



2013

Annual Report



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

IFPRI

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From the Chair of the Board of Trustees



Fawzi Al-Sultan
Chair, Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees is pleased to oversee the continued high-quality, evidence-based food policy research that has been the hallmark of work by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for nearly 40 years. The IFPRI Board prides itself on providing the leadership to ensure that the Institute and its research programs remain both relevant and strategic.

The two CGIAR research programs led by IFPRI—Policies, Institutions, and Markets and Agriculture for Nutrition and Health—are now fully operational and integrated into IFPRI. Both programs are pulling together the capabilities of numerous partners to deliver exciting research results and cultivate intermediate outcomes and impacts on key flagship activities. IFPRI is strongly involved in several other CGIAR research programs—particularly those on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security; and Water, Land and Ecosystems.

In early 2013, the Board approved IFPRI's new five-year strategy, which is designed to address the most critical food policy issues in a rapidly changing global landscape. The new strategy identifies six research areas: ensuring sustainable food production, promoting healthy food systems, improving markets and trade, transforming agriculture, building resilience, and strengthening institutions and governance. The important

role of gender is addressed throughout these research areas as well.

The Board closely collaborates with the CGIAR Consortium entities to ensure good governance outcomes for both IFPRI and the broader Consortium. As the Center Board Chairs' representative to the CGIAR Consortium, as well as a member of the reference group for the Consortium's medium-term review, I have worked to influence the CGIAR change process and to ensure that the IFPRI Board is actively engaged in these activities.

As a result of the integration of the two new CGIAR research programs and the expansion of other lines of research, such as nutrition and country strategy support programs, IFPRI's budget has continued to grow. IFPRI's revenue shows a US\$47 million increase in 2013 over 2012. Expenditures increased by US\$46 million. IFPRI's collaborative work with other CGIAR centers and third-party collaborators accounts for US\$37 million of the overall expenditure increase.

I am pleased to serve as the chair of a well-managed Institute that applies its intellectual and research rigor to work toward reducing poverty and ending hunger and malnutrition. My thanks go to my fellow Board members, IFPRI staff, partners, and supporters, who work so hard to ensure the Institute continues on a path of excellence.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fawzi Al-Sultan', written in a cursive style.

From the Director General

This past year marked the launch of IFPRI's new strategy for 2013–2018: *Food Policy Research in a Time of Unprecedented Challenges*. By focusing our work on six strategic research areas, IFPRI is working to achieve a world free of hunger and malnutrition.

The Institute continued to contribute to global policy-making circles in 2013. IFPRI had a strong presence at the G8 Nutrition for Growth Summit, World Economic Forum, WTO Bali Ministerial Conference, and High-Level Consultation on Hunger, Food Security, and Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including presenting at and co-hosting sessions. Other notable events included a “Partnering for Impact” workshop held in collaboration with European policymakers and high-level conferences on the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems in both Africa and Asia.

The IFPRI-led CGIAR Research Programs Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) and Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) continued to successfully implement their innovative, multidisciplinary research programs. Highlights from PIM, among other achievements, include research on biofuels that influenced public debate in the European Union and led to a proposal for reform and co-hosting of the high-level “Food Security Futures” conference in Ireland. In A4NH, the results of an evaluation of a two-year homestead food production program in Burkina Faso helped Helen Keller International improve its program delivery, implementation, and monitoring of its program impact pathways. HarvestPlus and its partners began marketing the first iron-rich open-pollinated pearl millet throughout Maharashtra, India, reaching more than 70,000 farmers.

IFPRI's top-notch research record continues to shine. The Institute ranks first in the top 25 percent of Agricultural Economic Departments and holds the second-place position in Agricultural Economics and in African Economics research among all institutions in the world, according to the latest Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) rankings. In 2013, it also moved up to sixth place from twelfth place in Development Economics research.

In addition, 2013 was a record year for research productivity and impact, with the Institute producing more than 700 internal and external publications geared toward policymakers, donors, fellow researchers, practitioners, and the general public, about half of which were peer reviewed. IFPRI publications also garnered an impressive 3,000 citations within the research world, a testament to its role in furthering academic rigor and knowledge. The Institute saw its web and media presence skyrocket, as well: media hits increased by 11 percent, publication downloads by 31 percent, and social media followers by as much as 200 percent compared to 2012. These achievements underscore IFPRI's ability to communicate its research messages to different types of audiences around the world.

