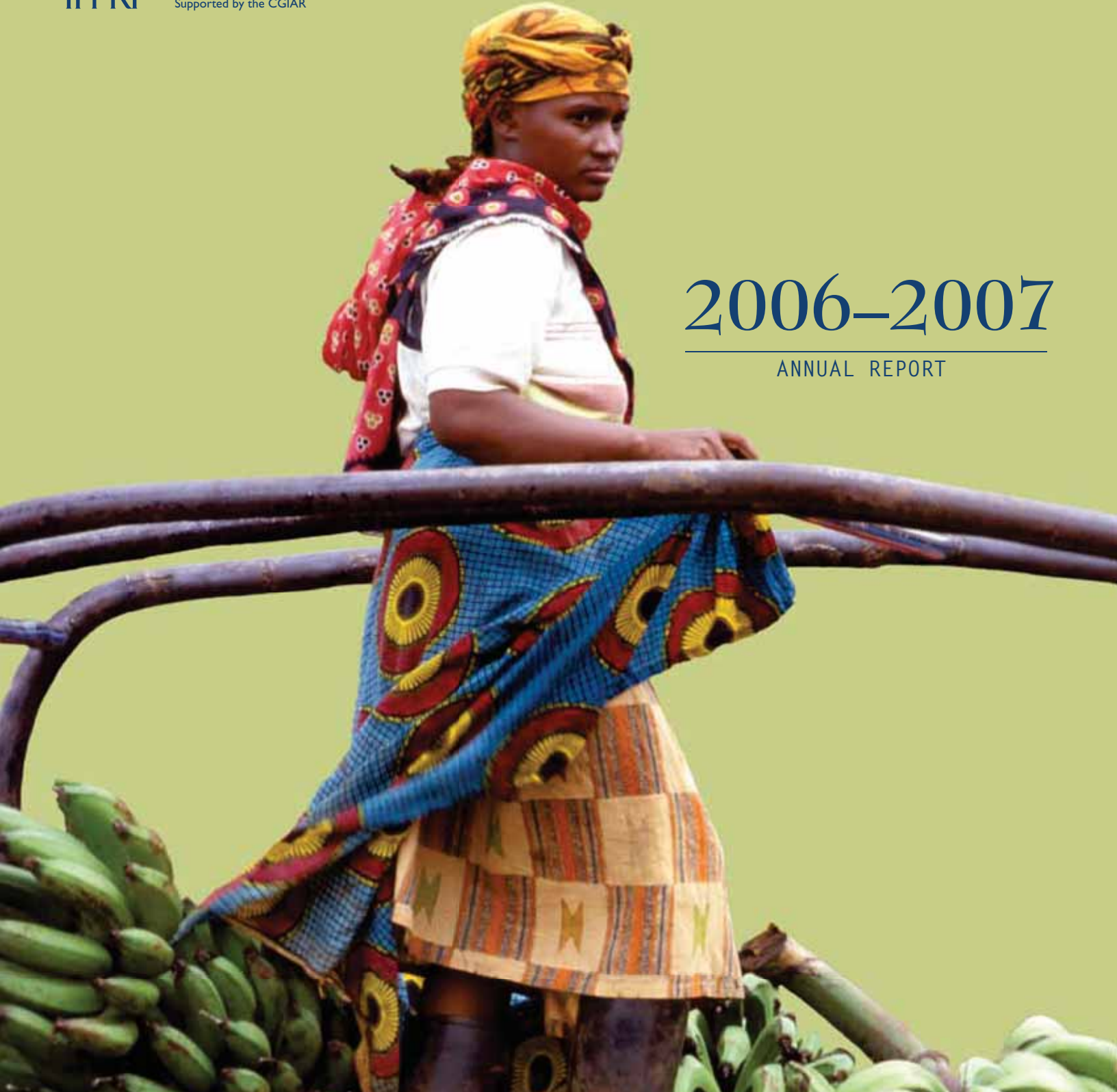




INTERNATIONAL FOOD  
POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
*sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty*  
Supported by the CGIAR



# 2006–2007

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ANNUAL REPORT

## ESSAYS

Focus on the World's Poorest and Hungry People *by Joachim von Braun*

Spaces of the Poor *by Amrita Patel*

Changing Attitudes and Behaviors: The Role of Africa's Cultural Leaders *by Wole Soyinka*

## International Food Policy Research Institute

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was established in 1975. IFPRI is one of 15 agricultural research centers that receives its principal funding from governments, private foundations, and international and regional organizations, most of which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

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## Message from the Chair of the Board of Trustees



**Ross G. Garnaut**

**T**he challenges that have to be met in reducing world poverty are global and require global solutions.

Two developments over the past year have underlined that reality. One of them is the strengthened realization in many countries, not least the United States, China, and my own country, Australia, that climate change induced by human activity is going to exacerbate poverty in developing countries in the absence of effective international and domestic policy responses. Without effective global action, the fruits of decades of technological gains will be jeopardized.

A second development is that, for the first time in decades, global food prices have increased markedly as a result of heightened demand and added pressure on natural resources. We may be seeing the beginnings of a new trend. If it continues, there will be a significant impact on the world's poor and hungry people, especially since global poverty is concentrated increasingly in urban areas where they have to buy food.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has been working on the implications of these developments and has revised its overall strategy and research priorities in response to them.

Within its overall strategy, IFPRI has developed an Africa strategy to respond to new demands and challenges in that continent. This has involved reassessment and realignment of the Institute's research, capacity-strengthening, and policy communications activities, as well as rethinking and modifying the nature of its partnerships in Africa. The resulting Africa strategy provides guidance for the Institute's programs and operational approaches in Africa, and establishes a basis for closer cooperation with a number of universities and regional and subregional organizations.

This year's annual report features three essays that focus on the challenges involved in improving the lives of the poorest and the hungry. In one of the essays, Joachim von Braun discusses the increasing complexities of reducing poverty. He notes the need for fast-growing developing economies to increase social protection in order to reconcile the reduction of poverty with the maintenance or acceleration of economic growth. He comments on the importance of agrarian economies taking improvement in agricultural performance seriously within programs designed to accelerate rural economic growth for poverty reduction. In another essay, Amrita Patel, head of India's successful National Dairy Development Board, discusses rural development and gender issues. In a third essay, Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka provides a striking analysis of the connections between cultural traditions and poverty.

The global challenges to which I have referred make IFPRI more determined than ever to contribute to solutions to world food policy problems. We all look forward to progress in the year ahead.

# Introduction from the Director General



Joachim von Braun

**M**eeting the complex challenge of cutting poverty quickly and eradicating world hunger soon requires multifaceted economic, political, and scientific approaches.

This past year was marked by encouraging economic growth in the developing world—nearly 6 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and more than 8 percent in Asia. However, even with this growth, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia will not reduce poverty fast enough or end hunger in the near future. While economic growth is necessary for poverty reduction, it is often insufficient for achieving food and nutrition security. Health problems resulting from deficient and imbalanced diets and early-childhood malnutrition require urgent and well-designed attention. Therefore, IFPRI intensified its efforts to provide knowledge for the strategies, policies, and mechanisms that are fundamental to improving food and nutrition security. We have done this at a time when the way we “do business” is constantly evolving. We are now more decentralized geographically: one-third of the Institute’s staff is based outside of Washington at partner organizations and CGIAR sister centers around the world.

Looking back on the past year, it gives me pleasure to realize that some long-term strategic initiatives that IFPRI began some years ago have come to maturity and are paying off with impact in the form of usable, policy-focused global public goods. Three examples of these initiatives are:

- **Agriculture and health:** We moved from conceptualizing agriculture–health policy linkages, to consolidating research on the links between agriculture–health and food safety, to establishing the CGIAR Platform on Agriculture and Health Research with new national and international partners.
- **Trade policy:** We built on cutting-edge quantitative trade modeling to help advisers and analysts engage in trade–policy dialogue, and on that basis moved toward strengthening the capacity of partners in developing countries to undertake their own trade–policy analyses.
- **Cash-transfer programs:** We gained deep experience in pilot evaluations of conditional cash-transfer programs, engaged with partners in replicating such programs in various countries, and are now synthesizing work on safety-net programs and undertaking research on scaling them up.

In the past year, we have updated IFPRI’s strategy. Establishing new research priorities reflects our concerns about emerging risks for food and nutrition security that stem from climate change and energy scarcity (with its potential for diverting agricultural production from food to biofuels). The world is not food secure. We also want to improve knowledge about rural–urban linkages and the institutional changes that benefit the poor.

The Institute’s level of research output remained high in 2006. Again, many books, research reports, and peer-reviewed journal articles written by IFPRI staff were published in the fields of international development, agricultural economics, science, and nutrition. IFPRI’s website remains the most visited website in the CGIAR and is an important source for professionals and the general public around the world. These achievements would not have been possible without the full dedication of our staff. I would like to take this opportunity to address a special word of thanks to them for all their continuous and tireless efforts in making a difference for those whom we ultimately serve, namely poor and hungry people.



# Essay Abstracts

## Focus on the World's Poorest and Hungry People

Joachim von Braun

**I**n many developing countries, rapid economic growth—particularly agricultural growth—has advanced the world's progress in reducing poverty and hunger. In recent years, however, growth has had only a limited impact on the livelihoods of extremely poor and food-insecure people. In order to rapidly overcome extreme poverty and hunger and to include all segments of society in the development process, policymakers need to promote the kinds of growth that can do the most to benefit poor people and to introduce social protection policies on a much larger scale.

### The Changing Situation of the Poor

One billion people in the world live on less than one dollar a day, and about 800 million go hungry every day. Hunger reduction has been slow in most regions and has not decreased at rates corresponding to economic growth. Since 1990, the proportion of poor people in the world has declined, largely due to poverty reduction in China, but the poorest of the poor are increasingly being left behind, with incomes falling farther and farther below the absolute poverty line and below national averages. Even if the first Millennium Development Goal to halve the proportion of extremely poor people by 2015 is achieved, hundreds of millions of people will continue to live in extreme poverty.

Poor people are not a homogenous or monolithic group. To determine the strategies, policies, and interventions needed to rapidly reduce extreme poverty, it is crucial to have a clear understanding of the characteristics of the extremely poor and the reasons why economic growth and existing policies leave them behind. It is also important to establish the dynamics of poverty in each specific context—does poverty persist because the same group of people continues to stay poor or because as some people move out of poverty, others move into it?

The weakest members of society—the old, the young, and those affected by disability and diseases like HIV/AIDS—account for an increasing percentage of the poor. Three-quarters of poor people in developing countries continue to live in rural areas, but poverty in urban settings is also gradually rising. In both the rural and urban areas of many countries, childhood malnutrition is not declining even though overall economic growth is strong.

At the same time, the benefits of globalization—such as increased market opportunities—have not reached many of the poor, while market volatility and unforeseen crises have added to vulnerabilities. The impact of globalization varies according to people's sources of employment and income, and the poor have great difficulties in adjusting to the new risks posed by rapid globalization.

### Call for Policy Change: Growth with Social Protection

For both ethical and economic reasons, it is crucial to accelerate efforts to help the poor get out of poverty and to extend the benefits of growth to all segments of society. Because the type of economic growth experienced in recent years in many countries distributes opportunities and benefits unevenly, it cannot successfully reach all poor and hungry people. For example, despite China's impressive growth, poverty is still a serious problem in the country's rural inland regions, and widespread poverty persists in India as well.

Moreover, many countries, such as agrarian economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, have not achieved the levels of growth that can pull large proportions of their citizens out of poverty. Agricultural growth, which benefits the poor more than growth in other sectors, should be accelerated. However, poor, small-scale farmers cannot jump-start agricultural growth



on their own. To help farmers emerge from poverty, governments need to improve infrastructure and education, distribute technologies and inputs, and promote producer and marketing organizations that link small farmers to new market chains.

Today, additional action for social protection and social security is both more necessary and more feasible in developing countries than in the past. It is more necessary because new risks such as climate change, food price variability, and health crises lead to more fluctuations in and out of poverty. In addition, the traditional system of social protection based on family, friends, and community is weakening. It is more feasible to provide public social protection because of increasing levels of economic wealth, improved implementation capacity, new information technologies, new institutions (such as microfinance and microinsurance), and partnerships between the public sector, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

Effective social protection programs, which have already successfully tackled poverty in some countries, provide useful models from which to learn. Innovative policies, such as those involving cash transfers and the building up of poor people's assets (including their human capital through education and training), are becoming increasingly popular in developing countries and could be tailored to different poverty-reduction contexts. The historical experiences of developed countries in phasing in social security could also provide helpful lessons for developing countries. Thus, we require institutional and policy research that supports the creation of the right set of growth and social protection policies.

Because innovative interventions for social protection are both necessary and feasible, along with pro-growth policies, actors at the local, national, and international levels need to rethink and change their strategies for combating poverty and hunger. Critical choices will be required regarding the actions needed to eradicate poverty. The poorest must not be left behind.

**Joachim von Braun** is director general of IFPRI.

## Essay Abstracts (continued)

### Spaces of the Poor

Amrita Patel

**W**e live in an age of uncertainty—an age that evokes both a sense of hope and one of deep concern. Perhaps like never before, we are witness to myriad efforts to shape a better and more peaceful world. However, hunger and poverty persist even in the face of economic growth. The numbers are alarming. Ninety percent of the world's hungry people live in South Asia and Africa, and more than 50 percent of them engage in producing food for the world. In a year during which the world registered an overall economic growth rate of about 8 percent, the number of unemployed people increased by nearly 2 percent.

#### The Environmental Crisis

Ecological systems that have been the basis of life on the planet are in a state of disrepair. Fragmented by human assault, the inherent resilience of these systems continues to be seriously undermined. There are already signs of this degradation in the form of global changes in climate, hydrological patterns, and other critical ecological functions.

Ironically, people who rely on the natural resource base for their production and who live in close association with the natural environment will be hardest hit by the environmental crisis. These people tend to have more limited coping capacities and are more dependent on climate-sensitive resources such as local water and food supplies.

#### The Many Shades of Poverty

Much of our understanding of poverty has traditionally referred to material or monetary measures of well-being. Over the past century, however, a more multidimensional understanding has emerged that recognizes that apart from material deprivation, being poor is a matter of sickness and chronic pain, loss of familial and social roles, lack of access to information and institutions, and a lack of self-confidence.

Poverty in developing countries cannot be seen apart from the crises of agricultural systems. The livelihoods of small farmers are worsening as a consequence of degradation in land or water resources, aggravated by competing claims on these resources by farmers, pastoralists, and industries.

Poor people are also characterized by poor health status, high debt, lack of skills and education, and lack of a voice. For instance, many people in developing countries, directly dependent on natural resources, have little say in how those resources are used; instead they suffer the consequences of corrupt decisions and destructive resource use.

#### Growth in the Face of Inequality

Most analysts of poverty agree that growth in per capita income is essential for reducing poverty and that persistent failures in economic growth are accompanied by persistent failures in reducing poverty. So, when is growth pro-poor? According to an International Labour Organization report, when increases in output are concentrated in the economic sectors in which most of the poor work, and when this growth generates more income for people living in poverty, growth is pro-poor. Other research finds that higher government expenditures on sectors such as education, agriculture, and infrastructure have significant impacts on poverty.





Economic growth is essentially embedded in the prevailing trends of the political economy. Ignoring the sociopolitical context of the outcomes of growth would be to overlook the inequalities in the distribution of benefits across different communities. For instance, natural resources provide a safety net for the poorest and are vital to their health. And yet we have seen that when a maximization of the exploitation of these resources has been attempted, more often than not the poor have been marginalized by the profit-making motives of the more powerful.

As with natural resources, so with the promise of free markets. Free markets offer some clear benefits, but they also raise significant problems related to trade. For many countries, trade liberalization has failed to contribute to poverty reduction, largely because free markets are based on the premise of educated and empowered actors interacting on a more or less level playing field.

