



**IFPRI**

ENDING HUNGER,  
MALNUTRITION,  
AND POVERTY



The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is an international organization established in 1975, dedicated to providing research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger in developing countries. It is a research center of the CGIAR. Its vision is a world free of hunger and malnutrition. IFPRI has collaborated with Japan since 1983 on critical development issues.



Japan has always had a strong commitment to zero malnutrition, food security, and global poverty reduction. IFPRI works toward these same goals by partnering with governments, the private sector, and civil society to produce evidence-based policy research that can help the poorest and most vulnerable people. For more than 30 years, Japan has partnered with IFPRI in Africa and Asia, influencing policies and investments in countless countries in fulfillment of this joint aim.

We are confident that by combining IFPRI's cutting-edge research with Japan's advanced technologies and know-how, we can not only address the current challenges facing countries in these regions, including malnutrition, environmental degradation, and poverty, but also build resilience against future crises. We are proud of this work and look forward to continuing our collaboration in the coming years.

**Johan Swinnen**, Director General, IFPRI



"It's a moral imperative, it's an economic imperative, and it is a security imperative. For we've seen how spikes in food prices can plunge millions into poverty, which, in turn, can spark riots that cost lives, and can lead to instability. And this danger will only grow if a surging global population isn't matched by surging food production. So reducing malnutrition and hunger around the world advances international peace and security."

**Barack Obama**, 44th President of the United States

"IFPRI will be increasingly important in global policy research to address future challenges in food security and progress in the developing world. Japan and IFPRI can work together to tackle these emerging global challenges."

**Saburo Ōkita** was instrumental in developing the theoretical framework underlying the economic plan of Prime Minister Ikeda Hayato's government (1960-1964), which greatly accelerated economic growth in postwar Japan. Ōkita served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1979 to 1980 and subsequently continued to be one of the leading academic spokesmen for Japan. He was a member of IFPRI's Board of Trustees from 1982 to 1987.



"IFPRI's strength in policy research lies in its capacity to collect data from the field and to analyze it with cutting-edge methods. For this reason, policy recommendations from IFPRI are always evidence-based and well-grounded in the real context of developing countries."

**Yujiro Hayami**, a recipient of the Purple Ribbon Medal in Japan, is a widely recognized authority on agricultural economics. He has held various professor and research positions and served as the director of the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID), teaching graduate students from developing countries in close collaboration with IFPRI. He was a member of IFPRI's Board of Trustees from 1988 to 1994.

## Japan's Role at IFPRI

**Keijiro Otsuka** - Purple Ribbon recipient, Professor, Kobe University, former IFPRI visiting research fellow

**Hiroya Sano** - Japan Fisheries Association, IFPRI Board 1995 -1998

**Susumu Matsuoka** - Japan International Agricultural Council, IFPRI Board 1998 - 2004

**Masayoshi Honma** - University of Tokyo, IFPRI Board 2004 - 2010



# Global Coverage

- Country with significant research
- ★ IFPRI Headquarters
- ★ IFPRI regional office
- IFPRI country program office



# Working with Japan on the Ground

The combination of IFPRI's cutting-edge research and Japan's advanced technologies and know-how enable our work with Japan to not only address the current emergencies but also build resilience to future crises and support sustainable development. Throughout its work, IFPRI conducts rigorous evaluations, using innovative methods such as randomized controlled trials (RCT), to measure the impact of interventions and develop clear evidence to inform policymaking.



## Helping Women in Fishery Communities in Côte d'Ivoire

In collaboration with the Japanese nongovernmental organization Uminokuni, IFPRI is introducing a Japanese traditional fish-processing technique, surimi, to women in fishery communities and local markets near Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The project is improving women's livelihoods and nutrition through surimi products, and reducing both food waste and indoor smoke pollution.



## Improving Refugees' Nutrition in Ghana

KOKO Plus is a macro- and micronutrient-fortified food supplement formulated by Ajinomoto Inc. to improve the nutritional quality of complementary (baby) foods. In collaboration with the Ajinomoto Foundation and Ghana Health Service, IFPRI implemented an intervention in Ghana's Central, Western, and Bono Regions, as well as Greater Accra, to improve refugee communities' access to the supplement. In Greater Accra, IFPRI collaborated with the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research.