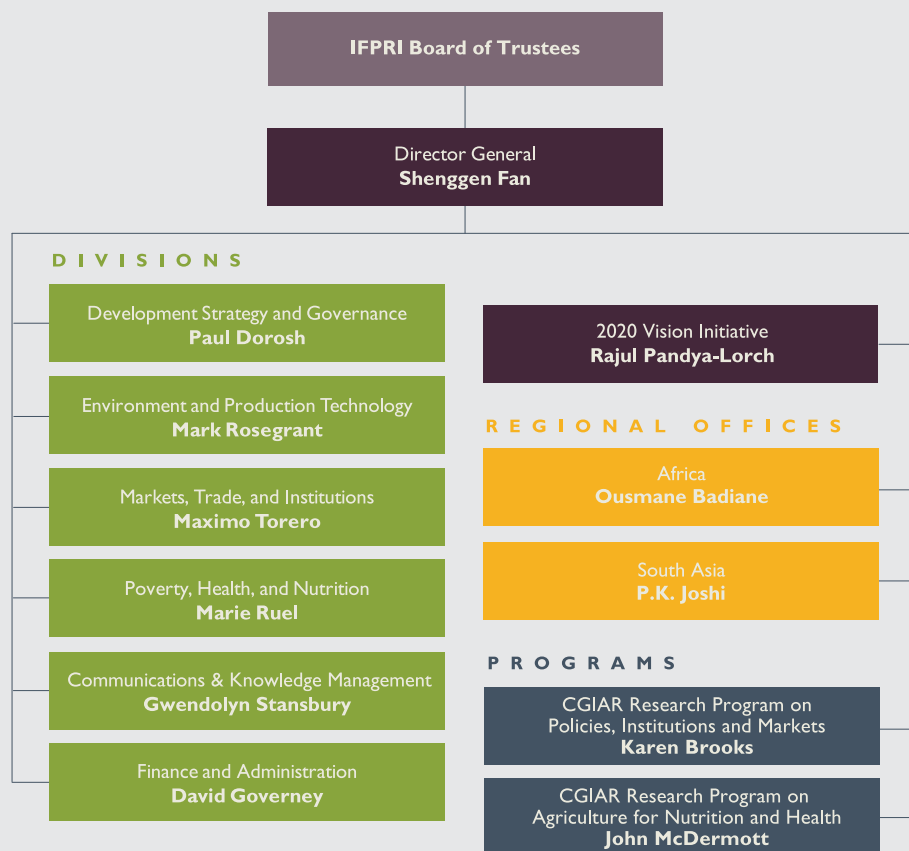
I am proud that we are working at the nexus of research and development and, through our new strategy, adapting our goals to address some of today's most pressing challenges, such as climate change, dwindling natural resources, food price volatility, and rising agricultural-related health risks. I have no doubt that with continued engagement with policymakers, donors, development practitioners, and other key decision-makers, we can achieve a measurable impact on the lives of poor and vulnerable people around the world.

Shenggen Fan



Shenggen Fan
Director General

Organizational Structure



IFPRI's Work by Strategic Research Area

Research Area	Division/Program
ENSURING SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION	Environment and Production Technology Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
PROMOTING HEALTHY FOOD SYSTEMS	Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division HarvestPlus CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
IMPROVING MARKETS AND TRADE	Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE	Development Strategy and Governance Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
BUILDING RESILIENCE	Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division Environment and Production Technology Division Development Strategy and Governance Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE	Development Strategy and Governance Division Environment and Production Technology Division CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets

IFPRI Offices





Overview

AFTER DECADES ON THE SIDELINES, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY have recently found their place at the top of the global development and policy agendas. In a world where 900 million people are undernourished and 2 billion are micronutrient deficient, ensuring access to nutritious foods is critical to lifting the more than 1 billion poor people out of poverty.

Land degradation, climate change, and natural resource scarcity, as well as conflict, urbanization, and shifting diets, all pose substantial, looming threats to food security. In this time of unprecedented challenges, the work of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is more important than ever before. The Institute provides research to shape evidence-based policy options to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition.

On the following pages are highlights of IFPRI's 2013 activities that fall under the Institute's six strategic research areas and its cross-cutting theme on gender.



Strategic Research Areas

Ensuring Sustainable Food Production

To satisfy swelling populations, appetites, and demands, food production will need to increase drastically during the next four decades: meat by 78 percent, cereals by 57 percent, and roots and tubers by 36 percent. As pressures from climate change make food production progressively more challenging,



technology, innovation, and well-designed policies can help to meet these needs.

- ▶ The Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators initiative (ASTI) updated and expanded its dataset for 40 African countries and developed a series of country factsheets highlighting present trends, research, and analyses. ASTI also released a regional report for the Asia-Pacific region that shows that regionwide growth in agricultural research and development spending was largely driven by low- and middle-income countries, notably China and India. In 2013, the initiative completed a new data-collection effort in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan.
- ▶ The Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS) has become a leading provider of biosafety training and advisory services in Southeast Asia and Africa south of the Sahara. The program helped advance a stalled biosafety bill through a first parliamentary reading in Uganda; in Malawi, it helped move confined field trials of insect-resistant cotton to completion; and in Vietnam, PBS assisted in developing regulations on assessing environmental, food, and feed safety risks.



**Alejandro
Nin-Pratt**

*Environment
and Production
Technology Division*

“The world’s population is growing, and we only have limited land for farming. Will we run out of food? That question, famously posed by Thomas Malthus in the early 19th century, has been discussed for decades.

The short answer is: no, we will not run out of food. Why? Because agriculture is beating the odds. Thanks to productivity growth due to technological changes, agriculture is growing just as fast—and even faster—than the population.”

April 2013

FULL BLOG POST

www.ifpri.org/blog/agricultural-productivity-good-and-bad-news

Cause and Effect

What Impact Do Development Programs Have on Women's Empowerment as a Pathway to Improve Nutrition?



**Mara
van den Bold**

*Poverty, Health, and
Nutrition Division*

“Research has shown that men and women often have different preferences for how they allocate food and other resources within the household and distribute these resources differently based on their bargaining power. Researchers have also identified positive associations between various measures of women's empowerment and improvements in their own as well as their children's nutritional status. Investing in women is therefore considered important for improvements in health, nutrition, and education, and development programs often specifically focus on women and their empowerment as a way to improve their programs' impact. But, the question remains, do these programs actually measure their impact on 'women's empowerment?'”

November 2013

FULL BLOG POST
www.ifpri.org/blog/cause-and-effect

Promoting Healthy Food Systems

Healthy populations need healthy food systems. It's not just a matter of quantity—the quality of food is also crucial. Nutrient content, food safety, and how economics and access to markets shape the poor's food choices are key areas of research. IFPRI works to create synergies among the vital components of the food system: agriculture, health, and nutrition.

