INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IFPRI



2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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IFPRI's mission is to work with partners to provide research-based policy solutions to improve food security, nutrition, and livelihoods, contribute to empowerment for all, and promote sustainable, climate-resilient food systems.

Letter from the BOARD CHAIR *and* DIRECTOR GENERAL

2025 presented the world with seemingly unprecedented challenges. Rapid and profound changes to the development funding landscape upended global efforts to promote food security, healthy diets, resilience, sustainability, and better livelihoods — particularly among the world's most vulnerable populations. Yet the current global fall in official development assistance reflects a downward trend at least a decade in the making, introducing a new development era. In this difficult environment, IFPRI must pivot both to continue addressing urgent obstacles, including conflict, climate change, economic volatility, and widening inequalities, and to leverage new opportunities in technology, artificial intelligence, and public and private finance.

Against this backdrop, IFPRI marked its 50th anniversary by releasing a special edition Global Food Policy Report focused on food policy lessons and priorities for a changing world, and launched a new strategy to guide its research and engagement with partners. IFPRI seized this opportunity to look both back and forward, using lessons learned from the past 50 years to position itself in the changing global landscape to better contribute to food systems transformation, sustainable livelihoods, and improved food security and nutrition. The strategy commits IFPRI to ongoing decentralization, drawing on the expertise of both IFPRI researchers based in low- and middle-income countries and researchers from our partner institutions across the Global South. The strategy was launched at an IFPRI@50 event that brought together stakeholders from around the world who have all contributed in diverse ways to IFPRI's impact and legacy. The event highlighted the importance of wide-ranging, cross-sectoral partnerships in IFPRI's role as a trusted, independent voice for evidence-based policy solutions to increasingly complex and persistent challenges.

In 2025, IFPRI researchers produced 1,299 publications, including 349 peer-reviewed products, and 61 datasets, all of which support our ranking as number one worldwide among all agricultural economics departments and in the top 1 percent of all institutions registered in Research Papers in Economics (RePEc).

As always, IFPRI remains committed to ensuring that the evidence and data produced through our research are widely disseminated. In 2025, we engaged with multiple audiences, including policymakers, representatives of the private sector, civil society, and other food systems stakeholders through more than 40 global online and in-person events, which garnered participation from over 57,000 people around the world, as well as many regional and country-level events. Our engagement was amplified by more than 125 blogs published in 2025, reaching a readership of over 325,000, and researchers' frequent consultations with major media outlets around the world.

Throughout 2025, the Board of Trustees engaged regularly with senior management as IFPRI strove to address evolving crises, and identify and proceed with the necessary organizational adaptations, while keeping the well-being of vulnerable people — and the planet as a whole — at the heart of the Institute's mission. The Board has remained diligent in providing oversight and guidance to the Institute's strategic planning, which has been especially valuable in a year of substantial challenges. In December, IFPRI welcomed Dr. Jill McCluskey and Dr. Tavneet Suri to the Board of Trustees. IFPRI achieved a clean external audit of the Institute's financial activity for 2025.

We are confident in IFPRI's capacity to work in partnership to meet the demands of this new era, harness cutting-edge innovations, and deliver high-quality, timely evidence that helps decision-makers navigate crises, conflicts, and instability to advance just, healthy, resilient, and prosperous societies. We are grateful to the funders who make this work possible and to everyone helping us navigate today's changing world. And above all, we are grateful for the incredible commitment and resilience of IFPRI staff — 2025 tested us all, and our achievements in a difficult year are the result of this commitment, capacity to adapt, and dedication to our mission.

Pascal Lamy
Board Chair

Johan Swinnen
Director General

IFPRI's Global Engagement

In 2025, unprecedented shifts in geopolitics, trade policies, and funding for development jeopardized economic growth and international commitment to development goals. At the same time, rapid innovation in technologies, most notably artificial intelligence, created new opportunities and challenges for food systems actors and researchers.

2025 was marked by ongoing regional conflicts, with far-reaching impacts on lives, livelihoods, and food systems. IFPRI's engagement and rapid analysis of developments in fragile and conflict-affected settings informed policymakers at national and global levels, including in Gaza, Sudan, Myanmar, Yemen, and Ukraine. Seminars and blogs, including series on conflicts and shocks and financing food systems transformation, provided updates and analysis throughout the year on the impact of disruptions on food aid, trade, and prices of fertilizers, energy, and agricultural commodities. At the same time, IFPRI maintained its commitment to addressing persistent challenges — hunger, malnutrition, inequity, poverty, and environmental threats — with long-term research, in-country presence, strong partnerships, capacity sharing, and productive dialogue with policymakers.