It is essential that governments intervene and enable local institutions to mediate transactions with the market to ensure a fair return for the poor. Governments must also enforce a strong legal framework for the pattern and rate of extraction of resources to be commoditized. In the absence of this framework, the spiraling demands of the market would only result in merchandising invaluable resources at negligible prices for short-term gains.

### **Earth Citizenship, Self-Governance, and Poverty**

Even as we battle to respond to acute poverty, there are contexts of deprivation that push more people into similar conditions. To succeed, responses must recognize the process of "becoming poor" and different strategies must be adopted to raise people out of poverty while halting the descent of the vulnerable into poverty.

Governments must play a pivotal role in both of these efforts. First, there is the responsibility for collective well-being—from food security to health, education, and basic social security. In an age when markets are increasingly claiming spaces that governments once occupied, these needs must remain the focus of the state. Second, the vision of sustainable development is, in theory, incompatible with that of exponential growth based on increasing consumption.

Democratic decentralization and environmental protection are perhaps among the most critical commitments that can take on the forces that propagate and sustain chronic poverty. Responsible citizenship and a strong, committed government are the need of the hour. A complementary endeavor is to create spaces where common people, scientists, executive bodies, and legislators can exchange views on the policies that mold their lives. These spaces can hold out hope for a future where a more egalitarian and humane society will shape its character with reverence for nature.

As a society, we must seek a future that is ecologically sustainable, economically sound, and socially just—a future where the latent potential of civil society is emancipated and where human dignity, spirit, and endeavor find expression.

**Amrita Patel** is chairman of the Foundation for Ecological Security and chairman of the National Dairy Development Board, India.

## Essay Abstracts (continued)

### Changing Attitudes and Behaviors: The Role of Africa's Cultural Leaders

Wole Soyinka

**I** have a credential for addressing you today that even those who invited me here may not be aware of. At the age of four, I fought my best friend over food. It was pounded yam, a very special item of food that I sometimes describe as having a quasi-mystical status.

We made up, of course. My mother intervened. And I learned a lesson that has stayed with me all my life. I learned the lesson of extended families. I recognized finally that Osiki—that was his name—was actually a member of the extended family and that compared with him I was a privileged child, not that we were an affluent family. I realized that he actually relied for his daily sustenance on those meals that he used to share with me—with his over-large morsels, which is why we fought.

So we made up. But Osiki, unprivileged as he was compared with me, would consider his existence and my childhood to have been very privileged compared with that of millions of children today. He would swear to this ironic status of his even without watching contemporary footage of children from the hunger zones of the continent, their stomachs bloated in malnourishment, victims of perennial drought and of war displacements year after year, but also victims of the improvident attitude of African leadership. Today Osiki would stare unbelieving at the images of homesteads where the only evidence of abundance would be swarms of flies in competition for the least moisture on the eyes, lips, and nostrils of human beings sunk in lassitude. He would shudder at the attenuation of limbs of soon-to-be mortal statistics that continue to rebuke a continent of such diverse and abundant material resources. He would recoil at the portent of once-thriving farming villages whose productive routine has been drastically attenuated by HIV/AIDS, the surviving inhabitants being just wide-eyed, orphaned children, looking lost, uncertain of the source of their next meal.

Food is allied to culture in the most organic, interactive way, and one may be brought to the aid of, enhancement of, or celebration of the other. We observe this not only in the lyricism that food evokes in some societies, but in the shared weight of multiple creative arts that are dedicated to the planting season and harvesting, elaborate performance gatherings that also serve the purpose of cohering the community. Most of us, however, prefer such collaboration to the external dependency mode; such as once occurred in one of the critical periods of food shortage on the continent, when a helpless visage of this continent came to be stamped on global consciousness...



**Wole Soyinka** is a Nobel Prize Laureate in Literature.

*The text above is the opening section of a 2004 address Wole Soyinka gave to an international audience gathered in Kampala, Uganda for a three-day conference on African food and nutrition security that IFPRI co-organized.*

# IFPRI's Strategy: Toward Food and Nutrition Security

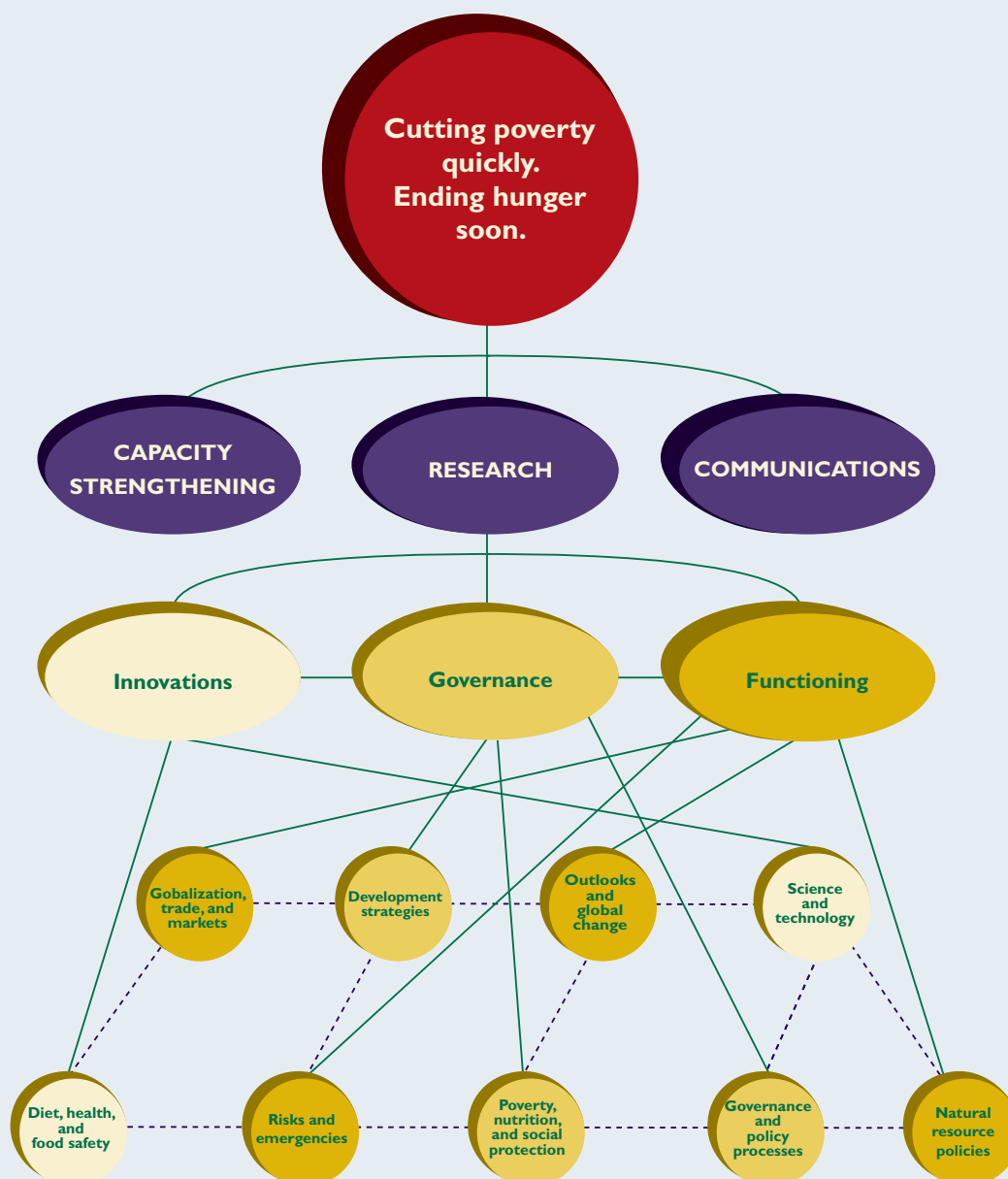
In 2007 IFPRI updated its strategy for the next decade. The Institute's vision and mission are cornerstones of its strategy:

- IFPRI's Vision is a world free of hunger and malnutrition, and
- IFPRI's Mission is to provide policy solutions that reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition.

IFPRI's mandate and strategy are directly relevant to the CGIAR System Priorities. Coherence between IFPRI's program and CGIAR priorities is tracked in the context of medium-term plans. To determine its priorities, IFPRI's work program

1. conforms to IFPRI's mission to provide policy solutions that reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition—soon and sustainably;
2. is innovative and focuses on impact, paying attention to CGIAR priorities and addressing the current and emerging issues that affect food security, nutrition, poverty, and gender equity in consultation with stakeholders and partners; and
3. is based on IFPRI's dynamic comparative advantage to produce results applicable to many countries—that is, international public goods.

The cornerstones of IFPRI's work are research, policy communications, and capacity strengthening in the areas of policy and research. Based on its priority-setting criteria, IFPRI groups nine research themes under three overarching focus areas.



# Efficient and Fair Functioning of Global and National Food and Agriculture Systems

## OUTLOOKS AND GLOBAL CHANGE

### Global Food and Natural Resources: Strategies and Policies for Adapting to Global Change

**I**n the face of increasing global economic and environmental change and uncertainty, IFPRI researchers are generating and evaluating scenarios for future food systems that juxtapose different potential pathways of change with potential agricultural- and natural-resource adaptation strategies; examining the policies, investments, and mitigation measures needed to accelerate pro-poor growth; and working to improve the performance and resilience of food systems and the functioning of the ecosystems upon which they depend.

In October 2006, IFPRI's global change program embarked on a project supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to explore the different implications for poor and undernourished people of a range of investment strategies to improve the performance of crops and cropping systems in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. As part of the 39-month project, undertaken in collaboration with the Center for Science and Technology Practice and Policy at the University of Minnesota, researchers will evaluate the impact of various technology scenarios on potential crop production, consumption, productivity, price, and trade—as well as on hunger and income—and make the data, tools, and results available so as to promote more effective investment and policy choices.

Another major new area of research undertaken by the global change team in cooperation with IFPRI's 2020 vision initiative has been to study the developing world's potential for bioenergy production and the implications of rapid biofuel expansion on the environment, global food systems, and food security. Preliminary results suggest that Sub-Saharan Africa would experience the greatest food-security impacts if an aggressive uptake of grain-based biofuel production were to take place without significant investments in crop-productivity improvements. This study provides policymakers with important information on the potential price and other impacts of large-scale growth in agriculture-based biofuel production capacity and has received considerable attention from the media and other analysts in helping to frame the debate on the impacts of the expansion of biofuels on food security.

A global assessment of major dryland grains and pulses, conducted with the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), has shown that crops such as millet and sorghum will be of continuing importance to Sub-Saharan Africa's food portfolio into the future (2020), even though they are declining in importance as food-crops elsewhere in the world. Their growing importance as feedcrops for livestock makes them a key part of sustaining the future growth in demand for animal meat and milk products, and their resistance to drought makes them harder than other substitute grain crops.

Many of the projection outputs from IFPRI's International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) have been widely utilized by researchers, academics, and policymakers to understand trends in global food and water supply and demand.

*Contacts: Stanley Wood (s.wood@cgiar.org) and Siwa Msangi (s.msangi@cgiar.org)*





## GLOBALIZATION, TRADE, AND MARKETS

### Globalization and Markets

As the result of multilateral and regional developments, trade rules and opportunities are changing rapidly—with important implications for developing countries. A better understanding of these issues is critical for further development reforms in domestic and global trading systems. Toward this end, the globalization and markets team is working to generate increased knowledge on issues related to global agricultural trade negotiations, regional trade, trade preferences, the linkages between domestic policies and globalization, the distributional impact of trade liberalization, and the impact of developed-country policies on developing-country food security. Policy changes supported by this research are expected to accelerate income growth through increased access to both domestic markets and international trade.

In 2006, the failure of the Doha Round of the World Trade Organization (WTO) underlined yet again the importance for research, capacity strengthening, and evidence-based dialogue in this area to help policymakers find the best possible solutions with the least negative effects. IFPRI research has already made an important contribution; during the Doha Round, more than 100 leading agricultural economists endorsed two recommendations based on an IFPRI brief examining the WTO Doha Round negotiating positions and their impact on developing countries.

One observation that frequently arose during the Doha Round was that many developing countries lacked analytical capacity in terms of trade issues, which placed them at a significant disadvantage. Therefore, IFPRI researchers have begun working to strengthen the analytical capacity of middle-income countries and least-developed countries by implementing a collaborative research network and conducting training workshops in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.



Another globalization and markets study examining the impact of agricultural trade liberalization on small rural producers in the Near East and North Africa (NENA) found that the impact was ambiguous; global trade liberalization is likely to raise agricultural world prices, but domestic trade liberalization will lower domestic prices by reducing import barriers. The study therefore concluded that trade policy is a poor instrument for addressing overall poverty in the NENA

region, so complementary programs and policies will be necessary to maximize the gains of trade liberalization.

IFPRI researchers also generated time-series estimates of the rates of distortion for major agricultural commodities in Ethiopia and found that domestic transaction costs represent a large share of the prices for all major exportable commodities and that food aid has disincentive effects on cereals, which are commonly considered as nontradable. This information will help contribute to Ethiopia's WTO-accession process.

Research under this subtheme has been highlighted in a number of policy arenas. The Doha assessment formed the basis for a June 26, 2006 *New York Times* op-ed article and was utilized as background for a February 2007 workshop in Salzburg, Austria, entitled "Breaking the Doha Deadlock: Finding a Way Together." And the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace referenced IFPRI results in a report that was presented to the U.S. Congress.

The research has also led to the recent publication of a research report analyzing the evolution of agricultural policies in India, Indonesia, China, and Vietnam from 1985 to 2002. After starting from regimes of heavy intervention in agricultural markets, each of the four countries in the study has undergone a substantial reform process. The report,



entitled *Agricultural Producer Support Estimates for Developing Countries: Measurement Issues and Evidence from India, Indonesia, China, and Vietnam*, found that Indonesia has provided the most consistent support for agriculture, particularly foodcrops. India has supported agriculture when world prices have been low but has disprotected key grains (including rice and wheat) and has also disprotected agriculture overall for many of the years covered by the study. In these two economies, the reform process does not seem to have fundamentally changed the pattern of observed support levels. China and Vietnam, in contrast, have transitioned from communist disprotection of agriculture to providing net support to the sector.

Contact: Antoine Bouët ([a.bouet@cgiar.org](mailto:a.bouet@cgiar.org))

## Participation in High-Value Agricultural Markets

**T**he demand for meat, dairy products, fish, fruits, and vegetables is rising rapidly in both developed and developing countries as incomes increase and consumers adopt more diverse diets. Therefore, an important strategy for increasing the incomes of small-scale farmers in developing countries is to help them diversify from low-value staple food commodities into these higher-value commodities. IFPRI's research in this area seeks to help policymakers better understand the barriers that prevent small-scale farmers in developing countries from greater participation in high-value agricultural markets and the policy options to reduce these barriers.

IFPRI is involved in field studies of contract farming in China, India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Indonesia. In China, researchers focusing on the differences between contract and non-contract growers of apples and green onions found that packing houses establish contracts with farmers to ensure high-quality and safer pesticide practices. Buyers

do not discriminate against smaller farmers, but they do prefer to contract groups of farmers that live close to each other to reduce transaction costs. Contracting significantly increases the income of participating farmers, even after controlling for farm size and other factors.

A recent IFPRI research report on this subject analyzed trends in the two major hog-producing regions of Southern and Central Luzon in the Philippines. The report, entitled *Scale and Access Issues Affecting Smallholder Hog Producers in an Expanding Peri-Urban Market: Southern Luzon, Philippines*, concluded that the smallest-scale pig producers will not survive market competition for much longer and that public policy in this case should focus on alternative schemes for poverty alleviation with this group. The smallholders who do manage to survive face relatively high transaction-cost barriers and policy distortions, which should be addressed by policy and institutional change, such as the development and strengthening of market institutions that link smallholder producers to markets and improve animal health services.

