



INTERNATIONAL  
FOOD POLICY  
RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

IFPRI



**2016**

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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# Letter from the Board Chair and Director General

2016 was yet another groundbreaking year for IFPRI. The Institute continued to pursue cutting-edge research that informs pro-poor policies, programs, and interventions around the world. Researchers greatly advanced knowledge on strategic issues, contributed to key policy processes on global, regional, and national stages, and forged partnerships that will make even more pioneering, cross-disciplinary work possible in the future.

Research quality and productivity reached new heights in 2016. IFPRI researchers released nearly 400 peer-reviewed publications throughout the year, an 18 percent increase from 2015. IFPRI's reputation for top-notch quality was underscored by the latest Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) rankings, which placed the Institute as number two in agricultural economics and Africa economics research.

The Institute was at the frontlines of agenda-setting throughout the year. IFPRI was well represented at the 22nd United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP22), as the Paris Agreement on climate change entered into force. IFPRI researchers communicated the role of agriculture in exacerbating climate change and food insecurity and offered climate-smart policies that could benefit specific regions. IFPRI Director General Shenggen Fan was invited by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to join other global leaders as part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Lead Group, established to spearhead the fight against malnutrition. IFPRI had a strong presence at many other policy forums including the G-20 Agriculture Ministers meeting, the 2016 Micronutrient Forum Global Conference, and the first-ever summit of Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition.

The Global Food Prize in 2016 was awarded to Dr. Howarth Bouis, founder of HarvestPlus, along with three colleagues from the International Potato Center, for their efforts to develop and scale up biofortification. Research evaluating social cash transfer systems in Ethiopia was recognized with the Best of UNICEF Research award.

2016 also marked the culmination of the first phase of the two IFPRI-led CGIAR Research Programs—Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) and Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM). Proposals for the second phases of their work, both highly rated by the reviewers, were approved in 2016, and implementation began in January 2017. IFPRI continues to strengthen its in-country efforts—it launched the [Egypt Strategy Support Program](#) in Cairo, which is undertaking an impressive portfolio of research themes, from economic transformation and social inclusion to public health and nutrition.

The Board of Trustees was pleased to receive another successful external audit of the Institute's finances, confirming that IFPRI remains financially sound.

As the world heads into an era of uncertainties, IFPRI is all the more committed to producing high-quality research. For policies to be effective in transforming food systems so that they are sustainable, inclusive, and nutrition friendly, they must be backed by scientific evidence. We are proud of the rigorous work undertaken by IFPRI's researchers every day for the purpose of achieving a world free of hunger and malnutrition.

**Kym Anderson**  
Chair, Board of Trustees

**Shenggen Fan**  
Director General



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# IFPRI in the World in 2016

Growing international commitment to sustainable development goals and notable progress in addressing food security—reflected in historically low levels of poverty and hunger in many developing countries—marked 2016. These successes are building momentum as the world seeks to end hunger and malnutrition. IFPRI is proud to contribute to progress toward these vital global goals.

2016 was the first year of implementation of the ambitious [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#). At the ministerial-level [OECD Meeting of the Committee for Agriculture](#), IFPRI Director General Shenggen Fan argued that improvements in the global food system will play a key role in achieving the SDGs. The [2016 Global Food Policy Report](#) focused on reshaping the global food system to make it efficient, climate resilient, sustainable, nutrition- and health-driven, and business friendly, as means to meet these goals. The report's [signature chapter](#), written in collaboration with IFAD President Kanayo Nwanze, highlights the critical role that smallholders can play both in improving food security and in addressing the challenge of climate change.

The [22nd United Nations Conference of the Parties](#) (COP22) in Marrakech marked the entry into force of the Paris Agreement on climate change. At the conference, IFPRI researchers [conveyed the critical role of food systems in climate change](#), new projections on the impact of climate change on food security, and the need to invest in climate-smart agriculture.