At the global level, IFPRI experts participated in major events, including the Africa Food Systems Forum 2025, the 2025 Gender Conference on Accelerating Equality in Food, Land, and Water Systems, the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, the Tokyo International Conference for African Development, the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, COP30, and the UN General Assembly and Climate Week. IFPRI also played a critical convening role around food systems and nutrition through its own seminars and with partners. Highlights included IFPRI anniversary events, the Delivering for Nutrition in South Asia conference, and policy seminars on school meals, youth jobs in African agriculture, and worsening food insecurity. IFPRI's participation and leadership in these events ensures that the Institute's research and analysis provide actionable evidence to decision-makers and contribute to sustainable solutions to inequity, hunger, and malnutrition.

IFPRI at 50

2025 marked IFPRI's 50th anniversary. The Institute took time to reflect on what has been learned, celebrate our achievements, and look toward the future of food policy research. Since its founding in 1975, IFPRI has worked closely with hundreds of partners around the world, including CGIAR Centers, governments, regional organizations, donors, and civil society organizations, to provide research-based policy solutions that sustainably reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.

An impact assessment of the Institute's 50-year history demonstrates how IFPRI's research has informed critical policy, program, and investment decisions that generated a positive impact on the lives of many millions of people in low- and middle-income countries. The stories of these achievements are shared in a blog series. In addition, a yearlong series highlighted many groundbreaking innovations developed by IFPRI researchers together with partners around the world. These innovations include modeling, analytic, and survey tools, insurance products, data platforms, and approaches to malnutrition and gender inequities, all of which strengthen research and policy for evolving food systems.

In the *2025 Global Food Policy Report: Lessons and Priorities for a Changing World*, IFPRI researchers and other experts examined developments in food policy research and knowledge across the past 50 years and proposed priorities for the coming years. Five global events, attended by 35,000 participants in person and virtually, were held to discuss the report's findings and recommendations with policymakers and stakeholders. With its broad look across food systems and the factors that shape them, the report helped to shape IFPRI's new strategy.

An event celebrating IFPRI's anniversary and introducing the strategy and impact assessment brought together researchers, policymakers, development partners, and leading food systems thinkers to discuss policy research needs for the future.

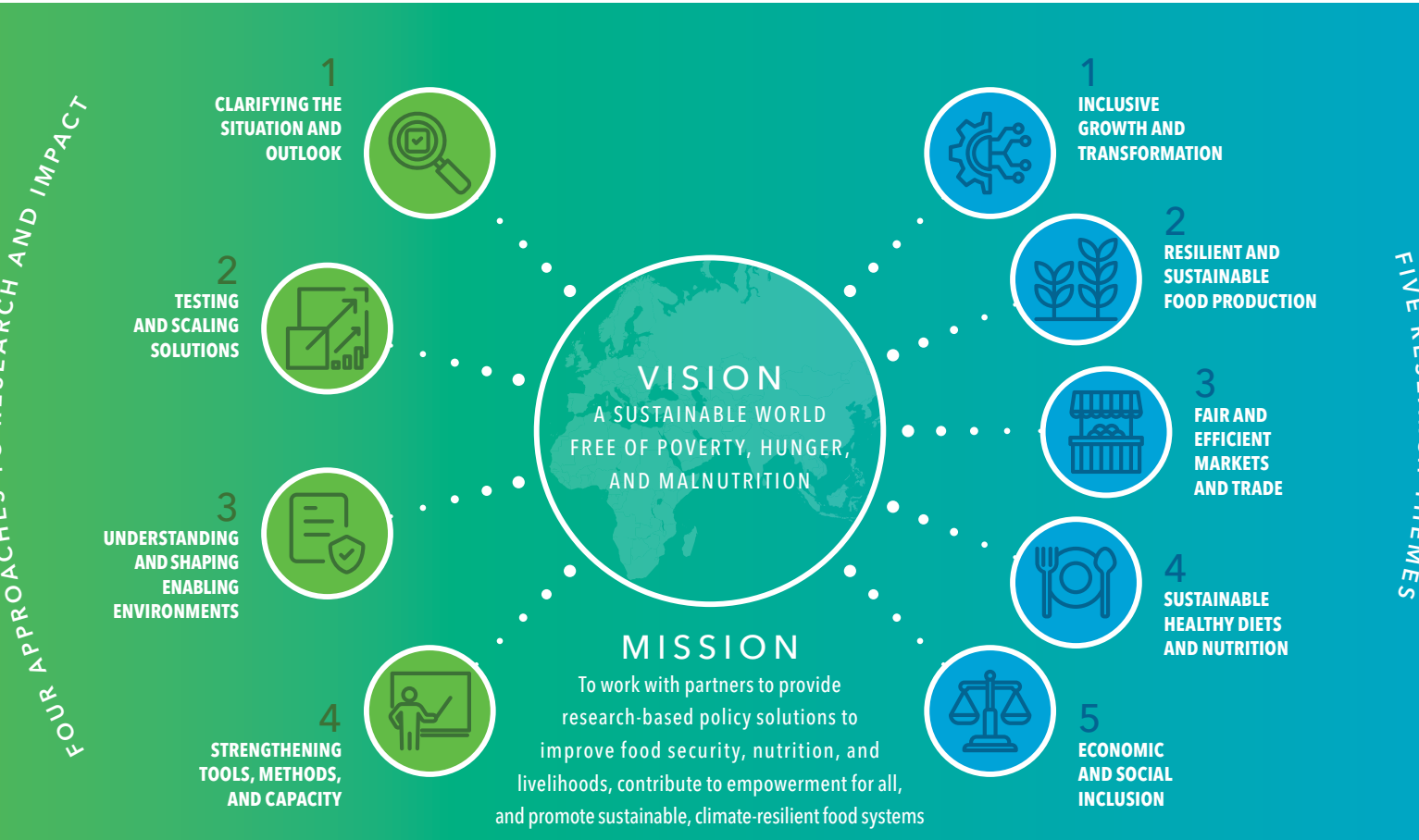
IFPRI also looked ahead to 2050 with a new report, *What Do We Know About the Future of Food Systems?*, which draws extensively on IFPRI's modeling and foresight work and the expertise of more than a hundred scientists from around the world. The report synthesizes knowledge on the future of regional and national food systems, a range of crops, and the drivers of food systems under different scenarios. These results can inform the decisions we make today about tomorrow's food systems. As IFPRI looks to the future, the Institute is committed to ensuring that high-quality evidence remains at the center of national, regional, and global development policy processes in an increasingly complex world.