In addition, IFPRI organized a symposium at the International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE) conference in 2006 on the growing use of contract farming as a way of connecting small farmers with markets for high-value commodities. The presentations emphasized the potential for contract farming to significantly raise farm income, although the conference concluded that contract

farming "works" only for certain commodities and quality-sensitive destination markets, so it cannot be considered a general solution to the problem of smallholder market access.

In other work, an IFPRI study assessed methods for evaluating the impact of high-value agriculture on poverty and concluded that researchers should move from simple comparisons of farm income to more sophisticated approaches that take into account differences in the types of farms that grow high-value commodities. The study also recommended that researchers not limit themselves to studying the farm-level impact of high-value agriculture, but also its impact on the entire marketing channel.

IFPRI research under this subtheme played a central role in increasing recognition among policymakers and development researchers of the importance of high-value agriculture in diversifying incomes of the poor. The importance of the topic within the CGIAR system has been demonstrated by the inclusion of an IFPRI-led multicenter seminar on diversification into high-value agriculture at the 2006 Annual General Meeting and by the proposed creation of a challenge program on the subject.

*Contacts: Bart Minten (b.minten@cgiar.org) and Nicholas Minot (n.minot@cgiar.org)*

## NATURAL RESOURCE POLICIES



### Water Resource Allocation for Productivity and Environmental Impacts

**A**s water grows scarcer, it is imperative to improve overall water-use efficiency in developing countries and at the same time improve water quality, reduce the degradation of irrigated land, maintain food security, and improve access to water by the poor. Water resources research provides policymakers with options for redressing growing water scarcity and water-quality challenges through more efficient allocation of water and improved water management.

One project in this area has been the review of water-quality policies in developing countries. Researchers found that declining water-quality levels caused by a growing population, increasing urbanization, economic growth, and inadequate national and global policies are emerging

as a major threat to developing country water and food security. Addressing this requires building awareness of water quality in rural communities, as was done in another IFPRI project along the Maipo River Basin in Chile through the use of a school water-monitoring program.



A survey of basin residents found that they think both individuals and the government should help keep the river clean and that most of those favoring individual responsibility said they would be willing to pay a fee or participate in a citizen cleaning campaign to keep the river healthy. Those favoring government responsibility suggested additional resources be devoted to the task, accompanied by an educational campaign.

A project on the role of governance and modeling in water-resource management has led to the creation of a new research tool—a participatory game called Influence Network Mapping, in which participants analyze the networks, influence, and goals of the relevant actors. The game, which can be played by a wide variety of participants in numerous fields, helps increase understanding of how multistakeholder groups with low decisionmaking capacity can influence a complex governance field.

The water resources team has also examined the factors that influence collective action in upper watershed areas

in Kenya and Colombia. The study found that while rural households do experience water-quality problems due to the actions of upstream landowners, those landowners are often important sources of employment for the rural households, and corrective action regarding their land and water-management practices may ultimately exacerbate poverty by reducing rural employment. Therefore, researchers are investigating what creative options and tradeoffs could create a win-win situation.

IFPRI's strengths in research on water, food security, and health gained recognition when the team was approached by the Human Development Report panel to be the primary contributor to the water section on intersectoral water transfers. The posting of an expert in Bolgatanga, Ghana, has also achieved significant influence at the country and basin levels, with regular interaction with Ghanaian and international researchers to discuss research concepts and findings on the role of governance and modeling in water resources management.

Contact: *Claudia Ringler (c.ringler@cgiar.org)*

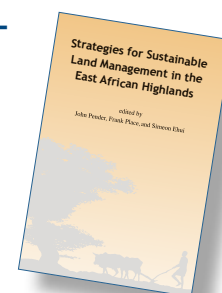
## Land Resource Management for Poverty Reduction

**L**and degradation is a major problem in developing countries, causing widespread decline in the ability of land-based resources to provide income and security to the rural poor. If governments, farmers, and others are to be convinced to undertake more or different actions to promote sustainable land management, better evidence is needed about why intervention is necessary, what impacts can be expected, and what tradeoffs are likely to arise. IFPRI research in this area seeks to address these issues.

A study reviewing agricultural technology options for poor farmers in less-favored areas of South and East Asia—including low-external input technologies, organic agriculture, and biotechnology—found that while each of these approaches has some promise for some farmers, no technology will work for all. Furthermore, new technologies by themselves are not enough to bring about sustainable rural development and poverty elimination in these areas; effective institutions and farmers' organizations are critical as well.

The land resource management team also assessed the socioeconomic impacts of a social forestry program in Indonesia that provides rewards for environmental services through secure tenure permits on state forest land. The

study, which generated substantial interest among local stakeholders and Forest Department officials, found that program beneficiaries tended to be poorer than owners of private land and that many people, including some of the beneficiaries themselves, were unaware of the program and its requirements. Other beneficiaries believed that the program increases their tenure security, land values, and income. Researchers found that the program does contribute to increased land values, profits, and environmental services by promoting planting of multipurpose agroforestry trees, which produce valuable nontimber products. However, program restrictions requiring planting of timber trees and prohibiting timber harvesting tend to undermine profits. The long-term impacts of the program have yet to be demon-







strated since no long-term tenure permits have been issued thus far.

Another IFPRI study of agricultural productivity and sustainable land management (SLM) in Kenya found that it is not profitable for many crop farmers to adopt SLM technologies, such as terraces, that have high investment costs. However, farmers involved in dairy production can adopt terraces and stabilize them with leguminous trees that can be used as dairy feeds and sold for profit. These findings suggest that it is profitable to adopt terraces in areas with a strong dairy sector, but not in areas with a weak or nonexistent one. This research has influenced the views of high-level policymakers, including the director of the Kenyan Agriculture Research Institute and officials in the office of the President, about the impacts of natural resource management programs and practices.

A recent IFPRI book, *Strategies for Sustainable Land Management in the East African Highlands*, found that in areas of high agricultural potential and favorable market access, the promotion of high-value commodities and non-farm activities can facilitate improved land management. In areas of high agricultural potential but less-favorable market access, the development of market infrastructure and institutions for less perishable agricultural commodities such as coffee and cereals is particularly important, along with land-management options such as the promotion of inorganic fertilizer and improved seeds. In areas of lower agricultural potential, investments in livestock, tree planting, beekeeping, and other livelihoods often yield higher, but they depend on effective institutions to manage common property resources, such as grazing lands, forests, and community woodlots, as well as community and household investments in soil and water conservation.

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Contact: John Pender ([j.pender@cgiar.org](mailto:j.pender@cgiar.org))

## Systemwide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI)

**P**roperty rights and collective action affect people's livelihoods. The most vulnerable and marginalized rural groups often lack access to resources because they lack secure property rights and cannot participate in collective action because of time and resource constraints. Tenure security provides key assets for food security, allowing the poor to help themselves by growing food, investing in more productive activities, or in some instances using property as collateral for credit. Collective action can contribute to poverty reduction through mutual insurance, increased opportunities for income generation, and improved provision and access to public services.

CAPRI, an IFPRI-managed initiative of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), is working to address the complex interactions between institutions, natural resources, and human livelihoods with an interdisciplinary approach that combines insights and methods from social and biophysical scientists as well as

practitioners. One project has been investigating the role of collective action in the risk-management and mitigation strategies of households in Ethiopia and the Philippines. In Ethiopia, *iddirs*, or funerary societies, emerged as the primary insurance mechanism against household deaths and drought shocks. In the Philippines, preliminary evidence



suggests that while households experience multiple shocks, the most common are environmental shocks caused by natural disasters such as drought or flooding. However, the most damaging shocks are illnesses that require the hospitalization of a family member, and the death of a spouse, especially if the spouse is also the breadwinner. Understanding how people are organized to cope with shocks is important to ensure that policies do not crowd out or undermine existing social institutions. Overall, CAPRI research found that collective action among poor people can be useful beyond risk coping in enhancing equitable access to forest resources, technological innovations, and water and pasture resources in the drylands.

In late 2006, CAPRI conducted a research workshop in Cali, Colombia, on collective action and market access for smallholders. A common theme that emerged from the workshop was that collective action to improve market access can correct some of the market imperfections that are pervasive in the developing world. When farmers act jointly, they can overcome the barriers to market entry, arrange for transport, and are less likely to be dependent on exploitative brokers. Moreover, farmer organizations

are more apt to obtain the needed technology or reach quality standards than individual smallholders since they can pool financial and labor resources. However, it also became clear that collective action may not be a panacea for widening market access for the poor since the costs of programs to organize smallholders can be very high, often leading to uneven distributional effects for women and the very poor as well as for nonparticipants.

CAPRI's input has been solicited by the head of Liberia's Governance Reform Commission in the design and implementation of a land-tenure assessment program to precede and inform the country's land-tenure reform initiatives. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility's Sustainable Land Degradation Program has also requested the team to lead a consortium of actors (including UNDP's Drylands Development Center, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) in developing a project-assessment portfolio to review the role of land-tenure initiatives and environmental financing mechanisms in promoting sustainable land management.

In addition, CAPRI materials are being used in distance learning courses and other training sessions as background readings or reference points on how to conduct research on collective action and property rights issues. CAPRI regularly receives positive feedback about its work in linking researchers, practitioners, and their work, and in disseminating relevant information.

*Contact: Ruth Meinzen-Dick (r.meinzen-dick@cgiar.org)*

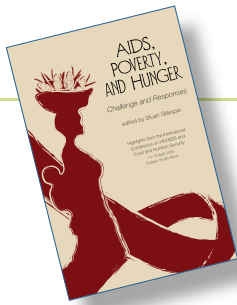
## RISKS AND EMERGENCIES

### HIV/AIDS, Food and Nutrition Security

**I**FPRI's ongoing work in this area is essentially twofold and mutually reinforcing—first to ensure food and nutrition security in the context of high or rising HIV prevalence and/or significant AIDS impacts; and second, to facilitate the active involvement of the agriculture, food, and nutrition sectors in a mainstreamed and scaled-up response to the AIDS crisis.

The flagship program in this research area is RENEWAL, the Regional Network on AIDS, Livelihoods and Food Security, which is presently active in Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, and South Africa. RENEWAL is an IFPRI-facilitated network of national agricultural institutions and NGOs, together with partners working on AIDS and public health.

In 2006, it completed 10 studies—on the dynamic interactions between HIV and AIDS and migration, land reform, nutrition security, livelihoods, and the particular vulnerabilities faced by children. RENEWAL research was also presented in nine sessions of the International AIDS Conference in Toronto, in August 2006.



IFPRI researchers and partners studying the nutrition security of people with HIV in Kenya found that interventions linking nutritional assistance with antiretroviral treatment provide an important source of food support to individuals and to their households—contributing to greater dietary diversity, improved health and productivity, and a reduction in stigma and emotional stress. The main remaining challenge, researchers concluded, is how to link shorter-term food assistance with sustained livelihood planning.

A pioneering study on the effects of HIV and AIDS on agricultural production systems in Zambia found that strategies that fail to take into account the complexity and context-specificity of interactions are doomed to failure. It also concluded that the main impacts of AIDS on Zambian agriculture may be several years away, since it is the younger adults, or “secondary producers,” who are currently dying in greater proportions than primary producers.

A South African study examined how children and their families were affected by HIV and AIDS at different stages of impact—from the period before children are orphaned to orphanhood. The research illustrated how children are intimately involved in providing care, support, and assistance with treatment, as well as highlighting the positive impacts of disclosing HIV status to children in terms of preparing them for the future.

Contact: *Stuart Gillespie (s.gillespie@cgiar.org)*

## What Future for Food Aid?

In related work under this theme, IFPRI staff also prepared an influential background paper on issues and options in the renegotiation for the Trans-Atlantic Food Aid Dialogue, a forum of nongovernmental organizations from North America and Europe. The paper was presented at a conference sponsored by the German Federal Ministry of Development Cooperation in May 2007 and was attended by many of the member states' representatives to the Food Aid Convention (FAC), as well as representatives of civil-society organizations and developing-country governments. The paper proved extremely influential in setting the terms of debate about the future of the FAC.

Contact: *John Hoddinott (j.hoddinott@cgiar.org) and Marc Cohen (m.cohen@cgiar.org)*

## Global Hunger Index

IFPRI developed its Global Hunger Index (GHI) to capture three dimensions of hunger: insufficient availability of food, shortfalls in the nutritional status of children, and child mortality, using data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and UNICEF. It was designed to help mobilize political will and promote good policies by ranking countries and illustrating trends. The index ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst. The GHI findings (based on 2003 data) show that the current hot spots of hunger and undernutrition are in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, although countries such as Haiti and Cambodia also have alarmingly high levels of hunger.

The GHI report, released in late 2006, has resulted in more than 60 media hits in 17 developing and 10 developed countries. Significant media activity and discussions on the GHI in India led members of India's Parliament to address questions to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution and the Ministry of Women and Child Development about India's ranking on the GHI and on child malnutrition.

In Malawi, the ministers of Agriculture and of Economic Planning and Development were interviewed by journalists regarding that country's poor ranking on the GHI. And finally, the World Food Programme quoted the GHI in a press statement decrying cutbacks in food aid for children, AIDS, and tuberculosis patients in Cambodia due to funding shortages.

Contact: *Doris Wiesmann (d.wiesmann@cgiar.org)*



# Effective Strategies and Governance at Global, Regional, and National Levels

## GOVERNANCE AND POLICY PROCESSES

### Governance and Policy Processes

**G**ood governance has become widely acknowledged as an important factor for eradicating poverty and promoting development. In spite of the overwhelming general interest in good governance and development, however, researchers and policymakers have so far paid limited attention to the governance issues that are specifically relevant for agriculture and rural areas. IFPRI work in this field focuses on identifying governance structures and policy processes that help reduce hunger and poverty by improving agricultural productivity and promoting rural development.

Researchers working to determine how decentralization and local governance can improve the provision of public services to the poor in Karnataka, India, found considerable variation in the satisfaction of rural citizens with both centralized and decentralized services. Even in a state such as Karnataka, which places a high emphasis on decentralization, citizens make limited use of their ability to hold local service providers accountable. For example, less than 10 percent of rural citizens were fully satisfied with drainage, a service that is fully decentralized to the lowest government level. Yet less than half of those who were dissatisfied approached their elected local representative or any other local government member. The study also found that there is considerable variation in the capacity of local governments to implement the poverty-alleviation schemes for which they are responsible. The findings point to the need to improve the ability of rural citizens to demand better services and increase the capacity of local governments for decentralized service delivery.

A project seeking to identify the political processes and strategies that could lead to successful reforms in the supply of electricity to agriculture in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, India, found that farmers' organizations and the public discourse on agriculture have played important roles in agricultural policymaking. Based on interviews with more than 80 stakeholders, policymakers, and academics, the researchers also concluded that subsidy reforms in India are particularly challenging because of a clash between two very different paradigms: a welfare-state-oriented paradigm that considers subsidies to be a legitimate instrument of redistribution in view of a widening income gap between the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors, and a market-oriented para-

digam that emphasizes the distorting effects of subsidies and finds only safety nets to be justifiable. The study identified several approaches that could help overcome the current impasse in this policy field, such as improving the transparency regarding the quality and quantity of electricity supply to agriculture and experimenting with community-based solutions.

Another study noted that many current efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition focus on technical solutions. But the most effective action occurs when those who can effect change fully understand the issue, their own roles, and the roles of others in contributing to both the problem and the solution. Sustainable action thus requires both institutional and individual transformation. Instead of one-off "stakeholder consultations" or traditional presentations of research findings, for example, all key actors should participate from the beginning in a learning process to understand the issue and their specific roles and responsibilities. Mutual agreement and accountability mechanisms are also helpful. IFPRI's HarvestPlus and RENEWAL are among the initiatives that are beginning to incorporate this new thinking.