- ▶ In 2013, the Markets for High-Value Commodities project in Indonesia completed a survey of 960 farmers in Java that explored constraints on adoption of high-value commodities (chilies, mango, mangosteen, shallots, and shrimp) and modern technologies and posted 13 papers on its website.
- ▶ Through projects such as Preventing Malnutrition in Children under Two Years of Age and Alive and Thrive, IFPRI has contributed to raising awareness about the importance of conducting comprehensive evaluations of multisectoral and multiplatform programs aimed at improving nutrition. Such evaluations should document not just what impacts these programs may have but also how impacts are achieved and at what cost. IFPRI's evaluations include a variety of approaches based on mixed methods such as formative research, program impact pathways analysis, rigorous impact evaluation designs, and cost-effectiveness assessments. The Institute published two methods papers last year that summarize how impact and impact pathways evaluations are designed and implemented. IFPRI's work in this area shows program implementers and donors the importance—and the benefit—of using rigorous evaluation methods and working jointly to design and implement research projects that help strengthen, replicate, and scale up effective development programs.
- ▶ HarvestPlus conducted studies with multiple partners to assess the impact of several biofortified crops. One study found that iron-deficient Indian children under the age

of three who ate traditionally prepared porridges and flatbread made from iron-rich pearl millet flour absorbed substantially more iron—enough to fulfill their nutritional needs—than from food prepared with ordinary pearl millet flour. A second study found that marginally iron-deficient Beninese women who ate a traditionally prepared iron-rich pearl millet paste absorbed twice the amount of iron than from traditional pearl millet paste.

Improving Markets and Trade

Food security and agriculture-led economic growth in developing countries depend on well-functioning markets. Effective distribution and delivery of agricultural inputs and outputs require efficient market structures, sound policies, and capable institutions that are focused on the needs of smallholder farmers and consumers. Policies must effectively address market failures and barriers to market access in order to kick-start meaningful, inclusive agriculture-led sustainable economic growth.

- ▶ In 2013, the World Trade Organization (WTO) Secretariat, several WTO delegations, the European Commission, nongovernmental organizations such as the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, and the private sector adopted findings from IFPRI's trade policy work. This helped renew the momentum of the trade



Insights from Indonesia

How Education Investment Affects a Growing Population



Yanyan Liu

Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division

“The findings from Indonesia suggest some important lessons for other developing countries, the chief one being the importance of investing in education early on in a country’s development, before large changes in migration patterns and population density occur. By increasing educational levels, as Indonesia did in the 1970s and 1980s when it expanded construction of public schools, a country can ensure that its people are better able to take advantage of and contribute to expanding labor opportunities outside of traditional rural areas. In turn, migration to urban areas can help absorb rapidly growing rural populations and reduce the pressure on scarce rural resources.”

July 2013

FULL BLOG POST
www.ifpri.org/blog/insights-indonesia

negotiations leading up to the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Bali, Indonesia, in December, which in turn produced a series of decisions also known as the “Bali Package.” During the WTO Public forum, IFPRI researchers organized a session on how information and communication technologies can lead to inclusive globalization and, through collaboration with the World Bank Institute and the WTO, provided capacity-building activities as well.

- ▶ An IFPRI study that used a global computable general equilibrium model to estimate the impact of European Union (EU) biofuels policies led to proposals for biofuel reform in the EU. The EU’s Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee voted in July 2013 to set a cap on the amount of energy produced from food crops while encouraging the use of advanced biofuels and electric vehicles, a measure confirmed by the European Parliament in September.
- ▶ IFPRI is employing microregion typologies for Armenia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, and Peru to develop, in collaboration with partners, strategic food security plans. Peru’s Ministry of Economy and Finance established a unit that will use the typologies to prioritize all public investments in the country’s poorest regions. IFPRI also developed a web-based tool to aid policymakers in prioritizing projects according to their impact on poverty and taking into account federal and local government budgets.
- ▶ Using recommendations from IFPRI’s evaluation of Ethiopia’s direct seed marketing program, the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) is pursuing alternative methods for analyzing seed demand that share responsibility with the private sector. An IFPRI study on minimum price supports was used by ATA during broad policy discussions with the minister of trade. An IFPRI report on the grain export ban was used by ATA to identify and evaluate

options for handling a potential bumper harvest for maize and sorghum. ATA is currently monitoring the prices of these two commodities and evaluating strategies to advise the government in the case of rapid price fluctuations.

- ▶ The South-South Cooperation between Brazil and Africa project aims to improve agricultural productivity in Africa by applying lessons learned from Brazil’s recent development programs. In 2013, the project team completed 15 inventories of interventions in Brazil. Their next step will be to launch pilot programs in Malawi and Senegal.
- ▶ The Poverty-Sensitive Scorecards to Prioritize Lending and Grant Allocation project developed an innovative evaluation system that combines a risk scorecard and a poverty scorecard to address the potential trade-off between sustainability and poverty targeting. The project helps donors choose from loan or grant applications based on both a proposed endeavor’s chances of success and its poverty reduction potential. Three reports were produced in 2013: a baseline report, a first evaluation, and a qualitative assessment. The results of the evaluation were also presented to farmers’ associations, policymakers, and donors in December in San Salvador.
- ▶ Launched in 2011, the Food Security Portal was designed to strengthen the ability of policymakers to respond quickly and effectively to shifts in the world food system. The project also emphasizes the development of food price policy analysis tools designed to provide simple, visual analyses of global and regional price data. In 2013, the project was expanded to include regional portals for Latin America and the Caribbean, India, and Africa south of the Sahara. The regional portals will include news feeds and thematic blogs that address issues specific to each region.