Nutrition has also been in the spotlight. As part of the United Nations [Decade of Action on Nutrition](#) and in follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), IFPRI participated in the [International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition](#), which explored options for shaping food systems to deliver nutritious food for healthy diets. At the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, IFPRI hosted an event on how to fill the global and national data gap on nutrition. IFPRI published the [2016 Global Nutrition Report](#), highlighting progress toward and obstacles to better nutrition, and [Nourishing Millions: Stories of Change](#), which recounts success stories in improving nutrition around the world. The annual meeting and report of [ReSAKSS](#), an Africa-wide program supporting rural development, focused on achieving a nutrition revolution in Africa.

Other key international forums attended by IFPRI staff in 2016 include the [G-20 Agriculture Ministers](#) meeting held in Xi'an, China. IFPRI contributed to a report on information and communications technology in agriculture for the ministers' meeting and made a presentation at the 5th Meeting of the G-20 Agricultural Chief Scientists. IFPRI staff also attended the G-20 Deputy Agricultural Ministers Meetings in China and Germany. In preparation for the [G-7 summit in Tokyo](#), IFPRI presented at the Food Security Working Group on priorities for the G-7's Vision for Action to achieve food security and nutrition, along with other SDGs.

In the coming year, IFPRI looks forward to continuing its work of over 40 years in providing evidence for the sound policy making essential to ending hunger and malnutrition sustainably.





# Strategic Research Areas

To support the mission of ending hunger and malnutrition, IFPRI builds its work around six strategic research areas—with gender as a cross-cutting theme—designed to inform policy making. Highlights from 2016 include:

## Ensuring Sustainable Food Production

As resource scarcity, climate change, and dietary changes impact food production, understanding the challenges ahead and developing innovative technologies and well-targeted policies can help address food security and poverty sustainably.

- ▼ IFPRI presented [projections of climate change impacts](#) on global food security at the [UN Conference of the Parties \(COP22\)](#) and at the [Global Landscapes Forum](#) in Marrakech in November 2016. Working together with [Global Futures & Strategic Foresight](#) partners in 14 CGIAR centers, IFPRI is contributing to a suite of biophysical and socioeconomic models to assess possible responses to climate-related impacts.
- ▼ Changes in diets and food availability related to climate change will increase annual deaths by 529,000 worldwide by 2050, according to the widely quoted *Lancet*

article “[Global and Regional Health Effects of Future Food Production under Climate Change](#).” IFPRI researchers collaborated with Oxford University on the article, which used IFPRI’s [IMPACT model](#) to predict changes in food production.

- ▼ [Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement: A Global Assessment for Sustainable Development](#) points to the severe impacts of land degradation, particularly on the rural poor. Based on 12 case studies, the analysis finds that sustainable land management can be enhanced through better governance, land tenure security, and market access. Book chapters have been downloaded over 120,000 times, and the book is informing the UN Environment Programme’s latest Global Environment Outlook.
- ▼ Through the [Program for Biosafety Systems](#), IFPRI helps build the enabling environments and regulatory capacity needed for developing biotech crops and products. In Tanzania, the program provided training for the National Biosafety Committee, which issued the first permit for a field trial, now underway, for drought-tolerant Bt maize.

- New research conducted under the [Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia](#) demonstrates how weather index insurance, soil health information, and high-frequency crowdsourced data can support promotion and adoption of more resilient, productivity-enhancing technologies in [India](#) and [Bangladesh](#). Related work in [Ethiopia](#) under the [Developing Local Extension Capacity](#) project demonstrates the potential for using localized video content in extension efforts to promote similar technologies.

## Promoting Healthy Food Systems

Healthy diets depend on access to nutritious, safe food. IFPRI's research on creating healthy food systems focuses on the synergies among agriculture, health, and nutrition.

