



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

2007-2008 Annual Report

The background of the cover is a photograph of a woman, likely of African descent, wearing a dark blue headscarf with a pattern of small white stars. She is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. She is surrounded by tall, golden-brown stalks of grain, possibly wheat or rice, which are slightly out of focus. The overall tone is warm and natural.

global food prices

ESSAYS

Responding to the World Food Crisis: Getting on the Right Track • *Joachim von Braun*

High Global Food Prices: The Challenges and Opportunities • *Josette Sheeran*

Policy Implications of High Food Prices for Africa • *Namanga Ngongi*

International Food Policy Research Institute

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was established in 1975. IFPRI 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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Developing an approach to meeting the complex challenges of reducing poverty and ending hunger and malnutrition requires an integrated analysis of economic, political, and technological considerations. These multifaceted approaches are particularly important now, given the sharp increase in food prices during the past couple of years, which has raised serious concerns about the food and nutrition situation of poor people in the developing world and has caused civil unrest in some countries. Food policy research has an essential role to play in developing effective short-, medium-, and long-term approaches to the problem.

Thirty-five years ago, the world experienced another global food crisis, which also resulted in a large increase in food prices. The International Food Policy Research Institute was born out of concern for those developments. Unlike then, policymakers today can count on IFPRI for analytical expertise and advice. The Institute has been actively engaged in analyzing the current food-price crisis—anticipating it before it even developed and examining

it now as the reality unfolds. IFPRI was among the first to alert the world about the adverse consequences of transformations in the food system, and has now suggested an action plan to mitigate the harmful impacts on the poor, particularly the ultra poor who live on less than \$0.50 a day. IFPRI's research has been and will continue to be used to develop effective and coherent policy recommendations to help the most vulnerable populations cope with the drastic hikes in their food bills and to help build a more resilient food and agricultural system.

Toward that end, this year's Annual Report essays focus on the challenges and opportunities surrounding the current food-price crisis:

- The first essay, by IFPRI Director General Joachim von Braun, discusses the main causes of rising food prices and suggests short- and long-term actions to reduce the impacts on the poor.
- The second essay, by Josette Sheeran, executive director of the World Food Programme, focuses on humanitarian aid to assist poor people and discusses how such assistance can be linked to development in general.
- The third essay, by Namanga Ngongi, president of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, suggests that long-term productivity increases are vital for poor farmers in Africa and discusses options to achieve this.

IFPRI has faced substantial demands in the past year. Its staff has responded to this challenge with high morale and effectiveness. The Institute will continue to provide advice and expertise whenever and wherever necessary and will ensure that this will be based on long-term, cutting-edge food policy research.

Ross G. Garnaut

In 2007, longstanding disruptions to the world food equation became widely evident and rapidly rising food prices began to further threaten the food security of poor people around the world. Very early on, IFPRI worked to put the emerging food-price crisis on the global agenda and suggested immediate actions that could be undertaken. In 2008, the global challenges created by sharply rising food prices not only persisted, but deepened and dominated national and global agendas. Focus has now shifted from examining the causes and consequences of the crisis to devising short- and long-term solutions and investment priorities, as well as addressing the related and deepening macroeconomic problems of inflation.

However, the consequences of decisions made now will have far-reaching impacts on the poor for many years to come. The global community and affected countries cannot afford to implement erroneous strategies. IFPRI continues to be very involved in addressing these challenges. The Institute has been repeatedly asked for research-based policy advice, and will continue to examine issues related to export restrictions and subsidies as well as new instabilities, risks, and speculation.



Though IFPRI has been fielding requests for immediate advice, I want to emphasize that IFPRI's support for appropriate policy choices continues to be based on robust long-term research. For example, in the past year, breakthrough research from IFPRI and its partners has provided the first-ever proof that good early childhood nutrition has huge long-term benefits: boys who participated in a nutrition intervention 30 years ago today earn wages that are 50 percent higher than those who did not participate. This finding makes clear that the current food-price crisis can have long-term, detrimental effects on peoples' health and livelihoods, and can contribute to the further impoverishment of many of the world's poorest people. Therefore, IFPRI is committed to continuing and expanding its work in the area of nutrition and development, an area that has not received appropriate attention by the development community.