One of the important transformations for change is the empowerment of poor people. In Ethiopia, the MERET (Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods) project uses a community-based, participatory approach to soil and water conservation and reforestation that benefits 1 million people annually in 600 communities. IFPRI researchers found that the communities have moved beyond basic conservation to deciding on the allocation of productive resources and governance of communal assets. Many district-level soil and water con-



ervation officials, having learned from the failures of earlier top-down approaches, now voice strong commitment to collaboration with the communities, although a high turnover rate among local officials has hampered the smooth operation of the project. Participation is crucial to the effectiveness and sustainability of development interventions.

Finally, the governance and policy processes team drafted a chapter on governance for the World Development Report 2008, which also used the team's work on the political economy of electricity and fertilizer subsidies. The conceptual framework developed by the team has also been used by various donors, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)



and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), in formulating their support to improve governance in agricultural and rural areas.

Contact: Regina Birner ([r.birner@cgiar.org](mailto:r.birner@cgiar.org))

## DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

### Priorities for Public Investment in Agriculture and Rural Areas

The results of poverty-reduction efforts in the developing world during the past two decades have been mixed. If current trends continue, it will be difficult for many countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015 (MDG1). Studies have shown that public investment in agriculture and rural areas is a major contributor to agricultural growth and rural poverty reduction. However, many developing countries are facing substantial budget constraints that will not only affect future productivity growth and food supplies, but will also slow the progress in reducing rural poverty and accelerate the degradation of natural resources. IFPRI researchers are therefore examining priority-setting mechanisms to most effectively target limited public resources to those sectors that are most likely to promote higher growth and greater poverty reduction. Research is also being conducted to analyze mechanisms to mobilize both public and private resources and use them efficiently to support agricultural and rural development.

IFPRI researchers have developed a model to quantify the government spending on agriculture that would be required to achieve various development goals, including MDG1. They found that while many countries have increased their spending on agriculture, they are still far from what is required to achieve MDG1.

A study examining the effects of alternative policy packages on economic growth, poverty, and food security

in the Middle East and North Africa found that well-targeted programs lead to more poverty reduction and better income distribution. A study undertaken in Ethiopia found that investment in roads had the largest impact on rural welfare, with strong variation across regions, suggesting that regionally differentiated investment strategies should be pursued. The return to spending in agriculture was strongest where farmers were better connected to markets.



Public goods knowledge on prioritizing public spending is highly needed for various policy actors, especially in Africa. IFPRI is therefore undertaking research in Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia to investigate the type and amount of investments required to achieve MDG1 and support the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) goal of achieving 6 percent annual growth in agriculture. A similar exercise completed recently for Rwanda shows that to achieve the growth needed to halve poverty by 2015, the country's share of agriculture spending in total government spending has to increase from the current level of 5 percent to between 10 and 35 percent in 2015. Comparative studies across countries will provide public goods knowledge and

sharing of the methodology will help countries to do their own assessments.

In the meantime, IFPRI's case studies of the returns to public spending in terms of agricultural growth and poverty reduction in China, India, Thailand, Uganda, and Tanzania are being used by the World Development Report 2008 to argue for a reversal of the declining trend in the government's budget allocation to the agricultural sector. The United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) has also requested that IFPRI synthesize the findings of these case studies in order to serve a wider nonacademic audience. In addition, research under this theme has been quoted by policymakers in China, India, and Vietnam to argue for more investments in agricultural research, rural infrastructure and education; and media in both developed and developing countries have cited the work on the role of rural infrastructure and education and agricultural research and development.

Furthermore, the databases created and maintained by the public investments team on selected countries (particularly China and India) and cross-country government spending in 44 developing countries have been requested by policy analysts, researchers, and students from developing countries; the China government expenditure datasets have been the most requested of all IFPRI online datasets.

*Contacts: Sam Benin (s.benin@cgiar.org) and Shenggen Fan (s.fan@cgiar.org)*

## Country Development Strategy Research

**S**trengthening development strategies through research based evidence—including national economic development strategies, poverty-reduction strategies, investment strategies, and rural/agricultural development strategies—is a timely issue in today's development environment, given the mixed results of past development efforts. Toward this end, IFPRI's development strategy team aims to produce information that can be generalized and to promote sustainable and equitable growth in developing countries by identifying past development pathways, analyzing the strategic options available to developing countries to achieve specific development outcomes, and strengthening the strategic planning and implementation process.

Ghana is among a few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have significantly reduced poverty in the past 10 years. However, IFPRI researchers found that while the country will meet growth and poverty reduction in the north will lag far behind. Much of the past growth has been generated by export agriculture, to which northern Ghana makes little

contribution. Therefore, researchers are trying to identify avenues for pro-poor growth in northern Ghana and have determined that groundnut, cassava, and cowpea are the staple crops whose growth will have the largest effect on poverty reduction.

## A New Strategic Direction in Africa

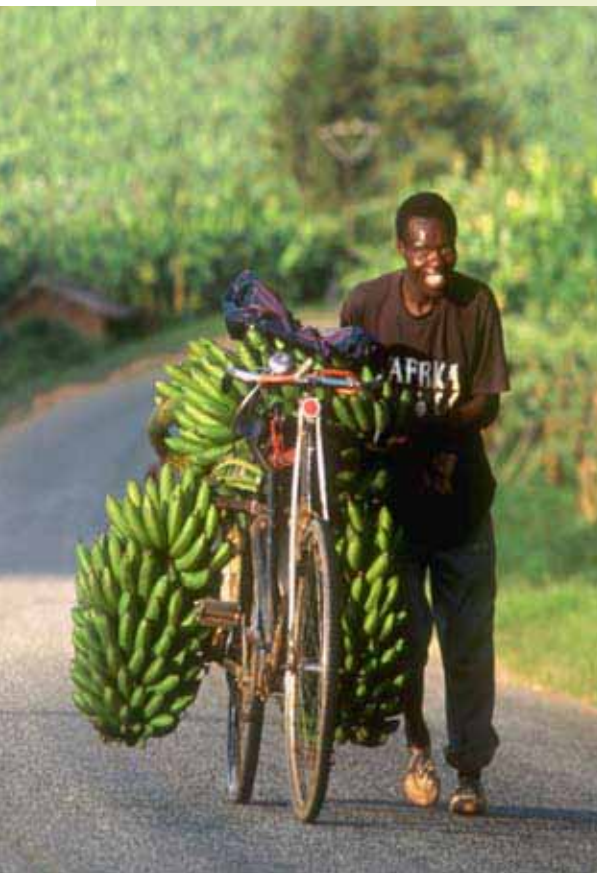
In response to the emerging economic and development policy trends in Africa, IFPRI has prepared a new Africa strategy which is based on three objectives: (1) the alignment of the Institute's research activities with the emerging agricultural and food policy agendas across Africa, (2) the adjustment of its research methodologies in order to better understand, and more effectively support, the positive changes behind Africa's recent agricultural growth and economic recovery, and (3) the broadening and deepening of our strategic partnerships beyond research: shaping the design and implementation of agricultural and food policies with other key actors.



In terms of *research* IFPRI is facilitating a strategic use of existing research results and expertise and initiating new research activities to guide and inform the design and implementation of regional and continental policies and strategies. In terms of *policy communications* and *capacity building*, it is collaborating with the leading institutions that are shaping the agricultural and food policy agenda in order to enhance and support the ongoing policy debate, dialogue, and advocacy in the sector.

The new strategy is already bearing fruit. Agricultural and rural growth are much higher on the African policy agenda. At the continental level, IFPRI's work has significantly contributed to the elaboration of a shared framework for agricultural growth, poverty reduction, and food and nutrition security by successfully helping the NEPAD Secretariat to develop a roadmap to move the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) agenda from framework to implementation. At the regional level, collaboration with the regional economic communities is allowing them to refine their strategies and speed up the move towards implementation. The collaboration with subregional research organizations has facilitated the development and adoption of comprehensive regional research strategies by the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF).

Contact: *Ousmane Badiane* ([o.badiane@cgiar.org](mailto:o.badiane@cgiar.org))





In West and Central Africa, research has determined that rice has high potential for growth and could subsequently generate the largest producer benefits for many countries and the region as a whole. Livestock is also an important and strategic option for generating growth, especially for the Sahelian zone.

The development strategy team's research on Rwanda was used during preparation for the CAADP roundtable discussion and has set an example for other countries in their CAADP alignment processes. Additional research was used by regional stakeholders on the strategic options and priorities for their future research-and-development investments at both the national and regional levels; and the team's research results on the linkages between different growth options and levels of poverty reduction have significantly contributed to the policy debates on development strategy priorities, both in the international community and in some of the countries in which the studies have been conducted. Finally, the team's research on the role of agriculture in African development will be used by the World Development Report 2008. The team's models and datasets (social accounting matrices) are also frequently demanded by researchers outside IFPRI, with many of these researchers coming from developing countries.

Furthermore, research under this theme has resulted in the publication of a research report entitled *The Role of Agriculture in Development: Implications for Sub-Saharan Africa*. The report traces the evolution of the perceived role

of agriculture in development thinking over the past 50 years and finds evidence to suggest that agriculture generally does have powerful leverage effects on the rest of the economy, especially in the early stages of transformation. However, its ability to generate growth and reduce poverty varies widely across and within countries and across agricultural subsectors. In most low-income African countries, agricultural growth is still important, though the ability of African farmers to find pathways out of poverty and to actively contribute to the growth process depends on improving infrastructure and education, distributing key technologies and inputs, and promoting producer and marketing organizations that link small farmers to new market chains.

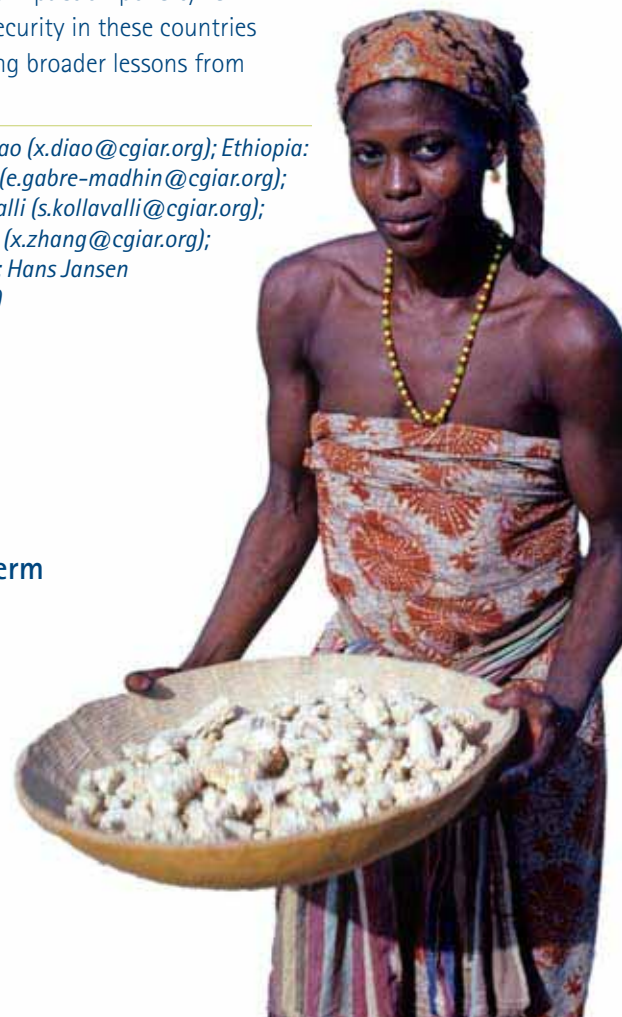
In addition to its many research activities, the development strategy team also oversees research and capacity-strengthening programs at country and regional levels in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Eastern and Central Africa, China, and Central America. Intensive and sustained programs of research and capacity building are undertaken within individual countries or regions in close collaboration with local researchers and policymakers in order to generate a direct impact on poverty reduction and food security in these countries while also generating broader lessons from the study results.

*Contacts: Xinshen Diao (x.diao@cgiar.org); Ethiopia: Eleni Gabre-Madhin (e.gabre-madhin@cgiar.org); Ghana: Shashi Kollavalli (s.kollavalli@cgiar.org); China: Xiaobo Zhang (x.zhang@cgiar.org); and Central America: Hans Jansen (h.jansen@cgiar.org)*

## POVERTY, NUTRITION, AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

### Pathways from Poverty

**T**he Pathways from Poverty research program uses a long-term perspective to address the reduction of poverty. It seeks to understand what causes individual and household welfare to change over time and also examines the role of specific interventions, shocks, and broader programmatic and policy changes. The program focuses on collecting and analyzing longitudinal individual and household data in Ethiopia, Malawi, the Philippines, Guatemala, South Africa, and Bangladesh.







Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques, researchers undertook case studies in Ethiopia, Malawi, and the Philippines to examine the factors that determine movement out of poverty. In Ethiopia, they found that gaining access to an all-weather road increases consumption growth by 16 percent and reduces the probability of being poor by 7 percent. (For comparison, not having access to a high-quality road is as detrimental to household consumption growth as is the recent death of a family member.) And though the use of extension services was found to have smaller benefits for average rural consumption growth, it also reduced poverty.

In Malawi, researchers discovered that poor households in communities with good access to physical and socioeconomic infrastructure were proportionately more likely to move out of poverty and engage in nonagricultural income-generating activities, agricultural commercialization and intensification, and income source diversification. In communities with poor access to infrastructure, remittances (mostly domestic) played an important role.

In Bukidnon, Philippines, land and human capital were important in helping households move out of poverty, with human capital becoming more important over time, since it contributes to employment in the nonagricultural sector, migration, and remittances. Infrastructure, the quality of governance, and the general economic health of the agricultural sector were also important factors. However, it was more difficult to move out of poverty in communities marked by larger differences in terms of education and

ethnicity. While addressing educational inequality by improving the poor's access to education is important, reducing ethnic inequality is more challenging, given the long history of displacement of indigenous peoples in Bukidnon. All three studies point to the powerful long-term impact of public-sector interventions that improve infrastructure and human capital.

IFPRI work undertaken in Guatemala and elsewhere on the long-term benefits of reducing preschooler malnutrition continues to influence global policy discussions. In 2006, this research underpinned the World Bank's new strategy document, "Repositioning nutrition as central to development," which was cited as part of the World Food Programme/UNICEF's "Ending child hunger and undernutrition initiative," and is being used by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition to support its efforts for public-private partnerships to combat micronutrient malnutrition.

In past years, IFPRI work in South Africa has been cited by both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Social Development and thus continues to inform debates surrounding social protection. The first nationwide panel survey in South Africa, the National Income Dynamics Survey (NIDS), to be launched in 2007, has also been greatly influenced by the longitudinal survey work done in the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS). And finally, downloads of data sets collected as part of this theme continue at a healthy clip; cumulatively since 2003, more than 2,400 data sets have been provided to researchers in developed and developing countries.

*Contacts: Agnes Quisumbing (a.quisumbing@cgiar.org) and John Hoddinott (j.hoddinott@cgiar.org)*

## Large-Scale Interventions to Enhance Human Capital

**B**uilding upon IFPRI's extensive body of research on targeted interventions to prevent and reduce poverty, and on extensive evaluation experience, this program focuses on human-capital interventions and social protection. Integrating state-of-the-art quantitative and qualitative research methods for evaluation, work in this area has evolved to specifically examine program implementation, stakeholder incentives affecting the performance and cost effectiveness of programs, and the sociocultural and policy environment in which the programs are implemented.