- Under the [CHANGE project](#), IFPRI evaluated the potential of an Enhanced Homestead Food Production (EHFP) model to improve the nutritional status of infants and young children and their mothers through agriculture, women's empowerment, and nutrition and health behavior change communication (BCC). A two-year EHFP project in Burkina Faso resulted in a decrease in child and iron-deficiency anemia. Adding water, sanitation, and hygiene components to the EHFP program led to an even greater reduction in anemia rates.
- [Stories of Change in Nutrition](#) uncovered success stories in reducing undernutrition in six countries. [Nepal](#), for example, achieved impressive reductions with programmatic changes in health, education, and sanitation practices in maternal and child undernutrition. In [Ethiopia](#), commitments and coherence from the federal to local levels drove nutrition-sensitive interventions for improving livelihoods and living conditions.
- In Egypt, the double burden of malnutrition—undernutrition and overweight and obesity—is highly prevalent.

[Nutrition and Economic Development: Exploring Egypt's Exceptionalism and the Role of Food Subsidies](#) identifies the incentives created by Egypt's food subsidy system for calorie-dense, nutritionally poor diets. The book argues for reforms that would transform the system into a key instrument for fighting malnutrition.

- In eastern Kenya, IFPRI worked with such partners as the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture to establish a model for an aflatoxin-safe maize supply chain. Most farmers were willing to use the new postharvest technology when it was offered for free, but demand dropped off when a fee was charged. Nevertheless, aflatoxin contamination of stored maize fell by 30 percent in villages using the technology.



FROM IFPRI'S BLOG

## Breastfeeding Practices Can Be Improved at Large Scale for Better Health and Nutrition

Evidence from the Alive & Thrive Program

**Phuong Nguyen, Sunny Kim, and Purnima Menon**

*Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division*

"In developing countries, the first months of infancy pose particular obstacles; only 39 percent of infants are exclusively breastfed to six months of age. A program called Alive & Thrive (A&T), funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the governments of Canada and Ireland...has achieved positive results promoting infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in rural communities during this crucial six-month period and throughout the first two years of an infant's life. IFPRI closely tracked its performance in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Vietnam from 2010 to 2014. During that time, the program reached more than 16 million children under two years old."

**August 2016**

FULL BLOG POST:

[www.ifpri.org/blog/breastfeeding-practices-can-be-improved-large-scale-better-health-and-nutrition](http://www.ifpri.org/blog/breastfeeding-practices-can-be-improved-large-scale-better-health-and-nutrition)



## The Twenty-First Century Agricultural Cooperative

Increasing the Business Credibility of Smallholders

**Ousmane Badiane**

*Director for Africa*

“Cooperative producer organizations appear to be an essential institution for inclusive agricultural development in rural Africa...The twenty-first century producer organization can be more than an advocate or marketing body. With modern information and communication technologies at their fingertips, such organizations can upgrade their skills as well as their operations, to offer a comprehensive set of services to their members. With such an intermediary working in their interest, the potential of African smallholders can be harnessed to feed the continent and fuel economic development.”

**January 2016**

FULL BLOG POST:

[www.ifpri.org/blog/twenty-first-century-agricultural-cooperative-increasing-business-credibility-smallholders](http://www.ifpri.org/blog/twenty-first-century-agricultural-cooperative-increasing-business-credibility-smallholders)

- Engagement through [Partnerships and Opportunities to Strengthen and Harmonize Actions for Nutrition in India](#) (POSHAN) included hosting the first-ever [implementation research conference](#) to discuss nutrition services. POSHAN's successes are gaining widespread recognition, and the model has been expanded to other regions.

### Improving Markets and Trade

Food security and agriculture-led growth depend on the right combination of institutions, policies, and infrastructure to deliver market access and inclusive economic growth in developing countries.