Transforming Agriculture

How can agriculture reduce poverty, spark economic development, and ensure food and nutrition security? Well-constructed policies are essential to bolstering agricultural growth and encouraging the shift from low-income, subsistence farming to urbanized, modern, service-based economies. With a particular focus on Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia, IFPRI's research helps illuminate the path from poverty to prosperity.

- ▶ An IFPRI public expenditure analysis assisted Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in developing commitments with regard to the amount and composition of public spending allocated to agriculture.
- ▶ The Ethiopian Strategy Support Program conducted research on the structure and performance of the value chain of teff, the country's most important crop—measured in value and area cultivated. The study found that producers in major teff production areas received about 80 percent of the final retail price in Addis Ababa. In addition to disproving the conventional wisdom that suggested these value chains were poorly structured and that traders captured the majority of the final price, the study also informed plans for the government and the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) to bring the ECX into the teff value chain.
- ▶ A study on agricultural mechanization in Ghana found that medium-scale farmers are taking the lead in mechanization by purchasing tractors and, in addition to plowing their own fields, providing services to small-scale farmers. Key findings of the study were presented to and discussed with leaders of the government of Ghana's Agricultural Engineering Services Directorate in advance of the next scale-up of the government's mechanization policy. IFPRI



also completed a mechanization study in Nigeria, and the research will be further expanded to Ethiopia in 2014.

- ▶ Research conducted under the Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP) has led to the formation of a Technical Group on Poverty within the government's Planning Commission. This group is designed to analyze data, discuss poverty, and advise the government. IFPRI is working with officials at the Planning Commission, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, and the Ministry of Finance to refine their poverty measurement methodology and poverty reduction strategy. The PSSP is also part of the Planning Commission's Water Summit Organizing Committee, which will define the country's long-term water resources strategy.

FROM IFPRI'S BLOG

Farming Is the Key to Solving Youth Unemployment in Africa



Karen Brooks

Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)

"African leaders must convert their rhetorical commitment to agriculture into actions that transform the lives of millions of rural young people. Their efforts will be repaid with an outpouring of energy and initiative sufficient to raise incomes, improve food security, deliver better nutrition, and boost the balance of payments. Africa's youth dividend is in the countryside, and a vibrant agricultural sector is the mechanism through which to collect it."

June 2013

FULL BLOG POST

www.ifpri.org/blog/farming-key-solving-youth-unemployment-africa

Commentary — High Food Prices and Dietary Quality

Who Pays?



Howarth Bouis
HarvestPlus

“Prices of foods that provide diet quality have risen substantially over the past three decades. The poor get priced out of good nutrition. In the developing world, for simple lack of iron in their diets, severely anemic women risk death when giving birth to their children and half of all children are at risk of a reduced IQ. These children, who should be a reflection of a family’s happiness and potential, mirror instead our failure to ensure their basic well-being and future.”

May 2013

FULL BLOG POST

www.ifpri.org/blog/commentary-high-food-prices-and-dietary-quality-who-pays

Building Resilience

Vulnerability to both natural and manmade shocks—such as extreme weather, financial crises, and conflict—is a significant problem for many developing countries. Developing coping strategies and strengthening existing social systems are essential to helping communities shore up against shocks and move toward long-term food security and well-being.

- ▶ IFPRI conducted an impact assessment of the Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Programme. This assessment is supporting a redesign of the Programme meant to improve timeliness of payments and linkages to complementary programs aimed at increasing rural incomes, among other activities.
 - ▶ IFPRI designed and implemented area-yield index and rain-deficit insurance products for farmers in Bangladesh. The evidence from the pilot implementation shows that demand is strong when farmers are offered high-quality insurance products that minimize negative-basis risk (residual risk that is not covered by the index). Well-designed area-yield index insurance, which pays out when yields fall below a predetermined threshold, was also found to strongly enhance farmers’ welfare.
 - ▶ Through direct policy engagement, workshops, and seminars, the Bangladesh Policy Research and Strategy Support Program for Food Security and Agricultural Development has met strong stakeholder demand for evidence about building resilience. One crucial source of evidence provided by the Program is the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS) dataset. Program reports and the BIHS dataset have been posted to the website of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).
- Moreover, to show the benefits of better targeting, the World Bank used the BIHS dataset in its preparation of a US\$500 million loan agreement with the Bangladesh government to revamp the country’s safety-net system. The reform would extend the safety net to reach the poorest; the safety net would also provide larger benefits and extended coverage. The World Bank’s analysis of the BIHS data created the evidence base that helped convince the Bangladesh government to carry out the safety-net reform with funding from the World Bank.
- ▶ IFPRI has become a leading global provider of climate change-related food security assessments for developing countries. In 2013, the Institute published three books on climate change impacts in West, Southern, and East Africa. Members of the Ghanaian Parliament committed to mainstreaming climate change within its agricultural investment initiatives; this mainstreaming effort includes research on “climate-smart” agriculture for Ghana’s most vulnerable populations. In Niger, the International Fund for Agricultural Development used IFPRI’s analysis to develop smallholder development projects in its country portfolio. Also, the Economic Community of West African States established a West Africa alliance for climate-smart agriculture using IFPRI’s analyses.
 - ▶ An impact evaluation of Tanzania’s community-based conditional cash transfer program contributed to the government of Tanzania’s decision to expand the pilot program to cover more than two million households throughout the country. The evaluation provided feedback on how to expand the program and set government expectations for which types of individuals and households will benefit most from it.