IFPRI Strategy 2026–2030

IFPRI's new strategy, developed in 2024 and 2025 and launched in December 2025, reaffirms the Institute's commitment to providing research-based evidence to inform policymaking and deepens our commitment to working in close partnership with low- and middle-income countries to ensure that our work is relevant, timely, and builds research and implementation capabilities.

As the world faces new and growing challenges to our food systems, from climate change to rising inequities and frequent conflict, promising new opportunities are also emerging. These include major technological advances, increased private sector investment, a large youth population in many countries, and growing research and implementation capacity worldwide.

IFPRI's four-pronged approach to research and impact addresses this changing world by generating knowledge that is responsive to real-world conditions and actionable across the policy cycle and by investing in local capacity for the long term. Five broad research themes share an emphasis on inclusive economic growth and targeted efforts, from farmer to consumer, to improve well-being for all. Many of IFPRI's research projects combine several of these approaches and themes. IFPRI's research and engagement – through publications, trainings, events, and policy dialogues – are designed to support impact at scale through country- and region-led policies that address local needs, contexts, and goals for reducing poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.



Highlights from IFPRI's Research

IFPRI works closely with partners from the local to the global level to provide sound evidence and data to inform policies, programs, and investments and to build local capacity using a four-pronged approach: (1) identifying problems and modeling outlooks; (2) deploying, testing, and scaling best-bet policy solutions; (3) understanding and shaping supportive political, societal, financial, and institutional conditions for use of evidence and impact at scale; and (4) improving quality and uptake of tools and methods and contributing to sustainability of knowledge and capacity. The following pages describe a few research highlights from 2025.



1. Clarifying the Situation and Outlook

IFPRI engages with partners to understand the existing global, regional, national, or local context around diverse development challenges and to formulate a vision for the future. Our work helps illuminate these challenges, especially among vulnerable populations, and provides an understanding of how shifts in public policies, investments, shocks, and climate uncertainties will affect hunger, poverty, and development to inform agendas for action.

Prospects for cereal self-sufficiency in sub-Saharan Africa. A modeling exercise analyzed sub-Saharan Africa's potential to become self-sufficient in grains by 2050, finding that yield improvements in five staple grains could meet the region's projected demand — expected to double by 2050 — without expanding agricultural land.