- A [direct seed-marketing program](#) and input voucher system piloted in Ethiopia's Amhara Region are being expanded to other regions, partly in response to positive results of [an IFPRI evaluation](#). IFPRI found that farmers liked the new marketing system, which allows seed companies to sell improved seed directly to farmers and input dealers, replacing government allocation of seeds to cooperatives. The input voucher system—which reached 2.8 million households in 2016—allows farmers to repay credit at harvest time to a microfinance bank.
- Agricultural micro-insurance products can potentially mitigate the impacts of weather uncertainties for the rural poor. [Picture-based insurance](#), an innovative product designed in 2016 and underwritten by an insurance company, is being tested among wheat farmers in two Indian states. The Wheatcam smartphone app was developed to collect georeferenced pictures taken by farmers. Response has been positive in India, and the product will soon be extended to Argentina.
- To forecast the impact of [the global macroeconomic slowdown on progress](#) in reducing poverty, IFPRI coupled [MIRAGRODEP](#)—a global computable general equilibrium

model—with household surveys and single-country models. The extreme poverty rate is forecast to continue falling but more slowly than it would have without the global slowdown. For 2030, the extreme poverty rate is expected to drop to 5.2 percent—without the global slowdown, it would have fallen to 4.8 percent. However, the impact varies across countries, with poverty rates remaining particularly high in Africa.

### Transforming Agriculture

Making the shift from low-income, subsistence farming to urbanized, modern, service-based economies requires well-constructed policies and investments for bolstering inclusive rural growth. IFPRI's Country Strategy Support Programs build evidence and capacity for agricultural transformation at the country level.

- The [Egypt Strategy Support Program](#) launched in 2016, and IFPRI opened a new office in Cairo. The program will support development policy and project design and strengthen the capacity of Egyptian institutions in the areas of impact evaluation and monitoring.
- The [Pakistan Strategy Support Program](#) used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to [evaluate](#) improvements in transportation infrastructure and related urbanization over the last 40 years.
- The [Ghana Strategy Support Program](#) brought together policy makers and development practitioners to offer actionable recommendations on critical issues for agricultural development in Ghana. Topics included agricultural intensification and Ghana's changing agrifood industry.
- The [Ethiopia Strategy Support Program](#) explored [current trends in labor diversification](#). The growing youth population in Africa—the youth bulge—and the demand for employment are major concerns for rural economies. The

study found that youth are more likely to work in non-farm enterprises than are mature individuals. However, wage-labor opportunities remain scant in rural Ethiopia.

- ▼ The [Bangladesh Policy Research and Strategy Support Program for Food Security and Agricultural Development](#), now in its seventh year, completed the second round of the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, the first survey to collect nationally representative data to inform the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. The survey has emerged as a global public good, with over 20,000 downloads of the most recent dataset. IFPRI inaugurated an office in Dhaka in 2016 to continue more than 30 years of policy research in the country.

## Building Resilience

Developing strategies for reducing vulnerability to both natural and human-made shocks and for strengthening existing social systems is essential for achieving long-term food security and well-being.

- ▼ In Bangladesh, the [Transfer Modality Research Initiative](#) compared the effectiveness of various combinations of cash and food transfers with complementary nutrition behavior change communication (BCC). Cash transfers plus BCC improved child nutritional status significantly: stunting fell by 7.3 percentage points in just two years. Drawing on this work, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has added nutrition BCC to a program for destitute women with more than a million beneficiaries.
- ▼ IFPRI completed an influential study on linkages between agriculture, climate change, and food security with the government of the Philippines. In addition to a forthcoming book, *The Future of Philippine Agriculture*, several [policy notes](#) were published that were used in national [discussions](#) and informed trade policies.

- ▼ Humanitarian food transfers in Zomba District, Malawi, were evaluated to see how effectively they address acute food insecurity and support households recovering from the annual lean season. [Analysis](#) by the [Malawi Strategy Support Program](#) found that the transfers protect food security and diets, but that targeting errors are rife—the wealthiest are as likely to receive transfers as the poorest. Implementers and donors are exploring ways to better target the transfers.
- ▼ UNICEF used IFPRI's [analysis](#) to inform the design of behavior change communication (BCC) sessions for its Integrated Nutrition and Social Cash Transfer [Pilot](#) in Africa. BCC will emphasize the need to treat drinking water, use soap when handwashing, and remove animal waste from household environments.