How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Index

Reflections on the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, One Year Out



Ruth Meinzen-Dick
Environment and Production Technology Division

Strengthening Institutions and Governance

Strong institutions are necessary to foster an environment conducive to sound policy, cooperation, and innovation. Equitable management of collective natural resources, strong returns to investment, and building resilience to shocks depend upon effective and well-functioning institutions. Good governance can pave the way for infrastructure investments and help to ensure that women and the poor benefit from economic growth.

- ▶ IFPRI partner organizations such as Land O'Lakes and CARE-Bangladesh are making great strides in reducing gender asset disparities in project design, implementation, staffing, and monitoring and evaluation as a result of the Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project (GAAP). GAAP's findings contributed to a better understanding of how agricultural development interventions can affect the use, control, and ownership of assets by men and women and how gender affects the adoption of agricultural technologies.
- ▶ The program on Collective Action and Property Rights continued its work on groundwater management issues with the Foundation for Ecological Security in Andhra Pradesh, India. The study explores the use of experimental games in helping communities understand, visualize, and quantify the gains from collective action in groundwater management. These games are being used by the

Foundation for Ecological Security, a nongovernmental partner organization, to explore other natural resource issues related to forests, rangelands, and other common pool resources within communities in Andhra Pradesh.

Cross-Cutting Theme on Gender

- ▶ A 2013 IFPRI discussion paper, *Gender Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Land in Africa: Myth versus Reality* identifies key indicators for measuring gender inequality in land access and ownership. In response to the paper, a special edition of the journal *Agricultural Economics* required all submissions to use the paper's definitions and concepts, and several organizations requested IFPRI's help in measuring women's land rights.
- ▶ The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index has been adopted for monitoring USAID's Feed the Future initiative in 19 countries. Other organizations have also adopted the Index. The International Livestock Research Institute and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) have used it to evaluate research projects, Oxfam and CARE have adopted modified versions of the Index, and IFAD is in the process of piloting a version. As many as 1,000 people have been trained in using the Index (in person and via webinar). Following the training, there were a further 585 training video views, and 938 users have downloaded the pilot datasets as of October 2013.

"When USAID first approached IFPRI to develop this tool, I was hesitant. On the one hand, I applauded the agency for taking women's empowerment seriously enough to include it in the monitoring and evaluation of its Feed the Future program. Too often, what is not measured does not count, and some kinds of indicators are needed if we want agricultural programs to address gender equity and not just "household" incomes. But much of what we care about in terms of gender equality is difficult to measure. How could we find indicators that are meaningful, that can be collected cost effectively?"

April 2013

FULL BLOG POST
www.ifpri.org/blog/how-i-learned-stop-worrying-and-love-index



Regional Offices

IFPRI undertakes research across the globe, including in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Many of these activities are described in the previous section on the Institute's strategic research areas; this section highlights the work of our regional offices in 2013.

South Asia Office

The South Asia Office in New Delhi, in collaboration with partners, engages in evidence-based research, policy communication, and capacity strengthening related to agriculture productivity, improved technologies, climate change, risk management, malnutrition, and governance in South Asia.

- ▶ Pulses contribute to the health of both people and soil. Despite this, India is not growing enough pulses to meet demand; sizeable quantities are imported as a result of restricted supply and rising prices. An IFPRI study looks at the pulse sector in India from production to consumption, prices to trade, processing to value addition, and from innovations to the role of the private sector in strengthening the entire pulse value chain.
- ▶ In late 2013, Partnerships and Opportunities to Strengthen and Harmonize Actions for Nutrition in India (POSHAN)

and key partners organized a technical workshop on improving nutrition for the Odisha state government. POSHAN was invited to support the development of the vision document for the nutrition mission of Uttar Pradesh, the largest state in India.

- ▶ IFPRI launched the Policy Research and Strategy Support for Agricultural Development and Food Security in Nepal project. Research focuses on agriculture policies related to seeds, fertilizers, farm mechanization, agri-business, trade, and investments.
- ▶ Research involving the mapping of marginal areas—that is, areas severely lacking technology—began in Bihar and Odisha. The research aims to identify technologies that would fit the context of the identified areas and improve agricultural yields and returns in the two states.

Africa Offices

The main objective of IFPRI's Africa offices—the Eastern and Southern Africa Office (ESAO), based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the West and Central Africa Office (WCAO) based in



Dakar, Senegal—is to facilitate all of IFPRI’s research, capacity strengthening, and communications activities in Africa.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA OFFICE

- ▶ Through the Household Asset Building Program (HABP), ESAO provided technical support to the Agricultural Extension Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Federal Rural Cooperative Credit Agency of the government of Ethiopia. The technical support focused on organizing capacity building events and facilitating the implementation of HABP strategic activities.
- ▶ The second phase of the Strengthening the Ethiopian Agricultural Extension System project is aimed at developing an agricultural extension performance management system. In 2013, ESAO prepared qualitative and quantitative data collection tools, as well as processes for using information, that were tested in three project pilot *woredas* (districts) by extension agents from the Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture.
- ▶ The Worldwide Extension Study project, carried out by ESAO in partnership with the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS), expanded the number of



country advisory service profiles on the GFRAS website. In particular, more than 70 country profiles were prepared and uploaded to the website.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA OFFICE