One significant research focus is investigating the implications of gender for program outcomes—how gender relations mediate program reception, and how the programs may have changed gender relations, in positive or negative ways, and contributed to women's empowerment. Previous IFPRI research has shown that empowering women is key to ensuring household food security and to increasing poor households' investments in human capital formation and more specifically, in their children's health, nutrition, and schooling.

An IFPRI evaluation of the conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs) PROGRESA in Mexico and Red de Protección Social in Nicaragua found that, contrary to concerns that designating women as beneficiaries of the cash transfer might foster intrahousehold conflict, the transfer reduced intrahousehold tensions because of the new infusion of resources. Men were generally supportive because women were seen as more likely to spend the money wisely and because the CCT is generally seen as a program for women and children. Although both programs only moderately altered intrahousehold decisionmaking patterns, they reduced the need for women to ask their husbands for money and increased women's confidence in making spending decisions. In these countries, the CCT programs also strengthened appreciation of the importance of girls' education and further empowered women by increasing their social interactions and participation in collective activities such as meetings and health and nutrition workshops, particularly in Mexico.

The findings of an IFPRI CCT evaluation in Turkey differed substantially from those in Latin America, highlight-

ing the importance of taking into account the sociocultural context when planning and evaluating CCTs. The CCT program in Turkey did increase women's participation in formal institutions such as banks and did encourage some women to make new spending decisions, but it had little impact on gender relations, particularly in regions with very strong gender inequalities. Nationally, the program resulted in a 10.7 percent increase in girls' secondary school enrollment (from a low starting point of 56 percent) but changes varied largely between regions. The program seemed to have helped where the main constraints to enrollment were economic factors as opposed to sociocultural ones, such as women's primary role of wife and mother, and fear of damage to family honor from girls' participation in public spaces. Researchers concluded that CCTs can have a significant positive impact on women's status when program design and sociocultural context are carefully considered.

IFPRI's work evaluating conditional cash transfer and targeted nutrition programs in Latin America, Bangladesh, and Turkey continues to be influential in guiding governments' decisions regarding their social protection policies, and the design and targeting of cost-effective social protection programs that effectively reduce hunger, malnutrition, and illiteracy among the poor. As an example, recommendations from IFPRI's evaluation of Bangladesh's program to reach out-of-school children project" were implemented by the Government of Bangladesh.

In other work, concerns about poverty impact led to the publication of a joint IFPRI/Johns Hopkins University Press book on understanding the impacts of agricultural research on vulnerability, poverty, and livelihoods. The book,



*Agricultural Research, Livelihoods, and Poverty: Studies of Economic and Social Impacts in Six Countries*, finds that greater attention to impact pathways early on in developing agricultural research programs can help to ensure that

agricultural technologies meet the needs of poor women and men, that there are appropriate means of disseminating the technologies to them, and that lack of assets will not prevent adoption by poor producers.

*Contacts: Akhter Ahmed (a.ahmed@cgiar.org) and Michelle Adato (m.adato@cgiar.org)*

## Institutions and Infrastructure for Market Development

**M**ost smallholders practicing subsistence farming or operating solely in local markets find themselves in a poverty trap because incentives remain weak, investments are low, and technology adoption and productivity are at a minimum. IFPRI work in this area seeks to strengthen rural institutions and infrastructure to break this deadlock and enhance the competitiveness of smallholders in the production and marketing of their products. Thus far, research has focused on Tanzania, Ethiopia, Peru, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Central America.

Because of low incomes in the agricultural sector that stay low due to high transaction costs and restricted access to credit markets, many smallholders are highly vulnerable to weather shocks, natural disasters, and drastic fluctuations in international prices. In the past decade, governments have tried to promote collective action in the form of cooperatives as a means of providing smallholders with enhanced access to markets, thereby reducing their transaction costs. An IFPRI project assessing the role of cooperatives in Ethiopia determined that while they have no significant effect on their members' propensity to participate in the market, they do have a significant effect on output price: members received on average 9 percent higher price for their goods than nonmembers. This enforces the role of coordination in the reduction of transaction costs and in increasing the negotiation power of smallholders.

Similarly, in the past two decades, it was widely held that land titling frees up credit, turning dead capital into live capital. Although land titling is certainly a good thing, IFPRI researchers studying the effect of land titling on access to credit in Peru found that the impact of titling programs on credit may be greatly overstated. Despite the distribution of more than a million property titles, for example, credit rationing is still a key feature. And most crucially, a title alone is not enough to resuscitate the dead capital interred in land and property; policies that complement titling are

also necessary. This research has had significant influence and was cited in the editorial and economic focus sections of *The Economist* on August 24, 2006.

IFPRI researchers are also currently investigating the extent to which cost barriers are preventing poorer households in Ethiopia from connecting to the national electricity grid. They are examining three channels: the loans typically given to rural households to cover the connection fee; direct subsidies that partially cover the connection fee; and a combination of direct subsidies and promotional discounts for energy-saving technologies, such as compact fluorescent lamps. This research is currently being extended to Mozambique and Peru.

IFPRI research under this subtheme has been widely recognized. A review of the experiences in supporting and stimulating the development of seed systems in Sub-Saharan Africa is being used as an input in the design of a US\$150 million program to improve seed systems in the region. Similarly, through three of its pilot projects in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique, IFPRI work on the impact evaluation of infrastructure is contributing to the Africa Impact Evaluation Initiative— a response to the International Development Association's 14th replenishment (IDA14) to scale up aid in the Africa region and increase its effectiveness—and is also contributing to the increased focus on results pillar of the Africa Action Plan.

*Contact: Maximo Torero (m.torero@cgiar.org)*



# Enhancing Pro-Poor Food and Agriculture System Innovations

## DIET, HEALTH, AND FOOD SAFETY

### Diet Quality and Health of the Poor

**T**his research program aims to build a greater understanding of diet changes among the poor and identify food policies and interventions to improve diet quality. In addition to focusing on micronutrient deficiency, it also focuses on the overconsumption of certain foods that are associated with a rapid rise in obesity and chronic diseases in the developing world, diseases that are disproportionately affecting the poor.

Bennett's Law states that as income rises, the share of calories from staple foods declines and the diet diversifies. An IFPRI study examining diet quality, diet diversification, and the consumption of new goods in the Philippines is considering how the shift toward traditional sources of diversification such as meats, fruits, and vegetables—often observed during the transition captured in Bennett's Law—may be affected by new food sources, including relatively inexpensive foods high in sugars and saturated fats. Preliminary results indicate that there has been a shift in consumption in the Philippines toward processed foods and sugars, though it has been accompanied by a decline in the consumption of the traditional fats used for cooking.

A similar study in Mexico—which is experiencing a rapid rise in the prevalence of obesity, diabetes mellitus, high blood pressure, and cardiovascular disease—examined food expenditure and consumption, as well as how people respond to food prices. The study, which covered the period from 1989 to 2002, found that when their income increases, Mexicans tend to spend less on foods eaten at home and more on dining out. Furthermore, all income groups consumed significantly more soft drinks, which have been implicated in the growth of obesity in the United States. In fact, the consumption of soft drinks in Mexico has become less dependent on income—even poor consumers now drink them. However, soft drinks are one of the few items negatively affected by price increases, which implies that pricing policies can be a means of encouraging healthier diets.

An IFPRI study in Haiti compared a preventive and a recuperative approach of targeting food aid and other health and nutrition services to mothers and young children. It found that the preventive approach was more effective at reducing childhood undernutrition than the traditional approach, which targets children once they have become malnourished. The rates of stunting, underweight, and



wasting were 4–6 percentage points lower in the preventive compared to the recuperative group, after three years of exposure to the program. This is the first study to demonstrate, under real-life programmatic conditions in a country torn by political and economic turmoil, that preventing malnutrition is more effective than reversing it once the damage is done. These results have tremendous implications for how maternal and child health and nutrition programs will be targeted and implemented in the future. Already, the research team's recommendations to adopt the preventive approach in maternal and child health and nutrition programs have been adopted by all four major nongovernmental organizations running such programs in Haiti and other countries of the region, and plans to implement this approach in India's Integrated Child Development Services program, the largest such program in the world, are also being discussed.

Additionally, a major IFPRI initiative has been coordinating the Platform on Agriculture and Health, which was created by the CGIAR in recognition of the potential benefits of cooperation in research, policymaking, and practice between the health and agriculture sectors. The Platform aims to improve coordination on health-related research,



create productive partnerships with the health sector, and thus maximize the impact of research and policy innovation on pro-poor agricultural development. In 2006, the Platform focused on publishing and compiling past research on agri-

culture and health linkages. This year, it convened a meeting of CGIAR center representatives and health experts at the World Health Organization to prioritize and coordinate future research at the intersection of the two sectors.

*Contact: Marie Ruel (m.ruel@cgiar.org)*

## Food and Water Safety

**The increasingly complex food system, involving extended food chains and processing systems, has heightened public interest in food safety. Furthermore, in a world where 75 percent of the poor depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, poverty cannot be reduced without understanding the implications of changes in food-safety requirements to ensure the delivery of safe food. Addressing water-quality issues is also vital—both to provide safe water for direct consumption and to achieve food safety. IFPRI investigates all of these issues.**

One IFPRI project examined the costs to smallholders in East Africa, Latin America, and India of complying with increased food safety requirements. Preliminary findings based on case studies suggest that international food safety standards have significant effects in terms of market access on smallholder-dominated systems, especially in the short term. The inability of smallholders to immediately respond to the imposition of standards has, in almost all cases completely wiped out market access for them in the short run. However, in time the farmers have adopted different coping strategies; those that have been successful have depended on creating cost-effective systems for meeting the international requirements. An examination of these strategies can be useful in helping decisionmakers understand what institutional mechanisms can be mobilized to maintain the viability of smallholders in the market.

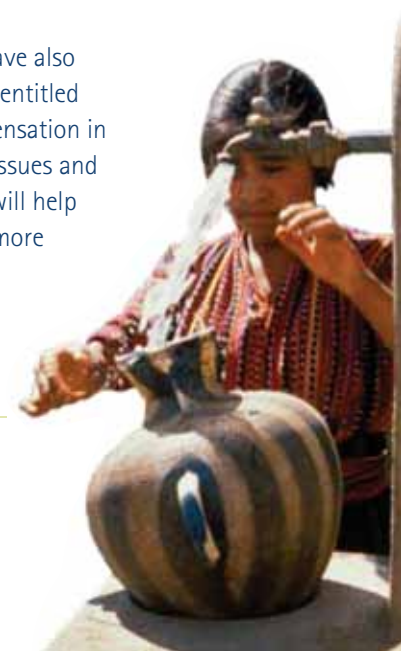
Another study found that public-private partnerships and collective action can help small farmers who have trouble meeting international standards due to their small-scale production and to the fact that adhering to food-safety requirements for high-value agricultural products necessitates specific inputs and high technical and informational know-how. The research suggests that for smallholders to fully realize their market-access potential, institutional support in the form of strengthening the technical capacity of the farmers and establishing risk-mitigating systems will have to be provided. Because there are significant gains for those who are able to participate in high-value supply chains, such investments are likely to have high social returns.

IFPRI and its partners have also been working on a series of projects related to avian influenza. A study on the impact of avian influenza in Latin America determined that the estimated cost of an outbreak in the region would be US\$1.63 billion, or 0.1 percent of GDP, while improving animal health systems in order to minimize the negative impact of an outbreak would cost US\$247 million, which could save the region more than US\$1 billion in the short term. The study also found that, should an outbreak occur, Brazil, Mexico, El Salvador, and Guatemala would be most affected.

This research was used by the Inter-American Development Bank to define its Regional Action Plan to financially support animal health services in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

IFPRI researchers have also contributed to a report entitled "Avian Influenza Compensation in Developing Countries: Issues and Good Practice," which will help the World Bank invest more than \$500 million to implement control programs in 44 countries.

*Contact: Clare Narrod (c.narrodd@cgiar.org)*





## HarvestPlus

**B**illions of poor people in developing countries suffer negative health consequences from micronutrient malnutrition due to lack of sufficient micronutrients in their diets. HarvestPlus seeks to improve their nutrition by breeding new "biofortified" varieties of staple foodcrops that have higher levels of micronutrients such as vitamin A, zinc, and iron.

HarvestPlus researchers are working along an impact pathway that requires that a) sufficient genetic variation exists in the germplasm of specific crops to breed higher levels of micronutrients into them, b) these crops can improve human micronutrient status when consumed, c) farmers are willing to grow the new biofortified varieties, and d) target malnourished populations will consume biofortified crops. As in any breeding program, outcomes vary among different crops, but the HarvestPlus research portfolio continually evolves in emphasis and scope to reflect progress. Research conducted under the first phase of HarvestPlus has demonstrated that the first objective can be met:

- Sufficient genetic variation has been discovered in the germplasm for beans, maize, pearl millet, rice, sweetpotato, and wheat to move forward with advanced breeding programs.
- Desired levels of beta-carotene to improve Vitamin A status have already been reached in sweetpotato.
- High-iron beans will be moving into nutritional efficacy studies in 2008.

- And finally, plant breeders anticipate that zinc-dense rice developed at IRRRI will approach desirable levels of nutrient density by late 2007.

In addition to discovering the biological potential that key foodcrops have for improving human nutrition, HarvestPlus has assessed the cost-effectiveness of biofortification for increasing provitamin A carotenoid, iron, and zinc levels in human beings. Using Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) as a measure—that is, the life years lost from both morbidity and mortality—HarvestPlus has estimated that under optimistic scenarios, delivering provitamin A carotenoids via biofortified cassava, maize, or sweetpotato in Africa costs \$8-18 per DALY saved (2004 US dollars). Costs for delivering iron-dense and zinc-dense rice and wheat in South Asia are also low—less than \$5 per DALY saved under optimistic scenarios. The World Bank suggests that public health interventions costing less than \$196 per DALY saved are highly cost effective. Thus, biofortification in these instances appears to be an extraordinarily cost-effective nutrition intervention.

Contact: Bonnie McClafferty ([b.mcclafferty@cgiar.org](mailto:b.mcclafferty@cgiar.org))

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### Genetic Resource Policies for the Poor: Biodiversity and Biotechnology Policies

**T**he conservation and improvement of genetic resources is essential for current and future agricultural productivity. IFPRI's work in this area aims to promote sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity by identifying ways to enhance poor farmers' access to diverse crop genetic resources and crop biotechnologies that have the potential to solve major production problems.

Economic change alters the ways rural people earn their living. It removes some of the incentives and knowledge needed to produce diverse crop varieties, and leads to diverse crop varieties being replaced with purchased inputs and goods. In collaboration with numerous partners, IFPRI led a series of in-depth case studies to examine this process over a range of crops and environments. Researchers found that certain aspects of economic development may not, in the short-term, detract from crop diversity on farms. In poorer communities in Ethiopia and Nepal, households with more assets have access to more information and resources, leading to higher levels of crop biodiversity. In contrast, labor migration diminishes the diversity of the traditional milpa system in Mexico. Furthermore, while crop genetic diversity is important to the poor—particularly in terms of meeting food and nutritional requirements—supporting crop genetic diversity conservation is not a way out of poverty per se, unless it can be linked to an income-earning activity. The findings from detailed case studies and syntheses were published in a book about valuing onfarm genetic resources under economic change, with related briefs and articles in newsletters, and a bibliographic database—ECOGENLIT—posted on the IFPRI website.

In 2006, IFPRI researchers joined with other CGIAR centers and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to build on this research by more closely examining the role of local seed markets and institutions in



supporting crop biodiversity and farmer welfare. Preliminary findings from field studies in Kenya, India, and Mali underscore the critical importance of local village markets as sources of seed for dryland crops such as millet, sorghum, and pigeonpea, especially in the absence of strong formal seed channels for these crops.