FROM IFPRI'S BLOG

## Providing Aid to Refugee Camps Can Benefit the Host Country's Economy

Study Shows Cash Assistance May Be More Effective Than Food Aid

**Mateusz Filipski**

*Development Strategy and Governance Division*

"Most of us might imagine life in refugee camps to be helpless, passive, and entirely reliant on handouts. But if allowed to do so, refugees can lead vibrant economic lives: they work, trade, and set up businesses, creating economic linkages both within and around the camp. In addition, refugees who qualify for aid transfers use them to make purchases, which injects cash (or food if the aid is in kind) into the economy."

**July 2016**

FULL BLOG POST:

[www.ifpri.org/blog/providing-aid-refugee-camps-can-benefit-host-countrys-economy](http://www.ifpri.org/blog/providing-aid-refugee-camps-can-benefit-host-countrys-economy)



## The Goldilocks Dilemma of Irrigation

**Claudia Ringler**

*Environment and Production  
Technology Division*

"Proper water management is a particularly tricky balancing act to achieve. There must be sufficient access to clean and safe water for consumption, sanitation, and agriculture, while communities must have enough infrastructure in place to control flooding amongst other disaster-risk management. Too little and we have a problem, too much, and again, it's a problem: this is a Goldilocks dilemma. Investment in new infrastructure and technologies can increase water access and control by balancing out under or over supply."

**February 2016**

FULL BLOG POST:  
[www.ifpri.org/blog/goldilocks-dilemma-irrigation](http://www.ifpri.org/blog/goldilocks-dilemma-irrigation)

## Strengthening Institutions and Governance

Sound institutions and effective governance are crucial to fair management of common resources and inclusion of poor and vulnerable populations in agricultural growth and transformation.

- ▼ [Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators](#) (ASTI) released [Agricultural Research in Africa: Investing in Future Harvests](#), which highlights volatility and unevenness in R&D spending. The book stresses the need to shift to a growth path based on increased productivity in order to raise rural incomes and competitiveness in domestic and international markets. ASTI outputs have improved stakeholders' awareness of the status, direction, strengths, and weaknesses of national agricultural R&D systems.
- ▼ Research on [strengthening common property systems](#) highlighted the importance of interactions, often facilitated by nongovernmental organizations, among government agencies and programs and the resource users. The Foundation for Ecological Security, which helps communities to manage millions of hectares of forestland and common land in Andhra Pradesh, India, drew on this study to develop a monitoring and evaluation methodology for its work on the commons.
- ▼ [Malawi's](#) draft [National Agriculture Policy \(NAP\)](#) benefited from IFPRI support. The president of Malawi attended the NAP's launch event, and the NAP document is already informing sector budgets for agriculture, trade, and land, as well as the design of the second-generation National Agriculture Investment Plan.

## Cross-Cutting Theme on Gender

Women play a critical role in developing countries' agricultural growth, food security, and nutrition; understanding the

constraints on women's participation can generate benefits through the design of more inclusive policies.

- ▼ A new phase of the Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project (GAAP2) provides evidence-based strategies for empowering women through 15 agricultural development projects. GAAP2 will also adapt and validate the [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index](#) (WEAI). The WEAI community of practice has been expanding steadily—60 organizations in 39 countries now use the WEAI. In the Philippines, the Millennium Challenge Corporation is planning to use the WEAI to look at women's empowerment along commodity value chains.
- ▼ A [new study](#) in Bangladesh is examining the relationship between intimate partner violence and safety-net transfers. Preliminary results show that cash or food transfers, in combination with nutrition behavior change communication, can reduce verbal and physical abuse. The proposal for this work received an [award](#) from the World Bank and the Sexual Violence Research Initiative.
- ▼ In Bangladesh, the Ministry of Agriculture launched a program called [Orienting Agriculture Toward Improved Nutrition and Women's Empowerment](#), or ANGeL, which draws from IFPRI's work on empowerment and includes specific behavior change communication strategies to maximize impacts on nutrition and empowerment.
- ▼ A [study](#) on gender and risk management in the Sahel informed the World Bank's risk management strategy as well as a six-country social-protection program, coordinated by the World Bank, that targets 500,000 households in West Africa.