- ▶ The 2013 Annual Conference of the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) launched the 2012 ReSAKSS Africawide Annual Trends and Outlook Report on public agricultural expenditures. The nearly 140 participants also discussed how to foster mutual accountability through agriculture joint sector reviews in the context of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) agenda.
- ▶ The African Growth and Development Policy (AGRO-DEP) Modeling Consortium provided seven advanced training courses to 56 of its members on topics such as economic modeling, poverty analysis, and impact evaluation. Sixteen research projects were undertaken by members under the seed-fund and innovative research grant programs. AGRODEP membership increased to 147: 30 percent of the members are women, and members come from 29 African countries.
- ▶ AgriConneXions was launched in 2013. This project aims to build the technical and commercial capacity of small-holder farmers in Africa through the use of effective and scalable information and communications technologies.
- ▶ WCAO significantly expanded its work in central Africa by providing research and capacity strengthening support to members of the Economic Community of Central African States within the context of the CAADP agenda. Simulation results on agricultural growth and investment options for poverty reduction fed into CAADP compacts and roundtables held in 2013 for Chad, Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe.



Select 2013 Events



Martin J. Forman Memorial Lecture, Stepping into the SUN: Successes and Constraints from On-the-Ground

Shawn K. Baker, interim director, Nutrition in the Global Development Program, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



Transforming Agriculture in Africa: The Insiders' Perspective

(Left to right): Shenggen Fan, director general, IFPRI; Yaya Olaniran, chair, the Committee on World Food Security; Khalid Bomba, CEO, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency; Jonathan Shrier, acting special representative for Global Food Security and deputy coordinator for Diplomacy for Feed the Future



Cash, Food, or Vouchers? Evidence from a Four-Country Experimental Study

(Left to right): John Hoddinott, deputy director, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI; Annalisa Conte, deputy director, Policy, Programme and Innovation Division, UN World Food Programme



Aflatoxins: Finding Solutions for Improved Food Safety

(Left to right): Rajul Pandya-Lorch, head, 2020 Vision for Food, Agriculture, and the Environment initiative, IFPRI; Sheryl Schneider, programme officer, P4P unit, UN World Food Programme; Laurian Unnevehr, senior research fellow, Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division, IFPRI; David Crean, global R&D staff officer, Mars, Inc.; Andrew Emmott, senior manager, Twin



Beyond Gender Myths: Closing the Knowledge Gap in Agriculture and Food Security

(Left to right): Gwendolyn Stansbury, division director, Communications and Knowledge Management Division, IFPRI; Ruth Meinzen-Dick, senior research fellow, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI; Terri Raney, senior economist, Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Agnes Quisumbing, senior research fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI; Deborah Rubin, co-director, Cultural Practice, LLC



Launch of IFPRI's 2012 Global Food Policy Report

Andrew Steer, president and CEO, World Resources Institute



Communications, Partnerships, and Capacity Strengthening

Communications and Knowledge Management

IFPRI's Communications and Knowledge Management Division (CKM) supports the creation and dissemination of IFPRI's innovative research so that it reaches the policymakers, practitioners, and educators who participate in dialogues, engage in debates, and create new knowledge to effectively tackle food and nutrition security.

- ▶ In 2013, IFPRI produced nearly 140 publications, including the *2012 Global Food Policy Report*, the *2013 Global Hunger Index*, two issues of *Insights* magazine, policy briefs, research briefs, issue briefs, donor brochures, books, food policy reports, and 77 discussion papers.
- ▶ In 2013, IFPRI's work reached a global audience of many thousands:
 - Unique views of and visits to IFPRI's blog stories more than doubled from what they were in 2012.

- IFPRI received 3,504 mentions, a 25 percent increase over 2012, and 1,213 retweets on Twitter, more than double the number from 2012 and an all-time high.
- IFPRI staff and research were cited in the media more than 1,443 times, a steady increase over the past several years.
- IFPRI's Knowledge Management unit initiated new services in 2013, Altmetrics and ISI Data Citation Index, to facilitate the sharing of IFPRI publications by scholars and academic organizations. The unit added 13 new open access datasets to Dataverse and increased the download of datasets from the Dataverse by 60 percent as compared to 2012.

2020 Vision Initiative

The 2020 Vision Initiative convenes high-level policy consultations and pursues communications activities on emerging

food policy issues to cultivate a shared vision and consensus for action on poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.

- ▶ Planning began for the 2020 Vision conference on “Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security” in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 2014. The three-day event will bring together key stakeholders to assess emerging shocks that threaten food and nutrition security, identify approaches and tools for building resilience, set priorities for action by different actors and in different regions, and identify knowledge and action gaps.
- ▶ A set of 19 focus briefs, *Aflatoxins: Finding Solutions for Improved Food Safety*, was prepared in collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH). Aflatoxins, naturally occurring carcinogens found in grains and other crops, pose a significant threat to public health and economic growth in developing countries. The briefs provided different perspectives on aflatoxin risks and solutions. Launch events in Washington, DC, and Nairobi brought experts together to raise awareness of this important public health and trade issue.

Partnerships, Impact, and Capacity Strengthening

IFPRI’s Partnerships, Impact, and Capacity Strengthening (PIC) program generates new knowledge in collaboration with partners and strengthens the capacity of individuals and institutions in agricultural innovation and food systems, universities, and government agencies to reduce hunger and poverty.

PARTNERSHIPS

- ▶ Achieving impact depends upon effective, mutually beneficial partnerships. The office of the Coordinator for Partnerships invests greatly in the development and strengthening of strategic relations with global organizations and

development partners, as well as country partners. This investment has resulted in increased funding for IFPRI; engagement in new areas of research that support IFPRI’s five-year strategy to address the most critical food policy issues; and the development of new Memorandums of Understanding that reinforce the valued network of partners that contribute to IFPRI’s mission to end poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.

