Issues and Development Branch, Global Affairs Canada
"Investing in Research – New Evidence Showing How a Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Program Improves Children's Nutritional Status" policy seminar on December 12, 2017

 **CREATING HOMESTEAD AGRICULTURE FOR NUTRITION AND GENDER EQUITY (CHANGE)** (2013–2016) in Burkina Faso sought to improve nutrition among infants and young children through homestead food production, a behavior change communication (BCC) strategy focused on agriculture, nutrition, health and hygiene, and women's empowerment activities. An earlier IFPRI evaluation of a previous homestead project with BCC in Burkina Faso found that it significantly reduced anemia, wasting, and diarrhea among young children; reduced maternal underweight; and increased women's empowerment.

IFPRI's recent evaluation of the CHANGE program in Burkina Faso found a similar reduction in the prevalence of anemia, likely due to the homestead food production and BCC activities. It also found that adding a specific water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program component led to a larger reduction in anemia prevalence than the homestead food production and BCC components alone. Lastly, providing a daily lipid-based nutrient supplement to children 6–24 months of age in communities which had prior exposure to the homestead program and received the WASH component produced the largest and most diverse nutritional impacts, including significant reductions in anemia (including iron deficiency anemia), vitamin A deficiency, and stunting.

Globally, 52 million children suffer from acute malnutrition. **COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION (CMAM)** allows children suffering from severe acute malnutrition without medical complications to be treated in their homes through an outpatient system. Children are screened either by community health workers or at health facilities. Cases of severe acute malnutrition are referred to a health facility for enrollment in the CMAM program. Once enrolled, children receive ready-to-use therapeutic foods that help them to recover. But the effectiveness of CMAM is limited by the low participation of mothers and children in screening, due to distance and time constraints or lack of awareness of the benefits of screening, and to the low uptake of and adherence to CMAM treatment.



✶ The **INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR THE PREVENTION OF UNDERNUTRITION PROGRAM (PROMIS)** (2014-2016)

sought to improve CMAM effectiveness by integrating two preventive interventions into screening for acute malnutrition: (1) behavior change communication on child nutrition and health to increase recognition of the problem and the need for regular screening, and (2) the provision of a lipid-based nutrient supplement to all children to increase intake of essential nutrients and prevent malnutrition. The program was implemented in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Senegal. Preliminary results from evaluations in Burkina Faso and Mali in 2017 found that PROMIS significantly increased the percentage of children screened for acute malnutrition and receiving the preventive intervention. The program also improved linear growth and reduced stunting and anemia. However, it did not reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition, largely because children were either not referred to the CMAM program, or there was low uptake or completion of the treatment by the mothers. More work is needed to better understand and address barriers to use of CMAM programs in these populations.

INVESTING FOR IMPACT

WITH BILLIONS OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD, INCLUDING POOR FARMERS, DONORS AND POLICY MAKERS NEED TO KNOW WHERE TO INVEST MONEY FOR THE GREATEST IMPACT. Four cornerstone programs are developing an integrated approach to providing researchers, policy makers, and programs with the latest data, tools, and knowledge that they need to make more informed and impactful investments in agriculture than ever before. Given that half of the world's poorest people live in Africa south of the Sahara, these programs all pay special attention to this region.



The **REGIONAL STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND KNOWLEDGE SUPPORT SYSTEM (RESAKSS)** provides policy-relevant data and analytical tools, facilitates dialogue and knowledge exchange, and strengthens mutual accountability across Africa. ReSAKSS supports implementation of the African Union’s Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)—Africa’s primary policy framework for agricultural transformation, food security and nutrition, and economic growth. ReSAKSS provided technical support to more than 50 countries to collect and analyze data and prepare their reports for the first CAADP Biennial Review held in January 2018 during the African Union summit of heads of state and government. The Biennial Review is a mutual accountability process for assessing progress at the country, regional, and continent levels toward achieving Malabo Declaration commitments. ReSAKSS has also developed 23 eAtlases and deployed them in more than 13 countries to help monitor data and prioritize agricultural policies and investments. Find out more at www.resakss.org.