The emergence of the global food-price crisis has placed many extra demands on IFPRI staff and—once again—I have been impressed with their level of excellence and motivation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the IFPRI teams for the important work that they are doing. I also would like to express my sincere appreciation to our donors for their continued support and trust in IFPRI. Our vision is a world free from hunger and malnutrition, and our mission to provide policy solutions that reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition is far from over.

Joachim von Braun

Responding to the World Food Crisis *Getting on the Right Track*

Joachim von Braun

- ▼ *Faced with higher and fluctuating food prices leading to food insecurity and social unrest, governments and international organizations urgently need to take action to cope with immediate needs for food and to build a stronger food system that can respond to future challenges. So far, however, although some promising actions taken in response to high food prices have the potential to mitigate the crisis, many others appear likely to exacerbate it.*
- **Humanitarian assistance and social protection.** Emergency responses are underway at international and national levels. The World Food Programme (WFP) has increased its emergency food assistance, and countries are distributing food and cash to poor people affected by the food price crisis. In financial terms, the largest type of social protection program is the sale of food to the poor at subsidized prices. Yet many countries have responded to the current food crisis with general consumer price controls, lowered taxes on staple foods, and the sale of staples at subsidized prices. These general measures can indirectly hurt the poor in the long run by diverting scarce public resources away from pro-poor growth investments. International and national actors need to better prepare for slow-onset food emergencies like the current crisis and invest in comprehensive social protection measures that will help mitigate the risks of high food prices for poor people.
 - **Trade policies.** With food prices soaring and supplies tight, many countries have restricted food exports through bans, duties, or regulations. The restrictions on exports are narrowing the food supplies available on the world market while import policies are putting further pressure on these dwindling supplies and driving prices even higher. An ad hoc forum of global players, such as the Group of Eight + Five plus the five other major grain exporting countries, should negotiate for widespread removal of export bans and restrictions to make food prices more stable. In the longer term, completion of the Doha Round is key to creating a rule-based system of trade. The new trend by cash-rich countries to secure food supply by





THE SHRINKING PLATE

In rural areas of El Salvador, households can buy only 56 percent of what they used to buy 18 months earlier.

Image is drawn from WFP with data from DIGESTYC, EHPM, 2003, and MAG, División de Información de Mercado, May 2006 to January 2008; analysis: PMA, El Salvador, 2008.

buying land in poor, land-rich countries indicates lost confidence in trade and a failure of international finance markets to facilitate domestic investment expansion.

- **Food production and sustainable agricultural growth.** For a few farmers, higher prices alone are helping to stimulate more food production, but in many countries, farmers need better access to seeds, fertilizers, and water if they are to substantially ramp up production. Procurement programs offering farmers guaranteed minimum prices at appropriate levels reflecting long-term international prices can also help stimulate greater production. A few countries, including China, India, and Russia, have taken such steps. The international community—including the World Bank and the European Commission—is also jumping in with support to agriculture. Yet the food price crisis is a stark reminder that in the long run much more investment is needed to create a viable and healthy global food system that can cope with shocks and shifts like climate change. With a large-scale investment program of about US\$6 billion, India has taken such action in 2008.
- **Biofuel policies.** IFPRI research shows that biofuel production accounted for about 30 percent of the price increase in average grain prices between 2000 and 2007. Biofuel production based on cereals and oilseeds, especially in Europe and the United States, should be reduced, or at least frozen to make more grains and oilseeds available as food. So far, however,

none of these painful options has been adopted. Investments in biofuels produced from cellulose, biomass, and other nonfood feedstocks are rising, but most experts believe that widespread commercial viability of these technologies is still a decade or more away.

- **Market calming.** Adequate public grain stocks that could be released during food emergencies would help moderate price increases and reduce volatility by smoothing supply. Although tight markets make it difficult to boost global stocks immediately, some individual countries, such as India, have started taking steps to build up their grain reserves, possibly even beyond appropriate levels. Stronger food import financing and reliable food aid could also help calm markets. Excessive public and private build up of stocks and speculation have fueled price increases, and governments should take steps to curb excessive speculation while avoiding overregulation. IFPRI has proposed a global virtual food commodity reserve system that would intervene in futures markets in the event of excessive speculation.