Financial needs of agrifood intermediaries. Small, often informal intermediary firms in agrifood value chains in Uganda and Bangladesh rely on cash-based transactions, according to a study of financial behavior. Targeting these intermediaries for financial and technological innovations could reduce the risk they face and improve value chain outcomes.

Transforming food systems under 1.5°C global warming. Using an applied global food and land system modeling framework, IFPRI researchers and colleagues quantified the impact of 23 food systems measures on 15 outcome indicators, up to 2050. The study suggests that, through joint efforts, the 1.5°C climate target can be achieved along with improved health, environment, and social inclusion.

Adult dietary patterns. Poor diets are linked to all forms of malnutrition and to diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), yet data on dietary patterns in South Asia remain scarce. A study in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal described overall diet quality and intake of foods and food groups among adults in rural areas. Findings show low diet quality, with over 90 percent of adults at moderate to high risk of nutrient inadequacy and diet-related NCDs.

Impacts of climate disasters and mitigation policies. An assessment of the economic and food security impacts of climate disasters in Nigeria revealed a drop of 2.11 percent in real GDP and increased risk of food shortages. The analysis of mitigation measures suggests that combined strategies (such as cash transfers for rural households and tax reductions for urban households) are most efficient but must be accompanied by targeted investments to strengthen crop resilience and mitigate disaster impacts.

Economywide effects of water and energy interventions in the face of climate change. Modeling of the economic impacts of recurring climate shocks on Ethiopia through 2040 showed that such shocks may reduce cumulative GDP by up to 17 percent, primarily in the agriculture sector. Among investment options for mitigating these effects, strategic investments in irrigation infrastructure and hydropower show the most potential.

Affordability and nutritional challenges to EAT-Lancet diets. In background work for a recent update of EAT-Lancet Commission dietary recommendations for improved individual and planetary health, researchers modeled how adopting this diet could affect calorie availability, share of income spent on food, nutrient availability, and food prices, highlighting future affordability and nutritional challenges.

2. Testing and Scaling Solutions

IFPRI co-develops innovative institutional, technical, governance, policy, and behavior change interventions together with partners. Our research evaluates the effectiveness, adaptability to varied contexts, and feasibility of increasing the reach and impact of these interventions. Concurrent efforts advance complementary policy, regulatory, and investment options to further support progress in economic opportunity, inclusion, well-being, and sustainability.

Private sector promotion of agricultural technologies. While public investment dominates agricultural policy discussions, private sector actors are often key to scaling innovative and sustainable technologies. Research in Nigeria tested the effectiveness of marketing strategies to promote adoption of urea super granule fertilizer among rice farmers, finding that marketing increased use by 25 percent but failed to increase yields, suggesting that private incentives may be insufficient to drive scaling.

Genotyping to measure improved variety adoption and impact. Genotyping, particularly DNA fingerprinting, is emerging as a complementary method for varietal identification and adoption measurement. A study with CGIAR colleagues and others found that genotyping provides a more reliable and rigorous method for policy development than farmer self-reporting, and should be mainstreamed in national agricultural systems.

Reducing rancidity in pearl millet flour. Pearl millet is an exceptionally nutritious and climate-resilient cereal, but it suffers from limited acceptance, partly due to the short shelf life of its milled flour. A study showed that heat treatment can improve the shelf life of iron-rich pearl millet grains on a small scale, but a better solution is still needed for large-scale commercialization.

Front-of-pack labels and young consumers. An experimental investigation assessed youth's purchasing behavior by conducting an online discrete choice experiment in Santiago, Chile. The study found that front-of-package labels can be useful tools for improving young consumers' food choices.

Preventing wasting relapse. In Burkina Faso and Mali, children who recover from wasting remain highly vulnerable to relapse. IFPRI researchers showed that preventive interventions – such as behavior change communication on nutrition, health, and hygiene, along with small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements – can substantially reduce this risk when targeted to children during or after treatment.

Scalable nutrition interventions. An evaluation of scalable nutrition service models piloted within Ethiopia's national graduation program found that enhanced nutrition messaging improved maternal knowledge and health engagement. However, significant gains in child nutrition occurred only when the enhanced model was paired with poultry or cash livelihood grants.

Cash transfers and women's control over decision-making. Bargaining models suggest that cash transfers to women can boost their influence in household decisions, but evidence is mixed. An evaluation of a national program in Egypt showed that cash transfers made to women without education had large and significant negative effects on their ability to influence household decisions.

3. Understanding and Shaping Enabling Environments

Enabling environments are crucial for increasing the reach and impact of policies, innovations, and interventions. Our work identifies the public policy, governance, and regulatory frameworks as well as cultural and financial contexts that create conducive conditions for sustainable, inclusive solutions to food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition.