The **AFRICAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY (AGRODEP) MODELING CONSORTIUM** is creating a cadre of world-class African researchers who are providing leadership on strategic development issues and policies. AGRODEP provides access to modeling tools, data, training, and competitive research grants. In partnership with ReSAKSS, AGRODEP researchers have participated in the appraisal and formulation of next-generation National Agricultural Investment Plans in support of the CAADP implementation agenda. AGRODEP has more than 180 members from 27 African countries. Find out more at www.agrodep.org.



🍁 ASTI produced a comprehensive database and a series of analyses on financial and human capacity in agricultural research for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Both agricultural research spending and the number of researchers increased dramatically in the region between 2006 and 2016; however, many Central American countries, Caribbean island nations, and poorer Andean countries are increasingly falling behind in terms of infrastructure, investment levels, and capacity.

A number of countries showed steady improvement in gender equity—the share of women researchers increased between 2006 and 2013 in 10 of the 11 countries for which historical data were available. Chile and Guatemala expanded the share of women agricultural researchers by 6–7 percentage points. On average, 36 percent of PhD-qualified agricultural researchers in LAC are women. However, cross-country differences are pronounced. In the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Honduras, women are two to three times less likely to hold PhD degrees than their male colleagues; but in Argentina and Venezuela, the share of PhDs was higher for women than for men.

HARVESTCHOICE also generates data and tools to guide investments primarily in Africa south of the Sahara. This program generates rich, high-resolution maps to show crop production statistics, poverty and health indicators, and market access. Find out more at <https://HarvestChoice.org>.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INDICATORS (ASTI)

is a comprehensive source of agricultural research statistics and analyses on the developing world, spanning more than 30 years and including close to 90 countries. ASTI data and analysis help countries design evidence-based policies that improve agricultural productivity. Find out more at <https://asti.cgiar.org>.



ETHIOPIA

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE

IFPRI HAS CONTRIBUTED TO SYSTEMWIDE CHANGES THAT PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN ETHIOPIA. IFPRI's Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP) in partnership with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) provides policy-oriented research, helps build capacity, and strengthens institutions. This commitment, supported by presence in the country, has also stimulated open dialogue on economic and agricultural policy issues. ESSP supports impact evaluation of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), one of the largest social protection programs in Africa, covering 8 million beneficiaries. The PSNP focuses on the rural poor and chronically food insecure through direct transfers and public-works programs that improve rural infrastructure. ESSP's evaluations have helped inform discussions on program performance and led to better targeting of the program, more timely payments, and making the program nutrition sensitive.

In 2010, following IFPRI's analysis of agriculture in Ethiopia, the government established the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA). ATA is on a trajectory to transform the agriculture sector, which is the source of livelihood for 75 percent of Ethiopia's population. Among its achievements are improving the efficiency of private-sector trading activities, fertilizer distribution, and seed marketing. IFPRI also supports an Agricultural Commercialization Cluster strategy, which seeks to increase income for smallholders and create off-farm employment opportunities by integrating agriculture, agro-processing, and industry in geographic clusters. Find out more at www.ata.gov.et and <http://essp.ifpri.info>.

“The Agricultural Transformation Agency... has benefited from the insights of IFPRI researchers. We have allocated 15 percent of our annual budget to the agriculture sector—one of the highest rates in Africa. We have also strengthened capacity through agricultural research and extension. In this regard, IFPRI's Strategy Support Program has been helpful. These efforts are designed to result in a healthy and growing agricultural system that can absorb shocks and become more effective at meeting people's needs for both food and income.

**H.E. HAILEMARIAM
DESSALEGN**

former prime minister of Ethiopia
*"2020 Conference on Building Resilience for
Food & Nutrition Security" on May 15, 2014*



NIGERIA

STRATEGIC SPENDING IN AGRICULTURE

MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF NIGERIANS DERIVE THEIR LIVELIHOOD FROM AGRICULTURE. The Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP), launched in 2007, supports the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) and other key stakeholders. In 2008, IFPRI undertook the Nigeria Agriculture Public Expenditure Review, a collaborative project with the World Bank, to assess public spending in agriculture and its alignment with government policy goals. Based on the study results, IFPRI facilitated revisions to the national agricultural strategy, which was an input to the National Agricultural Investment Plan. IFPRI also led the development of a policy matrix as an input to Nigeria's New Alliance Cooperation Framework, and recommended that government agricultural spending be raised at the local, regional, and national levels. Further, IFPRI's research informed the Nigerian government's decision to prioritize public spending in agriculture and to transform the agricultural sector.