At the moment, high prices look like they could persist for years. But no one actually knows what the future holds. Building a more resilient food system will require collective action on an international scale.

Joachim von Braun is director general of IFPRI.

The full text of this essay is available online and in the booklet entitled *Responding to the Global Food Crisis: Three Perspectives* (essays by Joachim von Braun, Josette Sheeran, and Namanga Ngongji).

High Global Food Prices

The Challenges and Opportunities

Josette Sheeran

▼ *High food prices are not only causing a humanitarian crisis, but also putting at risk the development potential of millions of people. The World Food Programme (WFP) has seen perhaps the most aggressive pattern of global price increases ever for food commodities, starting in June 2007. From 2002 to 2007, the cost of procuring basic foods for its program increased by 50 percent, and then by another 50 percent from June 2007 to February 2008. The world's attention has been awakened by the global food crisis, and the demand for action has come across loud and clear.*

Meeting Humanitarian Needs

As the world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP will provide food assistance in 2008 to approximately 90 million vulnerable people in some 80 countries throughout the developing world. For this year, WFP requires an estimated total US\$6 billion to reach hungry people, against which a total contribution of US\$2.8 billion has so far been confirmed.

In the immediate term, emergency assistance needs to be launched or safety-net programs need to be expanded to meet the urgent needs of those who are unable to produce or purchase sufficient food. WFP has heard the call of many nations seeking assistance and is rolling out an additional US\$1.2 billion of food assistance to meet urgent needs in 62 of the most vulnerable countries, such as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Haiti.

Fostering Development

Helping countries out of the crisis also means helping them to climb the development ladder. Steps must be taken to foster the productivity of small farmers and better connect them to markets; invest in effective safety-net systems; and enhance disaster preparedness and risk-management capacities.

To help spur productivity and improve the market connectedness of small farmers, WFP has been transforming food aid into an investment in developing countries. Today, WFP is one of the largest purchasers of food in the developing

world. These purchases are part of WFP's 80-80-80 solution: 80 percent of cash used for food purchases is invested in developing countries; 80 percent of WFP's land transport and warehousing is procured in developing countries; and 80 percent of staff in the field is hired locally in developing countries. This investment of more than US\$2 billion in developing-world economies makes farmers part of the solution. In addition, through its Purchasing for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP uses its purchasing footprint to give smallholder farmers the support they need to overcome obstacles to increased production, distribution, and access to markets.

It is also crucial to expand safety-net systems, including transfers, school feeding programs, and insurance options. Only a few developing countries can currently afford such systems. For most developing countries, international assistance fills the gaps temporarily while helping to create the conditions under which programs can be handed over to governments and national safety nets can be established. Countries have different capacities to introduce and scale up safety-net systems, and recommended actions should be tailored to meet context-specific challenges and needs. When appropriately designed, safety nets provide timely support to prevent the adoption of negative coping mechanisms and can foster economic growth.

In many countries, the end of one disaster often becomes the precursor of the next. WFP has made disaster preparedness and management a key



objective of its strategic plan for 2008–11. It is already working with communities in many parts of the world to ensure that fragile food security ecosystems are kept intact and sustainable. WFP has also worked with communities to build canals and dykes, restore river beds, and establish early warning systems for droughts and floods.

The Way Forward: Crisis as an Opportunity

High food prices are hitting the world's most vulnerable people hard, and they need to be protected with safety-net systems, now and tomorrow. At the same time, high food prices and increasing demand present a historic opportunity to reverse the neglect of agriculture and increase the incomes of small farmers in the developing world through large-scale investments in agriculture. WFP also faces a new challenge, however—the increasing export restrictions and bans in many countries. WFP is urgently calling on all nations to exempt humanitarian food purchases and shipments from these restrictions.

In fewer than 40 years, the world has cut the proportion of hunger in the developing world in half, from 37 percent in 1969 to 17 percent in 2003. We can achieve global—and local—food security. High food prices now threaten to short-circuit this potential and undo many of these hard-earned gains. But crises can create opportunities. Only by pulling together, in the spirit of global interdependence, can

we respond strategically to this challenge. So let us act together now.