Another study assessed the potential impact of crop biotechnologies in Africa. IFPRI researchers estimated that countries in West and Central Africa will lose about \$10 million annually if they do not adopt Bt cotton and other cotton-growing countries do—simply because of the effect on world prices. The total opportunity costs of not adopting are twice that amount. That said, the major impediments to realizing the benefits from these technologies are institutional—including the absence of regulatory frameworks, the poor functioning of seed and output channels, and technology transfer fees that raise seed prices beyond the reach of many smallholders in developing countries.

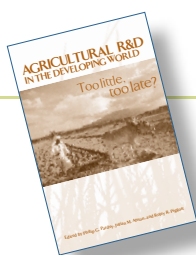
In other work, IFPRI was invited to cohost the annual BIOECON conference at Cambridge University, an international event highlighting the role of agricultural biodiversity and economic development that was attended by economists specializing in cutting-edge research on ecology and biodiversity. In addition, dialogues with West African ministers were initiated based on IFPRI's in-depth analyses of the potential impact of transgenic crops, and the research team's analysis of a draft law on mandatory labeling of genetically modified food in India was considered by Indian ministers.

*Contact: Melinda Smale (m.smale@cgiar.org)*

## Agricultural Science and Technology Policy

**A** central challenge facing policymakers in many developing countries is how to promote self-sustaining processes of growth fueled by technological advances in small-scale agricultural production and trade. IFPRI's agricultural science and technology program, therefore, seeks to identify agricultural science and technology (S&T) policies that favor development and the broad-based adoption of productivity-enhancing, poverty-reducing agricultural technologies and to develop global, regional, and national capacity for S&T policy design and implementation.





In-depth study of private-sector investment in agricultural R&D is a priority for the S&T program at IFPRI. Recent IFPRI studies that examine the growing importance of the private sector in developing-country agriculture offer a range of recommendations on how to stimulate greater private investment, including policies, programs, and investments designed to increase the contribution of public-private research partnerships; research awards and prizes; and effective regulatory regimes.

IFPRI's S&T team has contributed to the policy discourse in several countries (such as Ethiopia, Uganda, India, and Pakistan) with research-based evidence on new pathways in agricultural science, technology, and innovation. These contributions are helping policymakers and researchers reconsider and reorient public research and extension services in the context of increasingly pluralistic agricultural sectors in which the private and civil-society sectors are playing a role of growing importance. By drawing attention to the critical importance of partnerships and networks, IFPRI's work is helping to open space in the agricultural sector for more actors to contribute to pro-poor innovation among smallholders.

Contact: David Spielman ([d.spielman@cgiar.org](mailto:d.spielman@cgiar.org))

The Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) initiative is a center point of the S&T program at IFPRI's ISNAR Division. The ASTI initiative is a network of regional, national, and international agricultural research

and development (R&D) agencies that produces and disseminates data on institutional developments and investments in public and private agricultural R&D worldwide. It continues to be recognized as the most authoritative source of information on the support for and structure of agricultural R&D. Project outputs are widely and frequently cited in both national and international agricultural research policy documents.

In 2006, the ASTI initiative prepared a brief on the participation of female agricultural scientists in developing countries. It showed that gender barriers still exist in the agricultural sciences; currently, only one in five agricultural researchers in the developing world is female. The disparity in the high numbers of women qualified only to the bachelor's-degree level and low numbers of women qualified to the PhD level poses ongoing challenges both for women with aspirations to scientific careers and for organizations seeking to redress gender imbalances.

In 2006, the ASTI initiative also finalized its survey rounds in Asia and in a number of Middle Eastern countries. The initiative also secured funding to initiate a survey round in Latin America to capture agricultural R&D investment developments in the region since the mid-1990s. Future plans include completing the regional report for Asia, updating the Sub-Saharan African dataset, and initiating a new series of briefs that will contain more comprehensive analyses of various aspects of the ASTI database.

Contact: Nienke Beintema ([n.beintema@cgiar.org](mailto:n.beintema@cgiar.org))

## Program for Biosafety Systems

**T**he Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS) is an IFPRI-managed program that supports partner countries in Africa and Asia in the responsible development and safe use of agricultural biotechnology. PBS effectively addresses biosafety through an integrated program of research, capacity development, and outreach.

The Policy Development and Implementation (PDI) component of the program, implemented by IFPRI, analyzes the implications of different country and regional regulatory approaches for genetically modified (GM) organisms and develops new decisionmaking models to assist regulatory agencies. It also





evaluates choices regarding biosafety policies and objectives to assess their implications for agricultural growth, trade, and food security.

In 2006, the PDI component focused on five distinct areas:

- Cost of compliance with biosafety regulations in PBS countries
- Alternative biosafety models and biosafety decisionmaking
- Analysis of domestic and international regulations in Indonesia and the Philippines
- Effect of the interactions between trade regulations, biosafety, and productivity gains from the adoption of GM commodities
- Analysis of information requirements from the implementation of international treaties, particularly the Cartagena Protocol.



A PBS team investigating the cost of compliance with biosafety regulations in the Philippines found that of the 31 GM technologies that had been in the research pipeline in 2003, only 16 remain; the rest have been abandoned or suspended due to lack of technical progress, difficulty with funding, and changes in research priorities. Of the 16 technologies, only two—insect-resistant rice and drought-tolerant sugarcane—are being considered for regulatory approval for commercialization. A careful consideration of regulatory pathways and associated compliance costs for bringing GM technologies from the lab to the market would have encouraged strategic choices in the early stages of research and development (R&D) design, leading to improved allocation of resources.

In Kenya and Uganda, researchers have discovered a critical disconnect between the public sector, R&D, regulatory efforts, and the costs associated with R&D and with complying with biosafety regulations. This disconnect must be resolved, since biotechnology is a capital-intensive endeavor that requires carefully estimating R&D and biosafety regulatory compliance costs and matching them with national crop and constraint priorities.

Another IFPRI analysis focusing on trade-related international regulations of GM food and their effects on

developing countries reviewed regulations of large importers and analyzed their effects on international agricultural trade. Based on this review, the study report identified their effects on developing countries' decisionmaking, namely the fear of export loss leading to the rejection of GM crops and regulatory harmonization with importing countries. The report then suggested policy solutions, such as adopting import approval regulations and facilitating segregation of non-GM products for exports, to maximize multiple domestic objectives under regulatory constraints.

Finally, the PBS team was invited to present the results of a study on the potential economic effects of the proposed information requirements for Living Modified Organisms for Food Feed or Processing under article 18.2.a. of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at the 5th High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology, as part of a ministerial meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Hanoi, Vietnam, three weeks before a crucial meeting of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Ministers of Agriculture of Vietnam and the Philippines, and other representatives of agricultural and environmental departments of APEC countries were present. Further information on the analysis was personally requested by representatives from China and Malaysia.

Contact: Jose Falck-Zepeda ([j.falck-zepeda@cgiar.org](mailto:j.falck-zepeda@cgiar.org))

## Institutional Change in Agricultural Innovation

**W**ork in this area seeks to increase understanding of new approaches that can foster agricultural innovation. Specific emphasis is placed on how complex innovation processes are affected by the wider social and economic contexts of a society; how different innovative actors can be brought into partnerships, networks, and other forms of knowledge exchange and joint technology generation; and how innovation policies can contribute to better reducing poverty and adding value to food and nonfood agricultural commodities.

A project studying rural innovation networks, livelihoods, and poverty reduction in Ethiopia found that while the country's innovation system is changing rapidly in order to positively affect smallholders' ability to innovate, challenges remain: the government is still the primary source of technological and institutional change, and coordination within the government and between the government and other actors is weak at the national level. Researchers also found that the impacts of innovation are closely associated with the size and density of the social networks in which the smallholders operate, suggesting that the livelihood impacts of innovations are often distributed unequally across regions. This study has contributed to the discourse on how innovation systems perspectives can change conventional views of science that study technology adoption as a linear process (research → extension → adoption), to one that studies how technological change is embedded within larger, more complex systems of diverse actors, their actions and interactions, and the social and economic institutions that condition their cultures, behaviors, and practices.

In another study, IFPRI researchers examined 75 projects undertaken by the CGIAR research centers in partnership with various types of private firms. They found that these public-private partnerships (PPPs) are significantly changing the way the centers do business, both in terms of internal practices and behaviors and external trust building and networking with the private sector. As a result of this research, the institutional change team has produced a series of discussion papers, journal articles, and conference presentations to help CGIAR centers, programs, and members better understand the importance of forging partnerships with the private sector to enhance research funding and output in various countries. In a project fostering pro-poor agricultural development in Bolivia through innovation partnerships, IFPRI researchers analyzed the motivation of some 360 smallholders to innovate based on their relationships with certain knowledge and technology promoters such as extension agencies or development organizations. They found that smallholders usually do not decide to apply new technologies on the basis of interactions with one single





technology promoter, but as a consequence of their relationships within entire social networks composed of product buyers, family members, neighboring farmers, and other institutions. Policymakers should assure that those types of actors and relationships feature in the design of local innovation programs and projects. Such an improvement in the design of projects can lead to higher rates of adoption of new knowledge and technologies, which can ultimately help improve the incomes and livelihoods of farmers.

*Contacts: Kristin Davis (k.davis@cgiar.org) and Frank Hartwich (f.hartwich@cgiar.org)*



## Organization and Management for Strengthening Agricultural Research

**A**gricultural innovation is a complex process, often hampered by technological, institutional, organizational, and managerial constraints. A key challenge facing agricultural research systems in developing countries is how to identify effective organizational and management (O&M) strategies to minimize such constraints. IFPRI's work in this area aims to help align the organizational structures and resources of agricultural research institutions, universities, extension systems, and farmers' organizations in developing countries by conducting O&M research, capacity strengthening, and outreach activities.

Researchers assessing Liberia's national agricultural research system found that it is still reeling from the aftermath of the civil war. Its infrastructure is dilapidated; its human, physical, and financial resources are inadequate; and there are no clear or supportive legal, policy, or institutional frameworks. As a result, the system faces significant challenges in terms of its organizational structure, mission, mandate, strategy, efficiency, and effectiveness. In order to help the system move forward, IFPRI researchers recommended a number of priority measures that need to be undertaken to help rebuild the Liberian agricultural research system: developing a realistic human resources, supporting postgraduate degree training, developing diversified and sustainable funding mechanisms, enhancing public-private-civil society partnerships, and strengthening farmers' organizations. The recommendations have been included in Liberia's ongoing strategic planning process to establish a national agricultural research system.

As part of IFPRI's work under this theme, the Institute recently published a book analyzing the investments, institutions, and policy processes regarding agricultural research and development (R&D) in developed countries and the relationship of those countries to the richer parts of the world where the preponderance of agricultural innovation still takes place. The book, *Agricultural R&D in the Developing World: Too Little, Too Late?*, finds that poor countries may no longer be able to depend as they have in the past on spillovers of new agricultural technologies and knowledge from richer countries, especially advances related to enhanced productivity of staple foods. And simply maintaining their current agricultural R&D policies may leave many developing countries as agricultural technology orphans in the decades ahead. Therefore, developing countries may have to become more self-reliant and perhaps more dependent on one another for the collective benefits of agricultural R&D and technology.

*Contact: Kwadwo Asenso-Okyere (k.asenso-okyere@cgiar.org)*

# Food Policy Communications

## POLICY COMMUNICATIONS

IFPRI's institutional strategy rests on three pillars: research, policy communications, and capacity strengthening. Through its editorial services, publications, media, library, and policy seminar and conferences departments, IFPRI's communications work enhances the impact of its research and capacity-strengthening activities. The Communications Division supports IFPRI researchers in their communications efforts through customized forms of outreach such as presentations; interviews; print dissemination; face-to-face dialogue with stakeholders; and web, audio-visual, and other state-of-the-art communications tools. To enhance dialogue with stakeholders whose mother tongue is not English, the Division also translates relevant work into other languages.

There can be no impact without communications: innovations, research results, policy assessments, and policy recommendations have to be communicated to those who can make use of them. IFPRI has earned its strong reputation among policymakers, academics, and opinion leaders in civil-society organizations, the private sector, and the media in developing and developed countries not only through the scientific excellence of its researchers, but also through the communication of their research.

In 2006, IFPRI produced more than a dozen peer-reviewed books and research reports, as well as numerous briefs, discussion papers, newsletter issues, blogs, and other materials that presented and promoted IFPRI's research results. Demand for IFPRI's publications further increased in the past year, with the most popular publications requested by stakeholders being books, issue briefs, research reports, general information products, and food policy reports. In addition to print dissemination, IFPRI's research findings and their policy implications were presented in numerous face-to-face dialogues throughout the year; more than 20 seminars, lectures, and panel discussions were held at IFPRI headquarters alone.

The Communications Division also continued to promote and support IFPRI's work through effective media outreach. In 2006, it led or contributed to 25 press campaigns, resulting in hundreds of news stories in media that influence opinion leaders around the world. Many journalists are increasingly coming to IFPRI on their own with requests

for information, background material, and interviews. As a result, IFPRI researchers conducted numerous interviews with major news outlets, including the Associated Press, Bloomberg, *Christian Science Monitor*, Dow Jones Newswire, *Economist*, *Financial Times*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Hindu Business Line* (India), National Public Radio, *New York Times*, Reuters, *Scientific American*, *Stern*, *Times of London*, *Die Zeit* (Germany), and Voice of America.

IFPRI's website ([www.ifpri.org](http://www.ifpri.org)) continues to attract increasing numbers of visitors. In the past year, the number of visitor sessions increased by 173,585—an average monthly increase of 14,465. Though the Division is involved in numerous web-based communications activities, one key initiative that reached fruition in 2006 was the CGIAR Virtual Library (CGVlibrary), an Internet gateway to agriculture-related publications from all CGIAR centers and numerous other databases. Researchers around the world can now search simultaneously across the online libraries of CGIAR centers and more than 160 other databases. The external databases include leading electronic resources on development, agriculture, and poverty. Researchers also have access to more than 4,000 online journals. The usefulness of this new research gateway was widely recognized, with a number of donor and other stakeholder newsletters carrying articles about it. The CGIAR gave the project its 2006 CGIAR Science Award in the Outstanding Scientific Support Team category.





## 2020 VISION FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

The 2020 Initiative supports IFPRI's mission of providing policy solutions that reduce hunger and malnutrition by developing and promoting a shared vision and consensus for action for meeting food needs while reducing poverty and protecting the environment; and by generating policy-relevant information to raise public awareness, enhance dialogue and debate, and influence action.

In the past year, one of the Initiative's main activities has been to prepare for an international policy consultation on "Taking Action for the World's Poor and Hungry People." The consultation will bring to bear the latest research on new strategies and actions to end hunger and poverty for those not reached by the Millennium Development Goals and will address the following critical questions:

- Who are the poorest of the poor and those most afflicted by hunger?
- What are the key pathways out of extreme poverty and hunger?
- Which strategies, policies, and interventions have been successful in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger so far?
- How can existing actions to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger be accelerated or scaled up, and how can innovative solutions be designed and implemented for and with the poorest and hungry?

In relation to this thematic focus on the hungry and the poorest, IFPRI held a seminar series and organized a high-level policy forum on "Agricultural and Rural Development for Reducing Poverty and Hunger in Asia: In Pursuit of Inclusive and Sustainable Growth" at the Asian Development Bank in Manila.



In other work, the 2020 Initiative has followed on its highly regarded briefs on the linkages between agriculture and health by turning its attention in 2006 to the emerging issue of bioenergy and agriculture. Despite the exciting prospects for bioenergy as a sustainable energy source that may help cope with rising energy prices, address environmental concerns about greenhouse gas emissions, and offer new income and employment to farmers and rural communities around the world, many important questions remain unresolved about its implications for the poor, the environment, and international trade. The Initiative commissioned and published a set of 12 policy briefs in late 2006 on "Bioenergy and Agriculture: Promises and Challenges" and organized a related panel discussion in early 2007. Since they were published in November 2006, the briefs have been viewed almost 6,000 times online and more than 1,000 hard copies have been distributed.