Agricultural innovation, policies, and instruments. Scientific and technical innovation offers solutions to many pressing challenges in food systems, particularly in the agriculture sector, but successful innovation requires an enabling policy environment. A review of the research on how agricultural innovation and public policy interact recommended five transdisciplinary, solutions-oriented research agendas, focused on new strategies for bringing innovative solutions to farmers' fields.

Fertilizer and soil health policies and global disruptions. A special issue of the journal Food Policy, edited by IFPRI researchers, examined how recent global supply disruptions and economic crises have affected fertilizer markets, soil health, and agricultural productivity, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. An IFPRI policy seminar jointly organized with Food Policy discussed the implications for increasing resilience.

Achieving sustainable land intensification. A study in Senegal explored how a change in the country's "crop portfolio" would affect environmental and economic outcomes. The portfolio analysis showed that investments to shift cropland toward high-value crops – such as fruits and vegetables – could reduce the need for new land conversion by up to 68 percent by 2030, while also improving GDP, lowering poverty, enhancing diets, and minimizing environmental impacts.

From promises to action: Analyzing global commitments. High-level declarations on hunger and food security support global goals, but their impact on action often remains unclear. Researchers examined commitments to Sustainable Development Goal 2 on sustainably ending hunger to assess whether these pledges have guided concrete progress. The review concluded

that commitments to scalable actions, financing plans, and accountability are weak, and improved global governance structures addressing actor roles and interests are needed.

Green innovations and greenhouse gases. A review of six potential policy pathways showed that promoting innovative green farming practices — such as alternate wetting and drying for rice and improved animal feeding — is the most promising and attractive policy framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agrifood systems.

Food price stabilization. Many countries try to stabilize food prices by using public grain reserves or trade policy. A review of the theory and practice of price stabilization by IFPRI researchers highlighted how these efforts are hampered by volatile international markets, speculative attacks, imperfect information, and political interference.

Addressing foodborne diseases. Foodborne diseases pose a major health and economic burden, especially in low- and middle-income countries, where they disproportionately affect young children and the poor. Researchers argue that amid rising urbanization and increasingly complex food systems, addressing these diseases requires a One Health approach that integrates human, animal, and environmental health.

4. Strengthening Tools, Methods, and Capacity

IFPRI works together with partners to develop research methods and tools to advance knowledge and improve measurement around diverse development issues. IFPRI also engages closely with a wide range of stakeholders through capacity sharing that strengthens the uptake of tools, metrics, and methods, contributing to the sustainability of knowledge and capacity in low- and middle-income countries.

Enhancing human capital and equity. Public policies and programs focused on education often include poverty reduction and nutrition as joint outcomes. To develop a common metric for quantifying the overall benefits of these programs, IFPRI researchers and colleagues used a school feeding program in Ghana as a case study to propose a new method that incorporates the benefits from poverty reduction into evaluations of programs with multiple goals.

Political economy of agroecological transitions. Despite a growing global interest in agroecology, transitions from input-dependent systems toward systems based on agroecological principals remain fraught with difficulties. Researchers used a political economy approach to propose interrelated dimensions for better analyzing these transitions.

Participation in rural land rental markets. A longstanding puzzle in the African land rental literature is the discrepancy between the number of tenants and the much smaller number of landlords in survey data. An IFPRI study found significant underreporting of both renting-in and renting-out land, which underscores the need for improved survey methods to accurately observe participation in the land rental market and evaluate its impact.

Building policy research capacity. Gauging how consumers respond to changing prices and incomes is fundamental to designing effective agriculture and food policies. In India, IFPRI provided training for practitioners, with hands-on exercises in estimating food demand models using household survey data.