Josette Sheeran is the executive director of the World Food Programme.

The full text of this essay is available online and in the booklet entitled *Responding to the Global Food Crisis: Three Perspectives* (essays by Joachim von Braun, Josette Sheeran, and Namanga Ngongi).



Policy Implications of High Food Prices for Africa

Namanga Ngongi

▼ *Although the food price crisis appeared to arise suddenly, it has been building in Africa for at least three decades. Since 1980, Africa and the international community have neglected agriculture there, as evidenced by low crop yields.*

Recently, African countries have realized the need to accord higher priority to agriculture and have set targets for agricultural growth and public agricultural spending. But African countries and international donors will have to do much more to develop policies that will lead to sustainable staple food production driven by advances in productivity rather than by expansion of cultivated area. Formulating appropriate policies will require giving attention to many key areas, including improved seeds, fertilizers, financial services, subsidies, markets, and infrastructure.

Seeds

A major plant-breeding effort focused on Africa's staple food crops is urgently needed, along with institutions to support plant-breeding work in Africa. Indigenous seed companies have taken hold and are expanding in East and Southern Africa but not yet in Western Africa. AGRA (Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa) is working with several partners to set up financial institutions to provide funding to local start-up seed companies. In addition, given the need for improved varieties to cope with climate change, African governments should accelerate the training of plant breeders to develop such varieties.

Fertilizers

African farmers have the lowest rate of fertilizer use in the world. To help improve soil fertility, African countries need to improve their fertilizer procurement practices, and the African Development Bank, AGRA, and other donors are exploring ways to do so. Almost all of the fertilizer used in Sub-Saharan Africa is currently imported, and bulk purchases and

negotiation could reduce the cost of fertilizer delivered to ports or entry points by about 15–20 percent. Africa must also produce more of the fertilizer it uses; it has large deposits of natural gas that can be harnessed to produce nitrogen fertilizer. Countries should establish soil-testing laboratories and undertake large-scale soil testing on which to base fertilizer recommendations.

Financial Services

Smallholder farmers are forced to borrow at high interest rates from moneylenders. At the same time, private banks are awash with money that they cannot or will not lend because of risks in agriculture and the high cost of administering small loans. AGRA has started a new effort aimed at scaling up credit guarantee schemes. For example, in collaboration with the government of Kenya, AGRA and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are providing US\$2.5 million each to Equity Bank to constitute a credit guarantee fund of US\$5 million. Equity Bank will then provide US\$50 million in loans to agro-dealers and farmers in 70 districts.

Subsidies

Subsidies for agriculture remain controversial, but some African countries are now providing input subsidies for seeds and fertilizers. Malawi, for example, provides a subsidy of up to 70 percent for fertilizers. Kenya recently announced a 30 percent subsidy for fertilizers. Subsidies alone may not be sufficient, but without some form of support, credit, or smart subsidies, the targets set by African leaders for progress in the agriculture sector, especially in staple foods, will remain a mirage.



Markets

African small-scale farmers have difficulty getting access to seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs because they are not available near their communities, they come in large packages, and they are expensive. The density of agro-dealer networks should be increased, and extension services should engage in training activities that will lead farmers to use increased volumes of agricultural inputs. Interventions to increase staple food production should be matched by programs for improving small farmers' access to markets where they can sell surplus production.

Infrastructure

Africa's very poor rural infrastructure constitutes perhaps the single most limiting factor to the continent's agricultural development. The poor state of rural roads in Africa increases transaction costs for inputs and outputs and limits the extent to which trade can ensure the distribution of food within countries and between countries in a subregion. In addition, only 5 to 7 percent of Africa's arable land is covered by irrigation schemes. Market infrastructure and rural electrification are in a poor state, and infrastructure for food storage, handling, and processing is limited.

Conclusion

The road ahead for African agricultural development, especially the attainment of food security, will not be easy, and external assistance will be very much

needed. African governments will need to pursue bold pro-poor, pro-smallholder farmer policies that will increase farm productivity, trigger a sustainable green revolution, and end the cycle of food crises in Africa.