Contact: Rajul Pandya-Lorch ([r.pandya-lorch@cgiar.org](mailto:r.pandya-lorch@cgiar.org))



# Capacity Strengthening

## LEARNING AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

The objective of IFPRI's learning and capacity-strengthening program is to improve institutional and human capacity in order to provide food policy solutions through research, outreach, and communications. Specifically, it seeks to provide knowledge in the form of international public goods, assess the impact of capacity-strengthening activities, undertake in-country studies on the role of capacity in agricultural and policy institutions, implement capacity-strengthening activities based on IFPRI research, communicate and disseminate the results of capacity-strengthening research, and share best practices and course content.

One of the program's initiatives is the Global Open Food and Agriculture University, a distance-education initiative of the CGIAR and partner universities to strengthen existing master's-degree programs and short-term graduate courses by providing high-quality course materials, faculty training, and thesis facilitation. Activities in 2006 focused on developing copyright guidelines for sharing and using learning materials and developing a content-management system to create, store, and share reusable learning objects. Several new partnerships with developing-country universities were established in Africa and Asia during that period.

With regard to capacity-strengthening research, IFPRI has, for instance, been working in Ghana to assess the need for policy and organizational capacity within the ministry of agriculture as a basis for developing a long-term human resource development strategy. In terms of outreach, the program worked with all of the research divisions in 2006 to develop 10 food policy case studies based on IFPRI's research in order to help students to understand the issues, challenges, and constraints facing developing countries in their quest to address food, agricultural, and natural-resource problems.

The e-learning program has also become a major outreach activity, attracting a large number of stakeholders. More than 2,000 people registered for a course on scientific proposal writing, and 400 participants completed a four-month program. In five face-to-face workshops, more than 100 participants were trained in issues related to agricultural markets and the organization and management of national agricultural research systems.

The program's Global Public Goods project, which helps to organize and disseminate IFPRI's socio-economic data-



sets, has also been extremely successful. Since the datasets first began to be offered in 2003, there have been more than 4,000 requests. In 2006, the program finalized three new household- and community-level data sets on Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Honduras.

### Trade Policy

Acknowledging the lack of analytical capacities on trade issues in developing countries, IFPRI's trade research group has taken the initiative to build modeling capacities in middle-income countries and least-developed countries so that they can fully participate in trade negotiations. Training programs have been developed on the MIRAGE model (which is a Walrassian multicountry, multisector computable general equilibrium model) and the MAcMap database on market access. In addition, four weeks of training sessions have been conducted in Lima, Peru, and Dakar, Senegal, for the benefit of economists from the Ministry of Foreign

Trade, the Ministry of Finance, and research centers from local universities. In response to this, the Peruvian Ministry of Finance has expressed an interest in adopting MIRAGE to analyze the impact of trade negotiations on the country. In 2006, IFPRI also developed training materials and conducted a training course on basic computable general equilibrium modeling in Islamabad, Pakistan.

### Biosafety

The PBS team built and strengthened the capacity of national partners in Asia and Africa by helping to establish support documentation and standard operating procedures for the design, implementation, and inspection of confined field trials. It also developed a manual for the *Interpretation of Data for Food Safety for Genetically Modified Foods De-*

*rived from Recombinant-DNA Plants* in collaboration with the Uganda National Bureau of Standards, as well as an *Environmental Biosafety Manual* for regulators. In addition, the team has facilitated the submission of a full application dossier for confined field trials of publicly developed, GM fungal-resistant banana that was approved by NBC in March 2007. Finally, the PBS program has helped improve the regulatory skills base and general awareness of modern agricultural biotechnology and biosafety of partners in Africa, leading to the development of a) *Biovision: Development through Biotechnology*—a quarterly newsletter; b) Biosafety Educational Curriculum—programs for trainers of academic and non-academic stakeholders in East Africa; and c) detailed decisionmaking procedures and criteria for confined field trials of GM plants.

Contact: Suresh Babu ([s.babu@cgiar.org](mailto:s.babu@cgiar.org))

## IFPRI—New Delhi Office

In 2006, IFPRI decided to scale up its activities in South Asia, and as part of the process appointed a director in Asia to be based in the New Delhi Office (NDO). IFPRI-NDO's mandate is to concentrate on South Asia for the first two years and then gradually expand its activities to Southeast and Central Asia. Its priorities include:

- promoting agricultural diversification and improving wholesale and retail markets,
- strengthening social safety nets,
- focusing on gender and malnutrition,
- examining governance and its impact on rural people,
- studying water-management policies and institutions
- enhancing capacity-strengthening and communications efforts in the region.

In the past year, NDO completed two major projects. The first project, on agricultural diversification in India and the implications for smallholders, revealed that demand in India for high-value agricultural products is rapidly increasing, the food-processing industry is scaling up, and the retail food industry is booming. This poses challenges and opportunities for smallholders. The study concluded that policy reforms in laws related to agricultural markets are needed to encourage major retailers and processors to buy directly from farmers and help improve the efficiency of value chains. The other major project, on trade liberalization and food security in South Asia, concluded that gradual liberalization of agriculture would be beneficial for poor people in the countries of the region.

In 2006, NDO published numerous peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, papers, and op-ed pieces, and organized several conferences and workshops, including one for the 2008 World Development Report. IFPRI-NDO participated actively in the food policy debate. IFPRI research was also mentioned in a variety of newspapers and attracted the attention of the Indian Parliament.

Contact: Ashok Gulati ([a.gulati@cgiar.org](mailto:a.gulati@cgiar.org))





# IFPRI Publications 2006

(for external publications by IFPRI staff, see the enclosed CD-Rom)

## RESEARCH REPORTS

Number 150

*Strategic Priorities for Agricultural Development in Eastern and Central Africa*, by Steven Were Omamo, Xinshen Diao, Stanley Wood, Jordan Chamberlin, Liangzhi You, Sam Benin, Ulrike Wood-Sichra, and Alex Tatwangire.

Number 149

*Modeling Water Resources Management at the Basin Level: Methodology and Application to the Maipo River Basin*, by Ximing Cai, Claudia Ringler, and Mark W. Rosegrant.

Number 148

*Poverty and Inequality in Vietnam: Spatial Patterns and Geographic Determinants*, by Nicholas Minot, Bob Baulch, and Michael Epprecht.

Number 147

*Rural Development Policies and Sustainable Land Use in the Hill-side Areas of Honduras: A Quantitative Livelihoods Approach*, by Hans G. P. Jansen, John Pender, Amy Damon, and Rob Schipper.

Number 146

*Food Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa: New Estimates from Household Expenditure Surveys*, by Lisa C. Smith, Harold Alderman, and Dede Aduayom.

Number 145

*Income Diversification and Poverty in the Northern Uplands of Vietnam*, by Nicholas Minot, Michael Epprecht, Tran Thi Tram Anh, and Le Quang Trung.

Number 144

*The Guatemala Community Day Care Program: An Example of Effective Urban Programming*, by Marie T. Ruel and Agnes R. Quisumbing, with Kelly Hallman, Bénédicte de la Brière, and Nora Coj de Salazar.

The policy implications of each research report are summarized in the 2-page IFPRI Abstract series.

## BOOKS

*Agricultural R&D in the Developing World: Too Little, Too Late?* edited by Philip G. Pardey, Julian M. Alston, and Roley R. Piggott.

*AIDS, Poverty, and Hunger: Challenges and Responses*, edited by Stuart Gillespie.

*Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy*, by Mulugeta Tadesse, Betre Alemu, Gashaw Bekele, Tewodros Tebikew, Jordan Chamberlin, and Todd Benson. Produced by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI), and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). (Also available as CD-Rom.)

*Information and Communication Technologies for Development and Poverty Reduction: The Potential of Telecommunications*, edited by Maximo Torero and Joachim von Braun. Published for IFPRI by The Johns Hopkins University Press.

*Strategies for Sustainable Land Management in the East African Highlands*, edited by John Pender, Frank Place, and Simeon Ehui. Published by IFPRI in collaboration with the International Livestock Research Institute, the World Agroforestry Centre, and the World Bank.

*Valuing Crop Biodiversity: On-Farm Genetic Resources and Economic Change*, edited by Melinda Smale. Published by CABI in association with IFPRI, FAO, and Bioversity International (formerly IPGRI).

## FOOD SECURITY IN PRACTICE (TECHNICAL GUIDE SERIES)

*Using Gender Research in Development*, by Agnes R. Quisumbing and Bonnie McClafferty.

## FOOD POLICY REPORT

*Agricultural Research: A Growing Global Divide?* by Philip G. Pardey, Nienke Beintema, Steven Dehmer, and Stanley Wood.

## RESEARCH AT A GLANCE

*Genetic Resource Policies: Promising Crop Biotechnologies for Smallholder Farmers in East Africa: Bananas and Maize*. Briefs 19-26, edited by Melinda Smale, Svetlana Edmeades, and Hugo De Groote.

## BOOKLET

*The Course of China's Rural Reform*, by Du Runsheng.

*The Promises and Challenges of Biofuels for the Poor in Developing Countries*, by Joachim von Braun and R. K. Pachauri. Essay booklet accompanying IFPRI's 2005-2006 annual report.

## ISSUE BRIEFS

*2006 Global Hunger Index: A Basis for Cross-Country Comparisons*, by Doris Wiesmann.

*Shifting Ground: Agricultural R&D Worldwide*, by Philip G. Pardey, Julian M. Alston, and Roley R. Piggott.

*Back to the Future: Reversing Recent Trends for Food Security in Eastern Africa*, plus six inserts on specific issues, by Steven Were Omamo and others.

*Gender and Development: Bridging the Gap between Research and Action*, by Agnes R. Quisumbing and Bonnie McClafferty.

*Sustainable Land Management: Lessons from the East African Highlands*, by John Pender, Frank Place, and Simeon Ehui.

*Agricultural Innovation in Latin America: Understanding the Private Sector's Role*, by Carlos Pomareda and Frank Hartwich.

## RESEARCH BRIEFS

*Two Opportunities to Deliver on the Doha Development Pledge*, by Antoine Bouët, Simon Mevel, and David Orden.

*How Much Will Trade Liberalization Help the Poor?: Comparing Global Trade Models*, by Antoine Bouët.

*From "Best Practice" to "Best Fit": A Framework for Designing and Analyzing Pluralistic Agricultural Advisory Services*, by Regina Birner, Kristin Davis, John Pender, Ephraim Nkonya, Ponniah Anandajayasekeram, Javier Ekboir, Adiel Mbabu, David Spielman, Daniela Horna, Samuel Benin, and Wilberforce Kisamba-Mugerwa.

*Governing Land: Reflections from IFPRI Research*, by Stephan Dohrn.

## FOOD POLICY STATEMENT

Number 43

*AIDS, Poverty, and Hunger: Challenges and Responses*, by Stuart Gillespie.

## A 2020 VISION FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT: FOCUS BRIEFS

Number 14

*Bioenergy and Agriculture: Promises and Challenges*, edited by Peter Hazell and R. K. Pachauri. A collection of 12 briefs.

Number 13

*Understanding the Links between Agriculture and Health*, edited by Corinna Hawkes and Marie T. Ruel. A collection of 16 briefs.

## IFPRI DISCUSSION PAPERS

The IFPRI Discussion Papers allow researchers to publish research in progress. In 2006 IFPRI published almost 60 papers in this series.

## IFPRI FORUM

IFPRI's newsletter, published quarterly.

## TRANSLATIONS

### RESEARCH REPORT

Spanish  
(Web only)

*PROGRESA y su efecto sobre el bienestar de las familias rurales en México* (Translation of *PROGRESA and Its Impacts on the Welfare of Rural Households in Mexico*, by Emmanuel Skoufias.).

### BOOKLETS

Chinese

*The Course of China's Rural Reform*, by Du Runsheng.

*Lessons Learned from the Dragon (China) and the Elephant (India)*, three essays from IFPRI's 2004–2005 Annual Report, by Joachim von Braun, Ashok Gulati, and Shenggen Fan; Montek S. Ahluwalia; and Jian Liu.

### ISSUE BRIEFS

Spanish

*Innovación agrícola en América Latina: Comprendiendo el papel del sector privado* (Translation of *Agricultural Innovation in Latin America: Understanding the Private Sector's Role*, by Carlos Pomareda and Frank Hartwich.)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

French

*Stratégie de l'IFPRI en Afrique: assurer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle en Afrique* (Translation of *IFPRI's Africa Strategy: Toward Food and Nutrition Security in Africa*.)

*Stratégie de l'IFPRI en Afrique en bref* (Translation of *IFPRI's Africa Strategy in Brief: Toward Food and Nutrition Security in Africa*.)

*Consommation alimentaire et nutrition : activités de recherche* (FCND brochure)

*Environnement et technologies de production: programmes de recherche* (EPTD brochure)

Spanish

*Consumo de alimentos y nutrición*. (FCND brochure).

*Medio ambiente y tecnología de producción*. (EPTD brochure).

# Financial Statements

## BALANCE SHEETS

### 2006 and 2005 (US\$ thousands)

Presented here is a summary of financial information for the years ending December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The full financial statements and the independent auditors' report are available from IFPRI on request.

Assets		2006	2005
Current Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,636	\$ 6,207
	Investments	4,317	4,737
	CGIAR grants receivable	1,024	2,393
	Restricted projects receivable (net)	5,147	6,643
	Other receivables	1,314	1,297
	Other current assets	549	315
	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>25,987</b>	<b>21,592</b>
Other assets	Investments—long term	5,509	7,929
	Property and equipment, net	954	1,393
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 32,450</b>	<b>\$ 30,914</b>
<b>Liabilities and net assets</b>			
Current liabilities	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 3,095	\$ 2,978
	Accrued vacation	1,282	1,221
	Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds	735	1,546
	Unexpended restricted project funds	9,646	6,790
	Amount held for Challenge Program	6,777	6,583
	<b>Total Current liabilities</b>	<b>21,535</b>	<b>19,118</b>
Noncurrent liabilities	Deferred rent	83	321
	Accrued post-retirement benefits	1,500	1,188
	<b>Total noncurrent liabilities</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,509</b>
	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>23,118</b>	<b>20,627</b>
Net assets—unrestricted	Operating reserves	8,378	8,894
	Net investment in property and equipment	954	1,393
	<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>10,287</b>
	<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>\$ 32,450</b>	<b>\$ 30,914</b>



## STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN OPERATING RESERVES

2006 and 2005 (US\$ thousands)

Revenue		2006	2005
Grant and contract income			
	Unrestricted	\$ 13,043	\$ 14,577
	Restricted	23,650	24,319
Investment income		707	448
Foreign exchange (loss) gain		202	(100)
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>37,602</b>	<b>39,244</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Program services	Direct research and outreach	33,724	35,207
Management and general		4,833	5,108
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>38,557</b>	<b>40,315</b>
(Deficit) Surplus		(955)	(1,071)
Transfer from reserves allocated for subsequent year expenditure		-	1,139
Transfer to net investment in property and equipment		439	(544)
<b>(Decrease) Increase in working capital fund</b>		<b>(516)</b>	<b>(476)</b>
Operating reserves, beginning of year		8,894	9,370
Operating reserves, end of year		\$ 8,378	\$ 8,894

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES BY TYPE

(US\$ thousands)

Expenses	2006	2005
Personnel	\$ 17,633	\$ 17,249
Collaboration/field expenses	9,430	10,833
Travel	2,972	3,342
Trustees' expenses (nontravel)	118	130
Operations, supplies, and services	7,752	8,255
Depreciation/amortization	652	506
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 38,557</b>	<b>\$ 40,315</b>



# Financial Contributors and Partners

This list refers to unrestricted grants received in 2006 and restricted grants expensed in 2006.