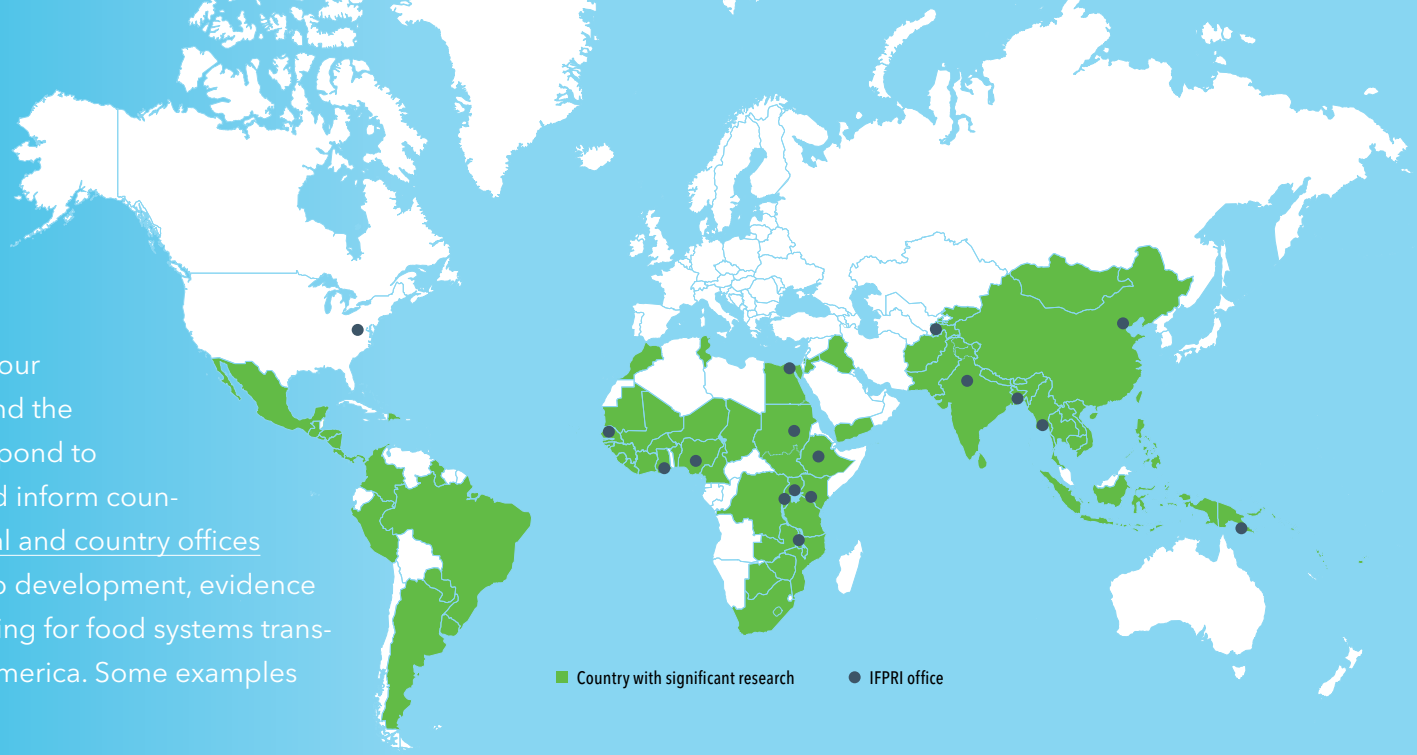
Growth monitoring and promotion. A review of growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) examined the method's effectiveness in diagnosing or screening for inadequate growth in individual children. The study raised important questions about the current practice of GMP, which is widely implemented in low- and middle-income countries.

Strengthening farmer producer organizations (FPOs). India has seen a proliferation of FPOs, which allow participants to pool resources, engage with markets, and share profits. IFPRI research in two states analyzed key factors influencing their performance, including size, composition, organizational design, and financial management. Based on the results, trainings were organized for 38 FPOs, where knowledge-sharing and learning were facilitated by experiential learning, case studies, and group work.

Measuring diet quality in children and adolescents. To address the need to measure dietary diversity among children and adolescents, IFPR researchers examined the potential for using the minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) indicator, based on 10 food groups. This work validated the MDD-W for better measurement of micronutrient intake adequacy for children in low- and middle-income countries.

Around the World

A key pillar in IFPRI's new strategy is our regional and country presence around the world. This presence helps us to respond to demand for food policy research and inform country-led development. IFPRI's regional and country offices anchor our engagement, partnership development, evidence generation, and capacity strengthening for food systems transformation in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Some examples from our work are showcased here.



Bangladesh: Floods and fertility. Bangladesh has experienced several catastrophic floods in recent decades. A study examining the impact of flood exposure found it increased the likelihood of childbearing among women with little education and women who already had two or more children, but decreased fertility among childless women and those living in urban areas.

Burkina Faso: Impact of maternal supplements. In rural Burkina Faso, a research trial showed that that balanced energy-protein (BEP) supplementation during pregnancy and lactation significantly altered both maternal and infant gut microbiomes, enhancing immune-modulatory functions and carbohydrate metabolism. These findings illuminate one way that BEP supplementation can positively influence early-life development in resource-limited settings.