Namanga Ngongi is president of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA).

The full text of this essay is available online and in the booklet entitled *Responding to the Global Food Crisis: Three Perspectives* (essays by Joachim von Braun, Josette Sheeran, and Namanga Ngongi).



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.












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



IFPRI's Themes with Weights and Directions of Level of Effort

Focus area	Research theme	Weight and direction of level of effort
A. Efficient and fair <i>functioning</i> of global and national food and agriculture systems	1. Outlooks and global change	
	2. Globalization, trade, and markets	
	3. Natural resource policies	
	4. Risks and emergencies	
B. Effective strategies and <i>governance</i> at the global, regional, and national levels	5. Governance and policy processes	
	6. Development strategies	
	7. Poverty, nutrition, and social protection	
C. Enhancing pro-poor food and agriculture system <i>innovations</i>	8. Diet, health, and food safety	
	9. Science and technology	
Policy communications		
Capacity strengthening		

Notes:  indicates low budget allocation  indicates moderate budget allocation  indicates high budget allocation.

Arrow directions indicate the following:  indicates maintenance of current level of effort  indicates an increase in current level of effort.

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



research

- OUTLOOKS AND GLOBAL CHANGE
- GLOBALIZATION, TRADE, AND MARKETS
- NATURAL RESOURCE POLICIES
- RISKS AND EMERGENCIES

OUTLOOKS AND GLOBAL CHANGE

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

The concern over high food and energy prices, coupled with the increasingly evident potential for climate change to result in serious disruptions to the global economy and harm to the poor, highlights the need for the research carried out by IFPRI on Global Change.

One major project pursued by the program is the creation of a disaggregated global database of the distribution and performance of cropping systems for 20 major crops in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Researchers have assembled an international network of crop modeling practitioners who jointly design and analyze the potential response of cropping systems to

improved technologies and management practices, as well as to changing climate and natural resource conditions. The program is also fostering harmonization of the spatial data products of a number of grantees.

Another new project has begun to evaluate the environmental and socioeconomic trade-offs of biofuel production growth, with a particular focus on South

Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. It is one of several biofuels-related studies being carried out by this team, all of which will form the basis for further linkages with the emerging CGIAR-wide Bioenergy Alliance. The results will be discussed at a variety of forums on biofuels, the environment, and food security.

Although agriculture will be greatly affected by climate change, it also can play a role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Ongoing research in South Asia, Africa, and Latin America examines the potential effectiveness of environmental service payments in mitigating emission. Research on the vulnerability of rural areas in Sub-Saharan Africa to climate change

and the determinants of adaptive capacity, discussed in workshops with high-level policymakers and other stakeholders, has found that national support to farm-level adaptation should focus on more than just improved water storage, additional irrigation, and new crop varieties. Effective policy must also address market imperfections such as access to information, credit, and extension services in order to reach small-scale subsistence farmers.

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Effective policy must also address market imperfections such as access to information, credit, and extension services in order to reach small-scale subsistence farmers.

GLOBALIZATION, TRADE, AND MARKETS

▼ Globalization and Markets

The Globalization and Markets program studies the policies and institutions needed to manage the globalization of the food system in a pro-poor fashion. The research emphasizes global agricultural trade negotiations, linkages between domestic policies and globalization, the impact of developed-country policies on developing-country food security, and pro-poor policies along the entire food chain, given the growing importance of consumers and retail industries as food system drivers.

One of the Globalization and Markets program's projects has been to investigate whether Africa continues to trade less than it should despite having relatively good access, on average, to foreign markets. Specifically, researchers have examined the role of domestic factors such as road and communication infrastructure that might explain Africa's marginalization in global trade. The results suggest that comprehensive interventions that improve the level and quality of infrastructure can significantly increase trade, a finding that supports the premise behind the

aid-for-trade agenda in the Doha round of the World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations.

Similarly, the program conducted an analysis of the implications of the Economic Partnership Agreements between Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific countries (ACP) and the European Union. The research highlighted the opportunities and potential challenges for Senegal in particular and found that Senegal would suffer a major loss in tariff revenues (44 percent) as a result of the trade agreement with Europe. Thus, researchers have proposed alternative policy solutions to the agreement.