## Using Solar Panels to Reduce Food Loss in Nigeria

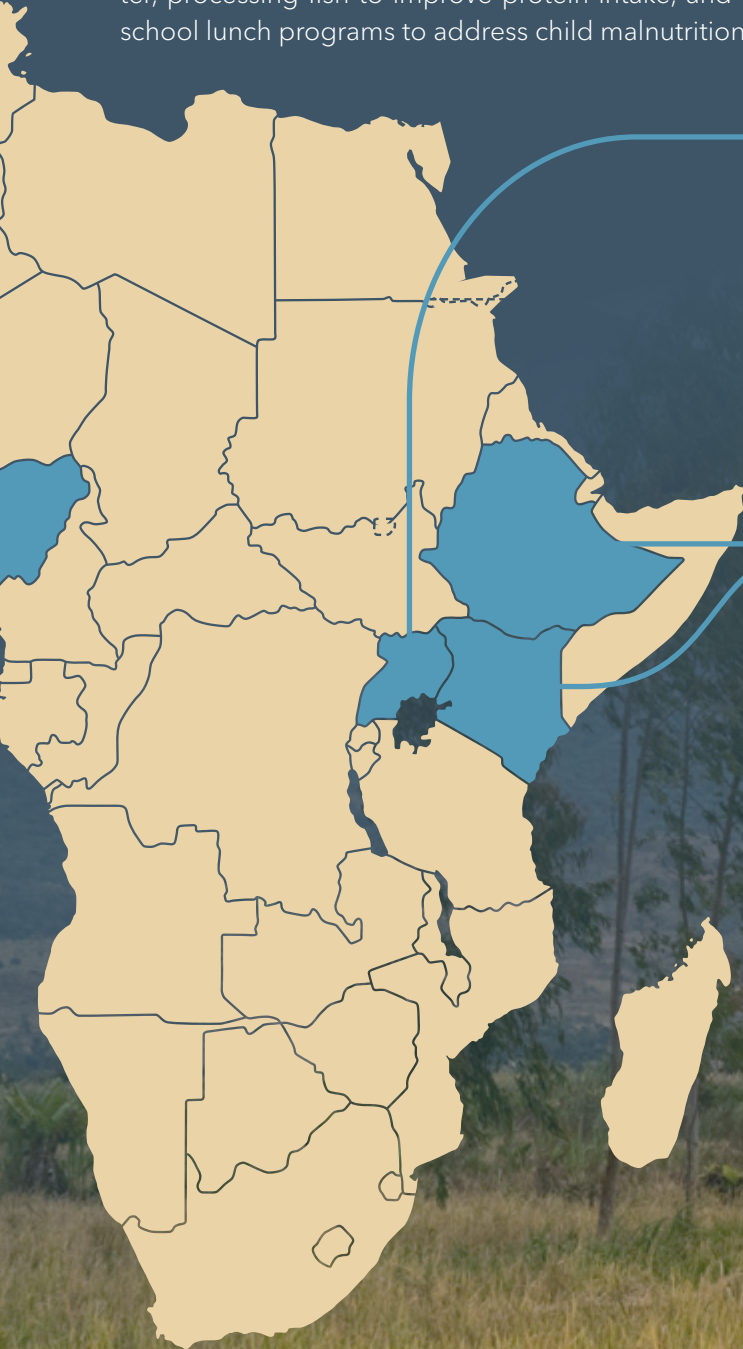
In conflict-affected northeastern Nigeria, IFPRI is introducing solar-powered cold storage in local horticulture markets by installing Panasonic solar panels that are efficient and suitable for hot environments. The intervention is reducing food loss, improving health and nutrition among local people through increased consumption of perishable products, and creating rural livelihood opportunities.





## Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development

A side event organized by IFPRI in 2019 at TICAD7 explored how Japan can lend its expertise on eliminating hunger and overweight and obesity to address Africa's food and nutrition challenges. The event highlighted Japanese agrifood innovations such as scaling-up vegetable production that can deliver micronutrients and save water, processing fish to improve protein intake, and using school lunch programs to address child malnutrition.



### Improving the Profitability of Horticulture in Uganda

In collaboration with the Sasakawa Africa Association, IFPRI is introducing the SHEP program, promoted by Japan, to small farmers and refugees in Uganda's northern region. The program trains local farmers to "produce strategically to sell," stabilizing and boosting farm incomes in vulnerable, refugee-hosting communities and building resilience to COVID-19.