Central America: Price and volatility transmission. An examination of the effect of international price levels and volatility on domestic food and fertilizer markets in seven Central American countries found that while these prices have limited short-term influence on domestic price levels, their volatility is transmitted more strongly, leading to notable welfare impacts on consumers and producers.

China: Reductions in fertilizer use. In China, smallholder-dominated agriculture substantially overuses fertilizer due to fragmented landholdings, limited mechanization, and low adoption of advanced technologies. A study conducted with local partners explored how agricultural production organizations — such as family farms, cooperatives, and enterprises — influence fertilizer use, finding they are associated with reductions in use and may offer a pathway to more sustainable practices.

Ethiopia: Estimated effects of improved seed adoption. Farmers' adoption of improved crop varieties could increase yields in low-income countries. However, measurement error in household surveys poses a challenge to estimating true returns. In Ethiopia, researchers showed this error hides the benefits of adopting improved maize varieties, using DNA-fingerprinting, crop cuts, and self-reporting.

India: Local versus EAT-Lancet dietary recommendations. Researchers in India compared two types of healthy diets – the globally recommended EAT-Lancet diets and the government's recommended diets. Examining their impacts on production, prices, food expenditures, greenhouse gas emissions, and water withdrawals showed that the Indian diets outperformed the EAT-Lancet diet on some economic and environmental indicators.

Nigeria: Conflict, fertilizer use, and maize yields. In Nigeria's conflict-affected areas, IFPRI researchers used empirical evidence to analyze how fertilizer use affects maize yields and profitability. They found that yield response to nitrogen is very low in Nigeria. Additionally, exposure to conflict reduces input use, which decreases the marginal productivity of nitrogen use in maize production and thus makes its use less profitable.

Sudan: Economic and poverty implications of conflict. Sudan's current conflict began in 2023. Modeling work from IFPRI researchers in early 2025 showed that, by the end of the year, continuing conflict would cause catastrophic economic losses, widespread unemployment, and a dramatic rise in poverty, with women and rural populations hit hardest.

Tajikistan: Gender and intrahousehold differences in food consumption. In Khatlon Province, a mixed-methods study identified and assessed drivers of gender-based and intrahousehold differences in dietary diversity. The study found that mitigating malnutrition in Tajikistan will require gender equity-focused social behavior change interventions targeted to both women and men across different generations.

Tanzania: Dietary intake and nutrition among women. Dietary inadequacies among women of reproductive age can increase malnutrition and disease risk. IFPRI researchers and colleagues characterized food group and nutrient inadequacies among these women in rural Tanzania, finding that high cereal intake combined with low intake of fruits, vegetables, and animal-source foods has led to substantial nutrient inadequacies.

IFPRI and CGIAR

IFPRI is a Research Center of CGIAR, the world's largest global agricultural innovation network, and our work contributes to the CGIAR mission of delivering science and innovation that advance the transformation of food, land, and water systems in a crisis. As the only CGIAR Center devoted to policy research, IFPRI continues to engage with other CGIAR Centers across a range of research themes and regions, including 12 of the 13 CGIAR Science Programs and Accelerators that were launched in 2025, most notably Policy Innovations, Better Diets and Nutrition, Scaling for Impact, Digital Transformation, Gender Equality and Inclusion, and Food Frontiers and Security. This engagement allows IFPRI to deepen research collaboration across sectors and disciplines to improve evidence generation, strengthen capacity building, and increase impact on lives and livelihoods.





HALF A BILLION
people benefited by just a portion of IFPRI's work

2.2 MILLION
downloads of IFPRI's datasets since 2015

48
gold-standard impact assessments

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

160 MILLION
Niger Basin residents expected to benefit from Nexus Guidance

16 MILLION
mothers received improved integrated maternal and child nutrition interventions

50 Years of Impact

IFPRI commemorated its anniversary by profiling the many ways in which its work impacts pro-poor policies, programs, and investments that can improve people's lives. It released a Making a Difference brochure, published numerous blogs, and a ran year-long social media campaign highlighting innovations developed by IFPRI researchers. The Institute has measured its impact for several decades, including through 48 external impact assessments on programs and research themes. Conservative estimates from these studies indicate that just a portion of IFPRI's work has benefited nearly half a billion people.