In 2007, research addressing the use of buyouts...was highlighted in the media. Subsequently, a buyout proposal modeled on IFPRI's research was incorporated into a recommendation for the U.S. farm bill under congressional consideration.

Another project undertaken by the Globalization and Markets team has been to evaluate policy options that would lessen trade distortions and reduce developed-country subsidies. In 2007, research addressing the use of buyouts that would compensate farmers with an upfront payment but create savings for taxpayers in the longer term to end contentious domestic farm-subsidy programs in developed countries was highlighted in the media. Subsequently, a buyout proposal modeled on IFPRI's research was incorporated into a recommendation for the U.S. farm bill under congressional consideration.

Program staff have also begun to examine the structural changes in world food and biofuels demand. Due to rising oil prices and increasing awareness of the adverse impact of fossil oil consumption on the environment, there is an increasing pressure to support the production and consumption of biofuels in both developed and developing countries. The expansion of this sector could bring huge benefits to developing countries that are net exporters of sugar cane and oilseeds, but also it could have adverse effects on net food-importing countries. Further research will examine various scenarios regarding the EU trade policy on ethanol in order to assess the consequences on developing countries.

Globalization's economic impact, particularly on poverty, and the changes in agrifood markets have received much attention in recent years, but the intersection of these two trends has been neglected. To fill this gap, IFPRI recently published *Globalization of Food and Agriculture and the Poor* (Oxford University Press—India). The book focuses on the way globalization of agrifood systems affects the world's poor and the implications of this impact on food and nutrition security in developing countries.



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▼ Participation in High-Value Agricultural Markets

This program examines the participation of small-scale farmers and other poor households in growing markets for high-value commodities, particularly horticulture and animal products. It focuses on the constraints faced by small farmers in these markets and explores the policies, programs, and institutions that alleviate these constraints, with the goal of reducing poverty and improving nutrition.

One of the program's main activities has been a series of field studies examining contract farming in Asia, which frequently faces legal and administrative obstacles because some policymakers, researchers, and nongovernmental organizations are suspicious of close linkages between farmers and agro-industrial companies. In a finding that will have important implications for the appropriate policy and regulatory environment for contract farming schemes, IFPRI studies of contract farming of pigs in Vietnam and horticulture in China determined that contract farming helped small farmers participate in high-value agricultural marketing chains. Specifically, it raised household income by facilitating more productive use of labor and land, reducing production and market risks, and reducing transaction costs in input procurement and output marketing.

In Bhutan, the rice self-sufficiency ratio has declined in recent years, and there is a debate over

whether or not the country should allow agricultural exports and diversification into high-value crops. Therefore, the High-Value Agricultural Markets team has embarked upon a project to examine Bhutan's food and agricultural sector and strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in policy analysis and development. The project will focus on four themes:

- Food security
- Diversification into high-value agriculture
- Impact of globalization on small farmers
- Long-term perspectives for the agricultural sector.

Agricultural marketing in India is still heavily regulated through the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act. An IFPRI project in the state of Uttarakhand, India, studied the cost of this regulation and showed how increased competition and the entry of modern retail might mean a big boost for consumers and producers alike. By promoting competition instead of emphasizing



taxation and regulation in agricultural markets, policy-makers could significantly improve the welfare of poor producers and consumers alike.

Another project reviewed the experience of seed development programs in Sub-Saharan Africa, which are evolving from state seed enterprises toward hybrid systems involving a mix of public research and regulatory institutions, local and international seed companies, and informal seed exchanges. The findings suggest there is a need for a clear regulatory framework, simplified varietal approval procedures, easier access to public-sector germplasm, restraint in the distribution of free or subsidized seed, and greater attention to upgrading informal seed systems, which continue to be the main source