- ▶ In November 2013, 80 participants from IFPRI, European governments, development agencies, academia, and non-governmental organizations convened in Belgium for the Brussels Partnering for Impact Workshop. IFPRI and its European partners highlighted cutting-edge joint research programs, considered current challenges, and discussed the research and policy priorities needed to achieve food and nutrition security. Given the event’s success, there was agreement that the Partnering for Impact workshop would become an annual event for briefing European partners on emerging research results, identifying progress and gaps, and strategizing on how IFPRI and its European partners can further strengthen partnerships to better meet and anticipate global food and nutrition security challenges.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Each year IFPRI undertakes two to three ex post impact assessment studies of major themes in its research program. An external coordinator commissions external experts to conduct the studies and oversees a blind peer review process before each report is released as an Independent Impact Assessment Report.

- ▶ Two impact assessment studies were published in 2013:
 - An assessment of IFPRI’s water research program over the period 1994–2010, by Jeff Bennett

- An assessment of IFPRI's work in Ethiopia over the period 1995–2010, by Mitch Renkow and Roger Slade
- ▶ Two ex post impact studies were launched in early 2013 and are expected to be completed in 2014:
 - An assessment of IFPRI's capacity strengthening work over the period 1985–2010, by Arie Kuyvenhoven
 - An assessment of IFPRI's work on high-value markets, by Jonathan Kydd

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- ▶ The Learning and Capacity Strengthening Program continued to expand a set of indicators of food policy research capacity and updated the data to 2012 for selected countries. The data were used to develop an index of food policy research capacity and a typology of countries, which can help in identifying priority countries for investing in capacity strengthening for food policy research. The program also worked with the African and South Asian regional offices to implement capacity strengthening research and outreach activities. It continues to monitor and document the capacity development activities of IFPRI.
- ▶ The program represented Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) and A4NH on the CGIAR capacity strengthening taskforce. IFPRI's lessons and best practices learned from the monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment of capacity-strengthening activities were shared with the CGIAR Consortium office. The program also helped PIM in implementing a CG-wide discussion of extension systems and conducted an institutional capacity assessment study for the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security.



Select 2013 Knowledge Products

In 2013, IFPRI produced an array of publicly accessible knowledge products on sustainable solutions to addressing poverty and malnutrition. Resources such as development threshold indicators, interactive data tools, and stakeholder networks provided policymakers and civil society with the necessary intellectual capital to conceptualize and implement pro-poor policies.

MODELS, SIMULATIONS, AND APPLICATIONS

IMPACT The International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade	The model examines alternative futures for global food supply, demand, trade, prices, and food security.
MIRAGE Modeling International Relationships in Applied General Equilibrium	The model analyzes trade, agricultural, and energy policy changes.
SAMs and CGEs Social Accounting Matrixes and Computable General Equilibriums	These economywide models simulate food sector interactions with other sectors.

CONCEPTUAL AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS AND METHODS

AGRODEP The African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium	AGRODEP positions African experts to lead strategic development research and policy debates and promote agricultural growth.
Biofortification Prioritization Index (BPI)	BPI ranks countries according to their potential for introducing nutrient-rich staple food crops to fight micronutrient deficiencies, also known as “hidden hunger.”
Arab Spatial Development and Food Security Atlas	The Atlas seeks to provide quality data and to support decision- and policymaking for a food-secure Arab world. It covers 22 Arab countries; combines indicators at the national, subnational, and pixel levels; and is often available as time-series data.
Food Security Portal	The portal provides comprehensive country-by-country information on food policy developments. The Excessive Food Price Variability Early Warning System presents visual representations of excessive global price volatility and offers daily volatility updates that alert policymakers to launch country-level food security responses.
Gender Tool Box	This provides analytical tools, datasets, databases, and indicators for gender analysis.
HarvestChoice	HarvestChoice creates knowledge products that guide investments in productive farming throughout Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia.
MapSpaM	MapSpaM shares results from the Spatial Production Allocation Model by HarvestChoice.
Net-Map	This is an interview-based mapping tool.
AWM Solutions Agricultural Water Management Solutions for Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia	AWM Solutions identifies a variety of smallholder agricultural water management interventions (Regional AWM Mapping) with high potential to improve the food security and livelihoods of the rural poor in Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia. The study results are available online through the Investment Visualizer tool.

INDICATORS, DATABASES, REPOSITORIES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

2013 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Interactive Map	The GHI map represents the incidence of hunger in 120 developing countries based on three equally weighted indicators: undernourishment, child underweight, and child mortality.
ReSAKSS Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System	ReSAKSS provides an Africa-focused database with information to design and evaluate rural development strategies.
ReSAKSS-Asia Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System in Asia	This initiative is based on a regional network that informs current and future food and nutrition security strategies in Asia. With a website portal, ReSAKSS-Asia helps fill key knowledge gaps and promote policy dialogue and sharing of experiences across countries in the region.
ASTI Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators initiative	ASTI collects original data on agricultural research and development.
bEcon	This bibliography covers peer-reviewed literature on genetically engineered crops.
IFPRI Dataverse	The Dataverse provides a collection of more than 120 publicly accessible datasets on agriculture and rural development. The user can download the data in various formats (Stata, SPSS, SPlus, text).
IFPRI e-brary	The e-brary consolidates all of IFPRI's intellectual products, with over 5,400 open access publications.
MAcMap-HS6 The Market Access Map at the HS6 level	The map serves as a global analytical tariff database.
SPEED The Statistics of Public Expenditure for Economic Development	SPEED allows researchers and policymakers to compare public spending in various sectors.
TASTE The Tariff Analytical and Simulation Tool for Economists	This tool analyzes applied trade policies and performs detailed trade-policy scenarios.
WEAI Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	Launched by IFPRI, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, and the US Agency for International Development's Feed the Future program, this is the first comprehensive and standardized measure to directly capture women's empowerment and inclusion levels in the agricultural sector.