An expansive external assessment of 50 Years of Policy Research at IFPRI highlights many examples of research uptake, outcomes, and impact. IFPRI's datasets, for example, have been downloaded more than 2.2 million times during the past decade. The Institute's social protection work has created a "global culture of evaluation," starting with its influential evaluation of Mexico's PROGRESA conditional cash transfer program and continuing with policy uptake for current social protection programs in Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, and Nicaragua that have benefited many millions. Another example is IFPRI's collaboration with Alive & Thrive, a global initiative working to raise rates of breastfeeding and improve young children's meals. IFPRI's evaluation of the initiative in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Viet Nam helped to identify where interventions could be strengthened; from 2009 to 2014, Alive & Thrive reached about 16 million mothers of children under two years of age.

IFPRI also had a large impact in 2025 alone. For example, the Niger Basin Authority adopted a Strategic Plan and Operational Plan, which used IFPRI and partners' Nexus Guidance as a key tool, benefiting 160 million people. The government of Rwanda released its 2024–2029 Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture, heavily citing IFPRI's research. An IFPRI analysis finding that aid budget cuts could result in 369,000 additional child deaths annually was cited in a $600 million commitment. Finally, as a result of the work of IFPRI's Gender, Climate Change and Nutrition Integration Initiative, the state of Kano in Nigeria integrated gender and nutrition into its climate policy.

IFPRI *in* 2025

MEDIA

141,700 Twitter followers

210,000 Facebook followers

124,500 LinkedIn followers

325,796 blog views

10,940 podcast listens

PROFESSIONAL RANKINGS*

#1 in Agricultural Economics Departments

#1 in the field of Agricultural Economics

#3 in the field of Africa

#7 in the field of Development

* Source: RePEc.

PUBLICATIONS

349
peer-reviewed publications

1,299
total publications from IFPRI researchers

2 million +
Google Books pages viewed

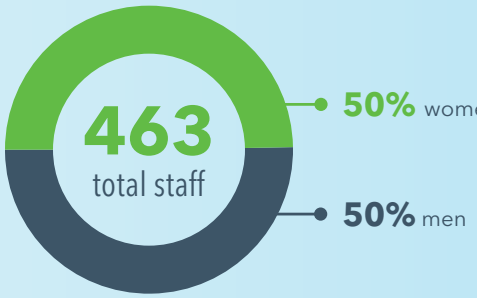
25,169
ISI Web of Science citations

174,416
publication downloads from CGSpace

61
datasets published

125
blogs published

IFPRI STAFF



270
outposted staff and local hires

IFPRI staff are from **56** countries around the world



2025 and 2024 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (in US$ thousands)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$23,812	$23,712
Investments	59,588	60,739
Advances, prepaids and other assets	4,671	10,125
Accounts receivable, net	16,946	28,244
Total current assets	**105,017**	**122,820**
Property and equipment, net	1,979	3,477
Right of use asset	29,092	18,849
Total assets	**136,088**	**145,146**
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11,772	15,974
Accrued vacation	4,265	5,200
Unexpended project funds	30,815	44,294
Amount held for HarvestPlus program	13,644	20,027
Total current liabilities	**60,496**	**85,495**
Lease liability	35,698	27,275
Accrued postretirement benefits	6,031	4,637
Total liabilities	**102,225**	**117,407**
NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
Board-designated	320	505
Undesignated	28,994	23,614
Other net assets	4,549	3,620
Total net assets without donor restrictions	**33,863**	**27,739**
Commitments and contingencies		
Total liabilities and net assets	**136,088**	**145,146**

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (in US$ thousands)

	2025	2024
REVENUES AND GAINS		
Windows 1& 2	$29,624	$48,536
Window 3	29,202	22,658
Bilateral	42,135	50,286
Other revenue and gains	1,725	1,705
Total revenues and gains	**102,686**	**123,185**
EXPENSES AND LOSSES		
Research expenses	56,086	61,578
CGIAR collaborator expenses	4,000	5,717
Non-CGIAR collaborator expenses	26,129	41,179
General and administration expenses	12,399	14,522
Other expenses and losses	--	1,763
Total expenses and losses	**98,614**	**124,759**
Operating surplus (deficit)	**4,072**	**(1,574)**
FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Financial income	1,370	2,821
Financial expenses	(247)	(267)
Surplus for the year	**5,195**	**980**
OTHER CHANGES IN NET ASSETS		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment	2,434	399
Post-retirement related changes	(1,505)	79
Other changes in net assets	**929**	**478**
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	**6,124**	**1,458**

Note: The above is a summary of the financial infomration for the 2025 and 2024 calendar years. The full statements are available on the IFPRI website (IFPRI.org)



2025 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS

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. IFPRI also thanks the many other donors supporting our work, which are listed below.

3ie

Abt Global, United States

African Development Bank

AGRA

AKADEMIYA2063 (A2063)

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