# Regional Presence

Supported by 11 country and regional offices, IFPRI undertakes research across the globe. This section highlights some of this regional work.

## South Asia

- ▾ In 2016, the [International Year of Pulses](#), IFPRI developed a [new methodology](#) for computing India's minimum support price for pulses that takes risk and ecosystem services into account. IFPRI's work was incorporated into a [government committee report](#) that has led to policy changes for pulses, including an increase in the minimum support price and creation of a buffer stock to ensure stable prices.
- ▾ In Nepal, the [Policy Reform Initiative Program](#) aims to improve the policy environment for agricultural development. Study tours and trainings were conducted on the seed sector, plant quarantine, custom hiring services, value chains, contract farming, and trade policy.
- ▾ To scale up climate-smart agriculture, an IFPRI team worked closely with governments in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, providing empirical evidence for policies and capacity building of key stakeholders.

## Africa

- ▾ To support the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), IFPRI and [Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems](#) (ReSAKSS) led efforts to promote regular, comprehensive, inclusive, and robust agricultural [joint sector reviews](#). Assessments of joint sector review efforts were launched in 12 countries, while the first-ever regional review assessment report for the Economic Community of West African States was validated and finalized in 2016.
- ▾ The ReSAKSS 2016 [conference](#) and [Annual Trends and Outlook Report](#) focused on "Achieving a Nutrition Revolution for Africa," addressing how African agricultural systems can help address undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity.
- ▾ Country-based SAKSS platforms were established in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, and Senegal, bringing the total to 13. These platforms will improve country-level policy and strategy design, implementation, review, and mutual accountability. [EAtlases](#) were developed for all country SAKSS platforms to provide disaggregated data on agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators for policy makers and analysts.

- ▼ To support preparation of the next generation of national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs), ReSAKSS developed a NAIP Toolbox and established a NAIP Local Expert Group. A NAIP Task Force, including IFPRI researchers, will provide training, backstopping, and quality control to local experts.
- ▼ IFPRI was a partner in the development and launch of two online food security atlases—[Tajikistan Spatial](#) and [Kyrgyzstan Spatial](#). These Web platforms provide interactive maps and data on food availability, accessibility, stability, and utilization. They are designed to help policy makers target areas most vulnerable to food insecurity.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

- ▼ The [Central America and Caribbean Food Security Portal](#) is a source of food security and nutrition indicators, early warning indicators, specialized maps, relevant media articles and research results, and information on market prices and volatility. The portal is designed for researchers, policy makers, development planners, and the public. Virtual dialogues hosted by the portal allow broad information-sharing regarding lessons learned and potential paths forward. In 2016, the dialogues addressed the impact of El Niño/La Niña and the role of civil society organizations in Central American food security.

## Central Asia

- ▼ In Tajikistan, the most food insecure country in the region, a [study](#) of wheat market integration found that wheat prices adjust more quickly to increases in prices in international and regional markets than in other domestic markets; this poor market integration exacerbates the price gaps between Tajikistan’s food-dependent and food-producing regions.
- ▼ An [assessment](#) for the US Feed the Future initiative in southern Tajikistan suggests that a sharp decline in remittance inflows due to a slowdown in the Russian economy has reduced household income, while wasting rates of children under five and women’s malnourishment increased slightly.