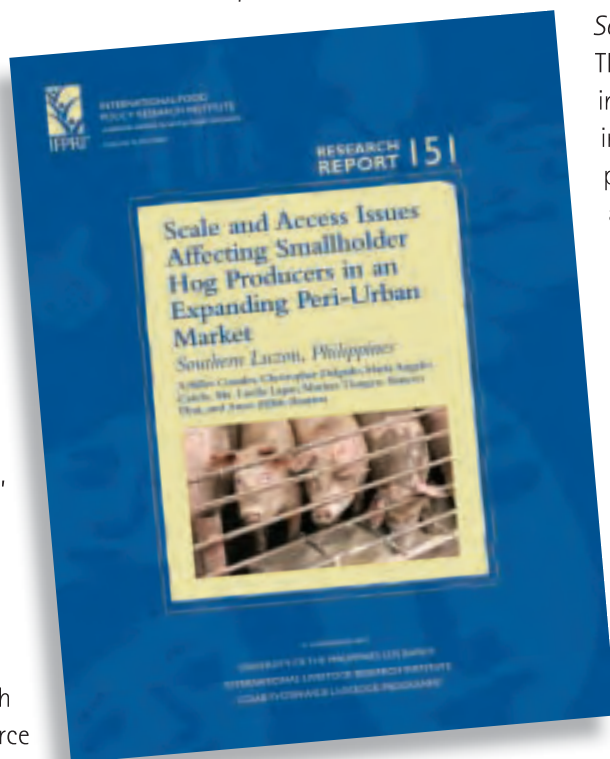
of seed for the majority of African farmers.

Finally, research under this subtheme was recently published in a research report entitled *Scale and Access Issues Affecting Smallholder Hog Producers in an*

Expanding Peri-Urban Market: Southern Luzon, Philippines.

The report assesses the role of internal and external factors in determining a household's participation in production and marketing, and concludes that the smallest-scale pig producers will not survive market competition and will require alternative occupations. Many other producers could profit from pig production, however, if policy and institutional changes ensure their access to inputs, animal health services, and markets for higher quality output.

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NATURAL RESOURCE POLICIES

▼ Water Resource Allocation: Productivity and Environmental Impacts

The IFPRI water research program tackles four key emerging issues: enhanced water management to adapt to climate change, trade policy, and other drivers of change at the global and basin levels; support to optimally allocate and locate investments in agricultural water management, given the renewed drive for investments in the water sector; water quality as a major threat to water availability and food safety; and the need for improved use of markets, collective action, property rights and governance for natural resource management.

Last year, an IFPRI project on the governance and modeling of successful collective action in water-resource management led to the development of the Net-Map toolbox. Net-Map allows participants to analyze the networks, influence, and goals of relevant actors surrounding water resources management. This new method has since attracted interest from a wide range of stakeholders, including researchers

and organizations involved in project implementation, such as the Ghanaian African Peer Review Council, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the German non-profit organization InWent. The same project also studied the factors affecting successful collective action for irrigation management in Chile. It found that improving collective action related to irrigation increased crop revenues per hectare by as much



Net - Map toolbox

Influence Mapping of Social Networks®

By Eva Schiffer

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Net-Map allows participants to analyze the networks, influence, and goals of relevant actors surrounding water resources management. <http://netmap.ifpriblog.org>

as 25 percent, and technical efficiency by as much as 15 percent. Because the project is nearing completion, its current focus is on finalizing outputs and making them available both to local actors and to the general research public.

A project on community-based fish culture has also moved into its third phase, and IFPRI researchers and partners will now begin to identify and discuss the successes and unexpected outcomes of community-

based fish culture management in the Indu-Ganges, Mekong, and Yellow River basins, which will give rise to a series of working papers and case studies.

IFPRI is also active in the CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food, which entered a second research phase in 2008.

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Based on IFPRI's findings...the Fadama II project attracted substantial attention from the development community and won the World Bank's African Award for Excellence in September 2007.

▼ Land Resource Management for Poverty Reduction

Since most poor households in developing countries depend upon land resources for their livelihoods, it is critical to identify strategies to promote poverty reduction through more productive, equitable, and sustainable use of land-based resources. IFPRI research in this area seeks to help policymakers, donor governments, development practitioners, and the broader research and development community identify, adopt, and implement effective strategies to promote poverty reduction through sustainable land management.