Alcoa Foundation	Ireland
Asian Development Bank	Italy
Australia	Japan
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
Brazil	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
Bread for the World	Mozambique
Canada	National Agricultural Research Coordination Council
Canadian Food Grains Bank	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
Central American Bank For Economic Integration	Netherlands
CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food	Nicaragua
China	Norway
Chronic Poverty Research Center	Philippines
Denmark	Rockefeller Foundation
European Commission	Sokoine University
Finland	Southern African Development Community
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Sweden
Ford Foundation	Switzerland
France	Syngenta Foundation
Fundaciones Produce	Turkey
German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	United Kingdom
German Marshall Fund	United Nations Development Programme
German Science Foundation	United Nations Environment Programme
HarvestPlus donors (Asian Development Bank, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, World Bank)	United Nations Office for Project Services
Health Canada	United States
Hewlett Foundation	United States Department of Agriculture
IFAR	United States National Institutes of Health
India	University of Waikato
Institute for Social Development and Public Policy	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF)
Inter-American Development Bank	World Bank
International Development Research Centre	World Cancer Research Fund
International Fund for Agricultural Development	World Food Programme
International Institute for Sustainable Development	World Health Organization
International Peace Academy	World Vision



# Personnel 2006

This list reflects personnel employed by IFPRI in 2006, including part-time staff members. \*Indicates staff who departed in 2006, \*\*indicates staff who commenced in 2006, and \*\*\*indicates staff who moved to another division in 2006. Unless otherwise indicated, staff are located in the U.S.A.

## DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

### Director General

Joachim von Braun, Germany

### Chief of Staff

Rajul Pandya-Lorch, Kenya

### Senior Research Fellow and Africa Coordinator

Ousmane Badiane, Senegal

### Special Assistant to the Director General

Teunis van Rheenen, Netherlands

### Head of Donor Relations

Stacy Roberts, U.S.A.

### Donor Coordinator

Ingrid Kirsten, South Africa\*

### Executive Secretary to the Director General

Bernadette Cordero, Philippines

### Research Analysts

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Tewodaj M. Mengistu, Ethiopia

### Program Analysts

Teresa L. Andaya, Philippines

Louise Heegaard, Denmark

### Senior Administrative Coordinator

Vickie A. Lee, Philippines

### Program Assistants

Lusiana Lumanau, Indonesia\*

Abbie M. Perez, Philippines\*\*

Sarah Trapani, U.S.A.\*\*

### Research Fellows Emeritii

Raisuddin Ahmed, Bangladesh

Nurul Islam, Bangladesh

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### Head

Rajul Pandya-Lorch, Kenya

### Program Analyst

Jody Tick, U.S.A.\*

### Administrative Coordinator

Djhoanna Cruz, Philippines

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### Director

Howarth Bouis, U.S.A.

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Bonnie McClafferty, U.S.A.

### Impact and Policy Coordinator

J.V. Meenakshi, India

### Nutrition Coordinator

Christine Hotz, Canada\*\*

### Senior Research Assistant

Anukriti Sharma, India\*\*

### Senior Administrative Coordinator

Sonia Peñafiel, Bolivia

### Administrative Coordinator

Jocelyn Panlilio, Philippines\*\*

(joint appointee with F&A)

### Administrative Specialist

Ma. Cristina Sison, Philippines\*\*

### Program Assistant

Anuradha Prasad\*

## IFPRI - Kampala Office

### Research Fellow

Anna-Marie Ball, Canada\*\*

## DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND GOVERNANCE DIVISION

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### Senior Research Fellows

Regina Birner, Germany

Xinshen Diao, U.S.A.

Sarah Gavian, U.S.A.

Steven Were Omamo, Kenya\*

(joint appointee with ISNAR)

Xiaobo Zhang, China

### Research Fellows

Samuel Benin, Ghana

Michael Johnson, U.S.A.

Alejandro Nin Pratt, Uruguay

### Postdoctoral Fellows

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Tewodaj Mogue, Germany

James Thurlow, South Africa

### Communications Specialist

Morgane Danielou, France\*

(joint appointee with CD)

### Research Analysts

Marc Rockmore, U.S.A./France

Anuja Saurkar, India

Bingxin Yu, China

### Senior Research Assistants

Joanna Brzeska, Poland/U.S.A.

Kathleen Flaherty, Ireland/U.S.A.\*\*

Leah Horowitz, U.S.A.\*\*

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Josee Randriamamonjy,

Madagascar\*\*

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### Administrative Coordinator

Rowena Natividad, Philippines

## IFPRI - Accra Office

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### Research Officers

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Godsway Cudjoe, Ghana

### Administrative Officer

George Mortey, Ghana

### Driver

Alfred Ghartey, Ghana

## IFPRI - Addis Ababa Office

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Eleni Gabre-Madhin, Ethiopia

### Communications Specialist

Yodit Beyene, U.S.A.

### Senior Research Officers

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Kindie Getnet, Ethiopia

### Research Officers

Samson Dejene, Ethiopia

Zelekawork Paulos, Ethiopia

Kassu Wamisho, Ethiopia

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Jordan Chamberlin, U.S.A.

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### GIS Officer

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### Administrative Services Assistant

Yetnayet Begashaw, Ethiopia

### Drivers

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Anteneh Andarge, Ethiopia

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### Research Fellow

Nico Heerink, Netherlands

### Project Assistant

Liu Yan, China

## IFPRI - Kampala Office

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Miriam Kyotalimye, Uganda

### Office Administrator

Eriasaph Owere, Uganda

### Receptionist/Administrative Assistant

Nanteza Millie Galabuzi, Uganda

### Driver/Administrative Assistant

Paul Sserumaga, Uganda

### Driver

Geoffrey Orwenyo, Uganda

### Messenger/Cleaner

Nicodemus Musinguzi, Uganda

### Guard/Gardener

Richard Oyare, Uganda

## IFPRI - New Delhi Office

### Research Analyst

Neeru Sharma, India

(joint appointee with NDO)

## IFPRI - San José Office

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(outposted in Senegal)  
Claudia Ringler, Germany

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Siwa Msangi, Tanzania  
Esther Mwangi, Kenya  
Latha Nagarajan, India  
Eva Schiffer, Germany  
(outposted in Ghana)  
Tingju Zhu, China

**Research Analysts**  
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Lauren Pandolfelli, U.S.A.  
Timothy Sulser, U.S.A.  
Yan Sun, China  
Rowena Valmonte-Santos,  
Philippines  
Patricia Zambrano, Colombia

**Senior Research Assistants**  
Joseph Green, U.S.A.\*\*  
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Puja Jawahar, India  
Edward Kato, Uganda  
Weibo Li, China\*  
Helen Markelova, Russia\*\*  
Cynthia Rossi, U.S.A.  
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(moved from ISNAR, joint  
appointee with CD)

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**Grants Administrator**  
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**Administrative Coordinators**  
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Flavia Bonfadini, Brazil\*\*  
Catarina Cronquist, U.S.A.\*\*  
Lorena Danessi, Peru\*\*  
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Patricia Fowlkes, U.S.A.

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**Deputy Director**  
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**Senior Research Fellows**  
Michelle Adato, U.S.A.  
Akhter Ahmed, U.S.A.  
Stuart Gillespie, United Kingdom  
(outposted at UNAIDS,  
Geneva, Switzerland)  
Agnes Quisumbing, Philippines

**Research Fellows**  
Todd Benson, U.S.A.  
Marc Cohen, U.S.A.  
Alan De Brauw, U.S.A.\*\*  
Bruce Frayne, Canada  
(outposted in Kenya)  
James Garrett, U.S.A.  
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**Postdoctoral Fellows**  
Cara Eckhardt, U.S.A.\*  
Abay Asfaw Getahun, Ethiopia  
Cornelia Loechl, Germany\*  
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**Scientist**  
Mary Arimond, U.S.A.  
Suneetha Kadiyala, India

**Research Analysts**  
Scott McNiven, U.S.A.  
Yisehac Yohannes, U.S.A.

**Program Analyst**  
Noora-Lisa Aberman, U.S.A.

**Senior Research Assistants**  
Wahid Quabili, U.S.A.  
Natalia Smith, U.S.A.

**Senior Administrative Coordinators**  
Lynette Aspillera, Philippines  
Celine Castillo-Macy, U.S.A.\*\*\*  
(moved from ISNAR)

**Administrative Coordinators**  
Jocelyn Dizon-Razo, Philippines\*  
Ginette Mignot, Canada  
Nelly Rose Tioco, Philippines  
Marinella Yadao, Philippines\*

**Desktop Publishing Specialist**  
Jay Willis, U.S.A.

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**Director** (based in Addis Ababa)  
Kwadwo Asenso-Okyere, Ghana\*\*  
Wilberforce Kisamba-Mugerwa,  
Uganda\*

**Senior Research Fellows**  
Suresh Babu, U.S.A.  
Steven Were Omamo, Kenya\*  
(joint appointee with DSGD)

**Head, Agricultural Science and  
Technology Indicators Initiative**  
Nienke Beintema, Netherlands  
(outposted in Netherlands)

**Research Analysts**  
Valerie Rhoe, U.S.A.  
Prabuddha Sanyal, India

**Program Analyst**  
Debdatta Sengupta, India\*

**Senior Research Assistants**  
Ayça Ergeneman, Turkey\*  
Kadidia Konare, Mali\*  
Indira Yerramareddy, India\*\*\*  
(moved to EPTD; joint  
appointment with CD)

**Program Assistants**  
Elizabeth Carbone, U.S.A.\*\*  
Brenda Clark, U.S.A.\*

IFPRI-Addis Ababa Office

**Senior Research Fellows**  
Ponniiah Anandajayasekeram,  
Australia\*  
Zenete Peixoto Franca, Brazil\*  
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**Research Fellows**  
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**Postdoctoral Fellows**  
Kristin Davis, U.S.A.  
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**Senior Training Officer**  
Elias Zerfu, Ethiopia

**Training Assistant**  
Abenete Legesse, Ethiopia\*

**Research Assistants/Officers**  
Wendmsyamregne Mekasha, Ethiopia  
Martha Negash, Ethiopia  
Jifar Tarekegn, Ethiopia\*\*  
Sindu Workneh, Ethiopia  
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**Information Technology Specialist**  
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Wagaye Woldemariam, Ethiopia

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Tewabech Meshesha, Ethiopia

**Administrative Services Assistant**  
Almaz Woldeeslassie, Ethiopia

**Driver**  
Atnafu Temesgen, Ethiopia

IFPRI-San José Office

**Senior Research Fellows**  
Javier Ekboir, Argentina  
Jose de Souza Silva, Brazil\*

**Research Fellow**  
Frank Hartwich, Germany

**Research Assistant/Officer**  
Mario Monge, Costa Rica

**Senior Administrative Coordinator**  
Patricia Ross, Costa Rica

**Computer Support Specialist**  
Arlette Zuniga, Costa Rica\*

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Maximo Torero, Peru

**Senior Research Fellows**  
Antoine Bouët, France  
Christopher Delgado, U.S.A.\*  
Nicholas Minot, U.S.A.  
David Orden, U.S.A.

**Research Fellows**  
Caesar Cororaton, Philippines  
Clare Narrod, U.S.A.

**Postdoctoral Fellows**  
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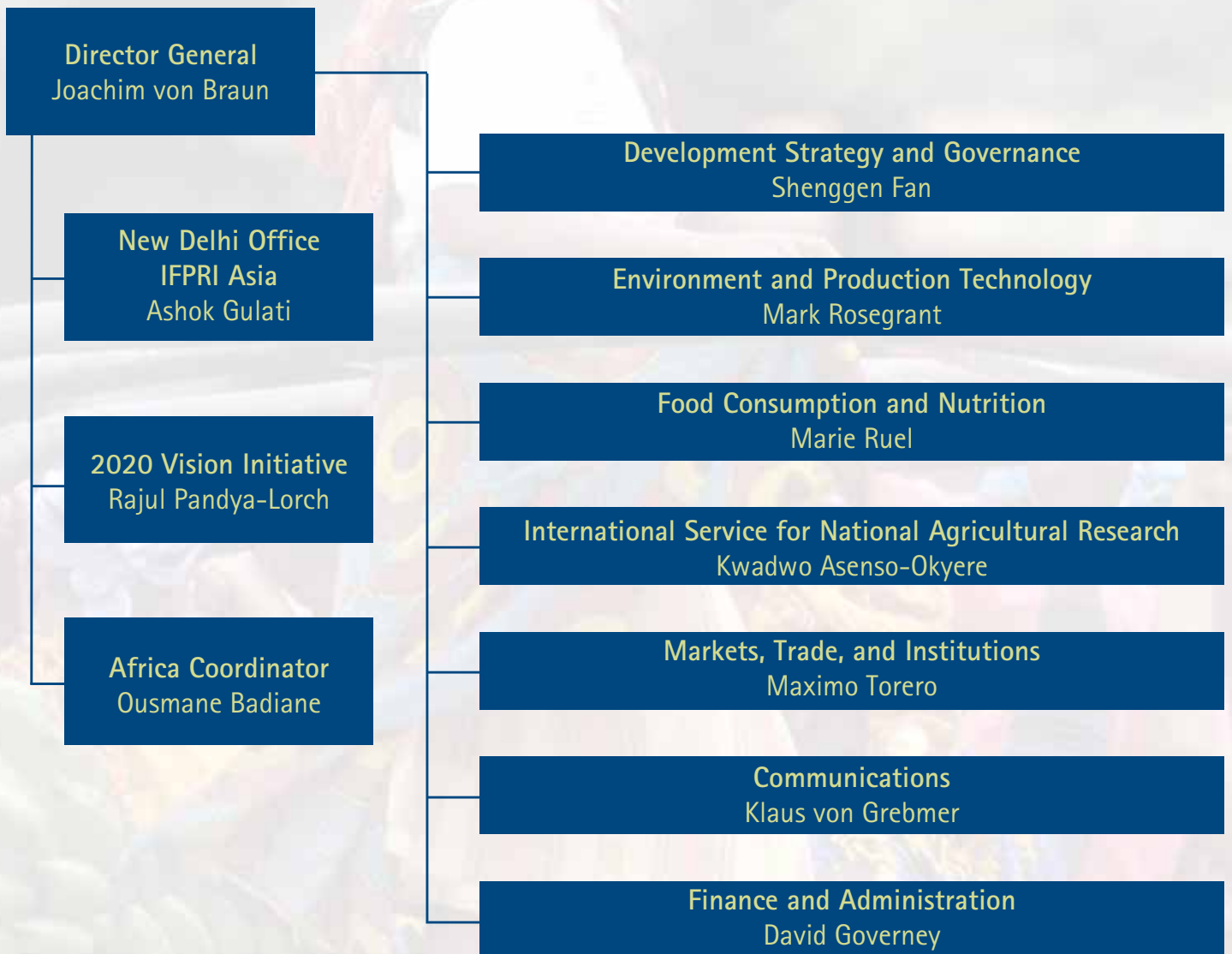
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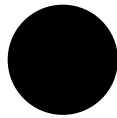
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**IFPRI HEADQUARTERS**

2033 K Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20006-1002 USA  
Tel.: +1 202-862-5600  
Fax: + 1 202-467-4439  
Email: [ifpri@cgiar.org](mailto:ifpri@cgiar.org)

**IFPRI ADDIS ABABA**

P.O. Box 5689  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: +251-11-6172500  
Fax: +251-11-6462927  
Email: [ifpri-addisababa@cgiar.org](mailto:ifpri-addisababa@cgiar.org)

**IFPRI NEW DELHI**

CG Block, NASC Complex, PUSA  
New Delhi 110-012 India  
Tel.: +91-11-2584-6565  
Fax: +91-11-2584-8008 / 2584-6572  
Email: [ifpri-newdelhi@cgiar.org](mailto:ifpri-newdelhi@cgiar.org)

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