## East and Southeast Asia

- ▼ Together with several partner organizations, IFPRI carried out a rural household survey in Mon State, [Myanmar](#). The survey, combined with extensive interviews with farmers, traders, processors, and local leaders, produced [data and analysis](#) of the rural economy that are the basis of recommendations on improving agricultural productivity and public infrastructure to support improved prosperity.
- ▼ [Earthquake Lessons from China: Coping and Rebuilding Strategies](#) explores the response to the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, the largest in China’s history. Three responses were found to be helpful: the use of a pair-wise aid policy, in which a donor province or city is assigned to give aid to a particular earthquake-affected area; NGO and volunteer involvement; and public financial aid to affected households. The authors found that increased NGO and volunteer involvement in natural-disaster response could also foster a robust civil society in China.
- ▼ An [analysis](#) of the effect of local off-farm employment and migration on the technical efficiency of rural households’ crop production in five Chinese provinces addressed concern about the possible negative impacts of vast labor migration. Technical efficiency of grain production did not suffer due to labor migration, suggesting that it does not threaten China’s future food security.

# CGIAR Research Programs

The two CGIAR Research Programs led by IFPRI, [Agriculture for Nutrition and Health](#) (A4NH) and [Policies, Institutions, and Markets](#) (PIM), completed their first phase in 2016. Both programs were approved for continued funding in the second phase of the CGIAR Research Programs, which will run from 2017 to 2022.

## Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

A4NH works to ensure that safe, diverse, and nutritionally adequate diets are available for consumers in all countries, especially the poor.

- ▼ The founder of [HarvestPlus](#), Dr. Howarth Bouis, won the [World Food Prize](#), along with three colleagues from the International Potato Center, for pioneering work in addressing the global problem of micronutrient deficiencies, known as hidden hunger. HarvestPlus and its partners have reached at least 20 million farming households in Africa, Asia, and Latin America with biofortified planting materials for key staple crops: provitamin A cassava, maize, and sweet potato; iron beans and pearl millet; and zinc rice and wheat. In 2016, the government of Uganda released [five high-iron bean varieties](#), developed with support from HarvestPlus and partners, that will increase

dietary iron—and reduce the prevalence of anemia—for the millions of Ugandans who eat beans every day. Research on [value chains](#) for enhanced nutrition continues to make a strong case for beans and legumes as part of a healthy, diverse diet to tackle malnutrition.

- ▼ The [2016 Global Nutrition Report](#) provides a scorecard of progress in improving nutrition. The 2016 report focuses on making and measuring SMART commitments to nutrition and identifying what it will take to end malnutrition in all its forms by 2030.
- ▼ Over 300 researchers, policy makers, practitioners, and funders attended the first [Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health Academy Week](#), held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Academy Week included two days of learning labs and a three-day agri-health research conference, which was particularly well attended by young researchers.

## Policies, Institutions, and Markets

PIM leads action-oriented research to support policies that help poor farmers, men and women, improve their lives; produce nutritious and affordable foods; and protect the soil, water, and biodiversity in rural landscapes.





- External organizations have used research outputs from the PIM foresight modeling team. The Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition used the team's results for the report [Food Systems and Diets: Facing the Challenges of the 21st Century](#), which was presented to the UK Parliament and leaders in Africa and South Asia. Other examples include the FAO's 2016 [The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security](#) and the OECD's report on [Alternative Futures for Global Food and Agriculture](#).
- The PIM-supported social protection team from IFPRI, the Institute of Development Studies, and Cornell University received a [Best of UNICEF Research 2016 award](#) for the report [Evaluation of the Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme, Tigray Region, Ethiopia](#), which looked at the role of behavior change communication as a component of improving the design of transfer programs.
- PIM supported work on improving measurement of food waste and loss and identifying interventions to reduce them as a contribution to the [Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste](#), jointly run by FAO and IFPRI.
- [Innovation for Inclusive Value-Chain Development: Successes and Challenges](#) uses case studies to examine a range of value-chain development (VCD) experiences. This book helps fill knowledge gaps about how well VCD has performed, related trade-offs or undesired effects of VCD, and which combinations of VCD elements are most likely to reduce poverty and deliver on development goals.



# Engagement

IFPRI engages with policy makers and stakeholders and shares its research and data through partnerships, capacity strengthening, and a broad range of communications.