More recently, the IFPRI-NSSP Office in Abuja supported key federal government policy initiatives in the agriculture sector, including the launch of the Agriculture Promotion Policy in June 2016, the new Gender Policy Initiative in Agriculture in 2017, the launch of the Food Security and Nutrition Strategy in 2017, and the Joint Sector Review process of FMARD and the overall CAADP implementation process in Nigeria. IFPRI-NSSP also worked closely with the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria to develop strategies for achieving greater efficiency and effectiveness. Find out more at <https://nssp.ifpri.info>.

A CHANGING WORLD

IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD, IFPRI WITH ITS PARTNERS WILL CONTINUE TO BUILD ON THE PROVEN FOUNDATIONS OF FOOD POLICY RESEARCH, WHILE TAKING ON EMERGING CHALLENGES TO PURSUE THE SHARED VISION OF A WORLD FREE OF HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION.

Global changes with wide-reaching impacts include rapid urbanization, climate change, conflict-driven migration, and dietary transitions as well as uncertainty regarding trade and foreign investment. More than ever, responding to these challenges will require a systems-oriented, multidisciplinary approach to reshaping agriculture and food systems so that they work for everyone. IFPRI will spearhead research to understand and address these trends, build evidence for sound policies at the country and regional levels, and continue to focus on empowering women. IFPRI's long-standing partnership with Canada has generated cutting-edge research in support of improved food security and nutrition, particularly for women and children, and gender equity, and IFPRI looks forward to continuing to work together to end hunger and malnutrition.

IFPRI collaborates with partners around the world. Projects and programs described here have benefited from support from the following donors:

A4NH (CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON AGRICULTURE FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH): Australia, Canada, Ireland, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USAID

AGRODEP (AFRICAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY MODELING CONSORTIUM): BMGF, USAID, ZEF

ANGEL (AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND GENDER LINKAGES): A4NH, Canada, USAID

ALIVE & THRIVE: A4NH, BMGF, Ireland

ASTI (AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INDICATORS): BMGF, USDA-ERS, Canada, IADB, PIM, WB, USAID

ATA (ETHIOPIAN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AGENCY): BMGF, USAID

CHANGE (CREATING HOMESTEAD AGRICULTURE FOR NUTRITION AND GENDER EQUITY): A4NH, Canada

ENRICH (ENHANCING NUTRITION SERVICES TO IMPROVE MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN AFRICA AND ASIA): World Vision Canada (implemented by World Vision Canada and Nutrition International)

ESSP (ETHIOPIA STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM): Canada, EC, Ireland, UK, USAID

FARM AND FAMILY BALANCE PROJECT TO INCREASE GENDER EQUALITY TO IMPROVE CASH CROPPING IN UGANDA: IDRC, PIM, World Bank Africa Gender Innovation Lab

HARVESTCHOICE: ACIAR, BMGF, CIMMYT

HARVESTPLUS: A4NH, BMGF, Canada, EC, UK, US Government's Feed the Future Initiative

NSSP (NIGERIA STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM): Canada, UK, USAID, WFP

PIM (CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND MARKETS): Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USAID

PROMIS (INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR THE PREVENTION OF UNDERNUTRITION PROGRAM): Canada

RESAKSS (REGIONAL STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND KNOWLEDGE SUPPORT SYSTEM): BMGF, IFAD, Netherlands, PIM, USAID

WEAI (WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURAL INDEX): A4NH, BMGF, PIM, USAID

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------------|---|
| ACIAR | Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research |
| A4NH | CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health |
| BMGF | Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation |
| CCAFS | CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) |
| CIFF | Children's Investment Fund Foundation |
| CIMMYT | International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center |
| EC | European Commission |
| HKI | Helen Keller International |
| IDRC | International Development Research Centre |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| PIM | CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets |
| UK (DFID) | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USDA-ERS | United States Department of Agriculture–Economic Research Service |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WLE | CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems |
| ZEF | Centre for Development Research, University of Bonn |

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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