EVALUATION AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

DREAM Dynamic Research Evaluation for Management	This menu-driven software program evaluates the economic impacts of agricultural research and development.
Impact assessment	IFPRI offers different impact assessment publications and tools.

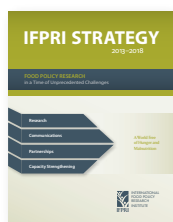
BEST PRACTICES, PRACTITIONERS' GUIDES, AND TRAINING METHODS

CAPRI The Collective Action and Property Rights program	This program analyzes how collective action and property rights institutions affect natural resources and poverty.
School feeding best practices	IFPRI research examines the motivation for and impacts of food for education programs.

Select 2013 Publications

In 2013, IFPRI released a number of peer-reviewed, publicly accessible publications including 8 books, 1 food policy report, 21 briefs, as well as 2 editions of INSIGHTS magazine.

BOOKS



**IFPRI Strategy
2013–2018**



**2013 Global Food
Policy Report**



**2013 Global
Hunger Index**



**Food and Agriculture in Ethiopia: Progress and
Policy Challenges**

P. Dorosh and S. Rashid, eds.



**West African Agriculture and Climate: A
Comprehensive Analysis**

A. Jalloh, G. C. Nelson, T. S. Thomas, R. Zougmore, and H. Roy-Macauley



**Genetically Modified Crops in Africa:
Economic and Policy Lessons from Countries
South of the Sahara**

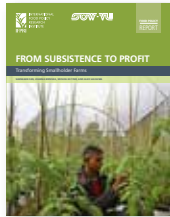
J. Falck-Zepeda, G. Gruere, and I. Sithole-Niang, eds.



**Socioeconomic Considerations in Biosafety
Decisionmaking: Methods and Implementation**

D. Horna, P. Zambrano, and J. Falck-Zepeda, eds.

FOOD POLICY REPORT



From Subsistence to Profit: Transforming Smallholder Farms

S. Fan, J. Brzeska, M. Keyser, and A. Halsema

POLICY BRIEF



Insuring Countries against Natural Disasters: Pool Rules

D. J. Clarke and R. V. Hill

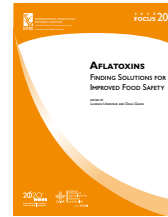
RESEARCH BRIEF



How Volatile Are African Food Prices?

N. Minot

2020 FOCUS BRIEFS



Aflatoxins: Finding Solutions for Improved Food Safety

L. Unnevehr and D. Grace, eds.

MAGAZINE



INSIGHTS, Volume 3, Issue 1



INSIGHTS, Volume 3, Issue 2

2013 and 2012 Financial Statements

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (IN US\$ THOUSANDS)

ASSETS	2013	2012
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,800	31,622
Investments	54,355	27,126
Receivables, net	16,222	14,965
Other receivables, net	27,880	1,563
Other current assets	1,304	1,113
Total current assets	114,561	76,389
Investments, long term	32,877	29,306
Property and equipment, net	3,474	4,008
Total assets	150,912	109,703
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,636	8,506
Accrued vacation	3,064	2,743
Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds	11,498	15,015
Unexpended project funds	32,978	25,094
Advance payment for HarvestPlus funds	58,610	27,567
Total current liabilities	118,786	78,925
Deferred rent	2,165	2,266
Accrued post-retirement benefits	3,866	4,124
Total liabilities	124,817	85,315
Unrestricted net assets		
Board designated	2,728	3,111
Undesignated	22,005	20,998
Unrecognized actuarial gain	1,362	279
Total unrestricted net assets	26,095	24,388
Total liabilities and net assets	150,912	109,703

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND STATEMENTS OF EXPENSES BY NATURAL CLASSIFICATION (IN US\$ THOUSANDS)

REVENUE AND GAIN	2013	2012
Unrestricted	1,734	1,925
Restricted	144,033	97,086
Other revenue and gains	331	392
Total revenues and gains	146,098	99,403
Expenses		
Research expenses	132,427	88,799
General administration expense	13,047	10,805
Total operating expenses	145,474	99,604
Surplus (Deficit)	624	(201)
Post-retirement-related changes	1,083	-
Change in unrestricted net assets	1,707	(201)

STATEMENTS OF EXPENSES BY NATURAL CLASSIFICATION

EXPENSES	2013	2012
Personnel	31,864	27,165
CGIAR collaboration	37,869	15,620
Other collaboration	39,156	23,220
Supplies and services	17,951	16,494
Travel	4,546	5,223
Depreciation	1,517	1,176
Subtotal expenses and losses	132,903	88,898
Indirect cost recovery	12,571	10,706
Total operating expenses	145,474	99,604

The above is a summary of the financial information for the 2013 and 2012 calendar years. The full statements and independent audit reports are available from IFPRI upon request.

2013 Financial Contributors and Partners

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Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)/World Agroforestry Centre
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
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International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
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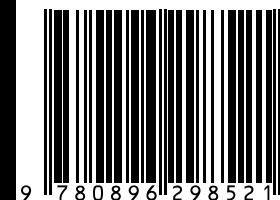
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