### Forecasting Extreme Weather in Ethiopia and Kenya

In Ethiopia, IFPRI is improving emergency response to rainstorms through use of commercial microwave links (CML) – point-to-point radio connections between cell towers. The technology can forecast rainstorms in real time and alert people via SMS to evacuate.

### Connecting with Global Leaders

IFPRI's leadership has forged close partnerships with key representatives in Japan. In 2019, IFPRI's then-Director General Shenggen Fan met with Ms. Akiko Santo, President of the House of Councillors, to discuss global food security, nutrition, and child development.



# Looking Ahead

Food Systems, Nutrition, and Health.



Food Industries for  
People and the Planet

Supported by Japan, this new research program will provide evidence-based policy assessments that can help make agrifood industries and food systems more inclusive, efficient, and environment- and health-friendly. The program focuses on improving market efficiencies, innovating in agrifood value chains to provide more income opportunities to marginalized populations, and providing incentives to produce safer and healthier food more sustainably.



Global Nutrition Report

The Global Nutrition Report is the world's leading independent assessment of the state of global nutrition, produced annually to inspire governments, the private sector, and civil society to end malnutrition in all its forms. IFPRI continues to provide critical scientific inputs to the report.





## Nutrition Security for Universal Health Coverage

Much of IFPRI's work aims to improve nutrition, with the understanding that good nutrition is a basic need, a human right, and fundamental to health and well-being. Universal health coverage cannot be achieved without ensuring everyone has access to high-quality nutrition services. Looking ahead, the Institute's work on eliminating malnutrition can set the stage for the achievement of universal health coverage within our lifetime.



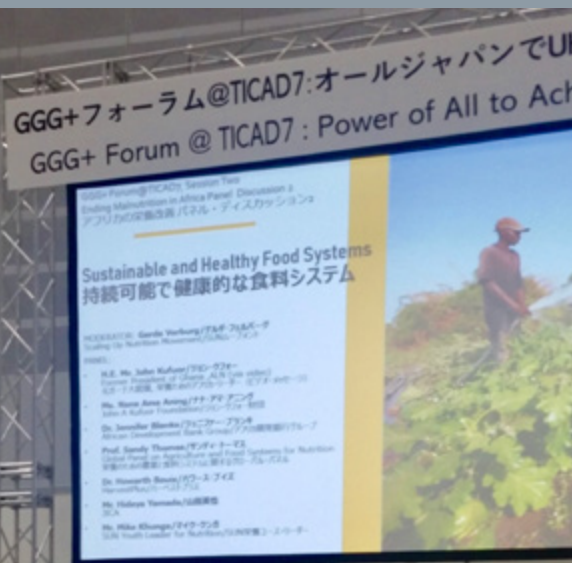
## Environment and Climate Change

IFPRI's research on environmental issues – including land management, water policy, land degradation, and water resource allocation – aims to ensure more productive, equitable, and sustainable use of resources in poor countries. This work can help address the looming challenge of climate change and also dramatically reduce poverty and improve food security.



# Leading by Example

IFPRI is proud to work together with the Japanese government and the Japanese companies and organizations that are sharing much-needed technology and knowledge with vulnerable societies. Japan is one of the few states that has low rates of both malnutrition and obesity on a national scale. Thus, the country's nutrition systems, such as school lunches supervised by dietitians, could provide a valuable model for developing countries. Japan's experience is relevant globally, and can help developing countries improve diets and food security to build more healthy communities.





米コーネル大学で農業経済学の博士号を取得したほか、独ゲッティンゲン大学およびスロバキア農業大学から名誉博士号を授与。多数の国際機関で顧問を務め、欧州委員会の経済顧問、世界銀行のチーフエコノミスト、ベルギーのルーベン・カトリック大学の経済学教授、欧州政策研究所の上席主任研究官を歴任。2020年1月より現職

## 食料システムの強靱化を 期待される日本の技術と栄養への知見

国際食料政策研究所 (International Food Policy Research Institute)  
所長 (Director General)

ヨハン・スウィネン氏  
Dr. Johan Swinnen

開発途上国の食料システムが同時多発的に崩れ、都市部を中心に食料危機が発生している。国際食料政策研究所 (IFPRI) 所長、ヨハン・スウィネン氏に今回の食料危機の特徴、そして今後必要な支援の方向性を聞いた。





INTERNATIONAL  
FOOD POLICY  
RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*A world free of hunger and malnutrition*

IFPRI is a CGIAR Research Center

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