- ▼ [Compact 2025](#), IFPRI's initiative to end hunger and undernutrition by 2025, hosted [roundtable discussions](#) with partners—including high-level government representatives—in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Rwanda to lay the groundwork for accelerating progress in each country. At the global level, the [Compact 2025 Global Knowledge and Innovation Hub](#) launched a resources webpage that hosts curated knowledge on ending hunger and undernutrition.
- ▼ [Partnerships](#) are fundamental to IFPRI's work, enhancing impact and advancing progress in meeting the Institute's strategic goals. IFPRI continued to engage with global, regional, and country partners, and provided support to the IFPRI-led CGIAR Research Programs to strengthen the programs' communities of partners.
- ▼ [Capacity strengthening](#) is critical for informed policy decisions and implementation. IFPRI's wide range of capacity-strengthening work in 2016 included training of

policy makers and stakeholders, support to institutional development, and research collaboration.

- ▼ IFPRI [communicates](#) the results of its rigorous, policy-relevant research through multiple channels to reach diverse groups of stakeholders and partners. Briefs, books, blogs, videos, and conferences, as well as numerous publications by IFPRI researchers in peer-reviewed journals, bring attention to critical issues and new evidence in food policy.
- ▼ The array of [knowledge products](#) generated by IFPRI includes food security portals, economic models, databases, repositories, toolboxes, guides, and technical platforms to support best practices in food policy. Frequent use by researchers confirms the value of these products.
- ▼ [Assessment of the impact](#) of IFPRI's work is ongoing—2016 saw the publication of an impact study of [IFPRI's science, technology, and innovation policy research](#) and the launch of an evaluation of IFPRI's experience with country programs.

# 2016 and 2015 Financial Statements

## Statements of Financial Position (in US\$ thousands)

	2016	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	38,363	34,297
Investments	4,334	4,140
Advances, prepaids, and other assets, net	2,049	9,011
Accounts receivable, net	23,632	20,457
<b>Total current assets</b>	68,378	67,905
Investments	71,706	87,730
Property and equipment, net	980	1,686
<b>Total assets</b>	141,064	157,321
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,958	8,050
Accrued vacation	3,679	3,597
Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds	15,033	10,677
Unexpended project funds	52,096	49,955
Amount held for HarvestPlus program	28,956	50,921
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	106,722	123,200
Deferred rent	746	1,316
Accrued post-retirement benefits	4,859	4,643
<b>Total liabilities</b>	112,327	129,159
<b>UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>		
Board designated	900	1,603
Undesignated	25,365	24,437
Post-retirement actuarial gain	2,472	2,122
<b>Total unrestricted net assets</b>	28,737	28,162
Commitments and contingencies		
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	141,064	157,321

## Statements of Activities (in US\$ thousands)

	2016	2015
<b>REVENUE AND GAINS</b>		
Windows 1 & 2	33,134	37,993
Window 3	68,360	66,874
Bilateral	48,261	55,142
<b>Total grant revenue</b>	149,755	160,009
Other revenue and gains	–	340
<b>Total revenue and gains</b>	149,755	160,349
<b>EXPENSES AND LOSSES</b>		
Total operating expenses	64,587	65,455
CGIAR collaborator expenses	35,124	38,851
Non-CGIAR collaborator expenses	35,856	41,030
General and administration expenses	14,432	15,079
Other expenses and losses	10	40
<b>Total expenses and losses</b>	150,009	160,455
<b>FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES</b>		
Financial income	1,187	665
Financial expenses	(708)	(542)
<b>Total financial income and expenses, net</b>	479	123
<b>CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS BEFORE POST-RETIREMENT-RELATED CHANGES</b>	225	17
Post-retirement-related changes	350	1,148
<b>CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>	575	1,165

**Note:** The above is a summary of the financial information for the 2016 and 2015 calendar years. The full statements are available on the IFPRI website.



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