Much of the work conducted under this subtheme involves impact evaluations of government and nongovernment projects related to land management in developing countries. IFPRI led an impact assessment of the Fadama II community-driven development project in Nigeria, which sought to increase the income of the poor and reduce conflicts over resource use. Based on IFPRI's findings that the average incomes of program participants were 60 percent higher than those of comparable non-participants, the Fadama II project attracted substantial attention from the development community and won the World Bank's African Award for Excellence in September 2007. This success has contributed to the likelihood that a third phase of the Fadama project will be approved, with IFPRI again helping to design the monitoring, evaluation, and impact-assessment framework.

In a recently completed project, IFPRI's land-management team assessed the impacts of the Indonesian government's innovative social forestry program in Sumatra. The team's evaluation showed that the

program contributed to greater tree planting, higher land values, and reduced payment of bribes in the Sumberjaya watershed of the West Lampung district. These results have influenced decisions by the district government to grant provisional and longer-term licenses to many farmer groups in the study site.

IFPRI researchers also helped assess the impacts of projects promoting sustainable land management in Niger. The research found that these projects had large impacts on community- and household-level land-management practices, including establishing tree plantations, protecting areas for natural regeneration, and using soil and water-conservation measures. Tree plantations were found to have internal rates of return averaging 28 percent, which more than pays for the total cost of natural-resource management projects. In addition, household incomes were on average 23 percent higher in project villages than for comparable households in non-project villages.

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▼ Systemwide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRi)

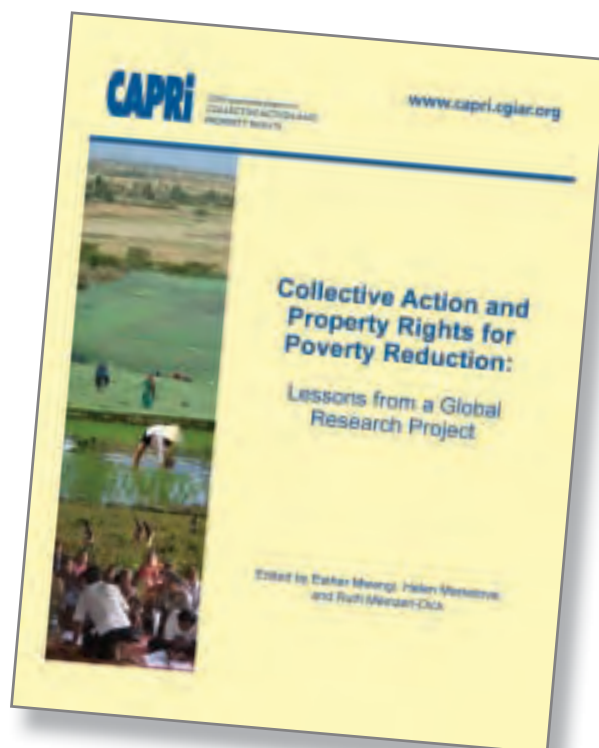
Property rights play a significant role in shaping farmers' incentives for managing natural resources and in the distribution of assets for poverty reduction. Collective action enables people to manage shared resources and reduce risks, thereby reducing poverty in rural areas. CAPRi is a CGIAR-wide initiative managed by IFPRI that seeks to contribute to policies and practices that alleviate rural poverty by analyzing and disseminating knowledge on the ways collective action and property rights institutions influence the efficiency, equity, and sustainability of natural-resource use.



In 2007, CAPRi held an international policy workshop to present the findings of a set of six studies examining different ways in which collective action and property rights can contribute to poverty reduction. Overall, the findings of these studies show that while collective action and property rights have the potential to reduce poverty, they are often biased against the poor. However, the case studies also suggest interventions that can redress these problems so that collective action and property rights institutions can more effectively contribute to poverty reduction.

One core product of the CAPRi program is its working paper series, which provides a forum through which to disseminate the program's research findings and workshop outputs. In 2007 and early 2008, the working papers have presented the findings of workshops on gender and collective action, as well as on collective action for smallholder market access. Another way that CAPRi disseminates its research findings to policymakers and practitioners is through its participation in organizations such as the International Land Coalition and the International Association for the Study of the Commons.

The program also has prepared training materials for university courses or short training courses. In 2007, CAPRi and the Institute for Social and Economic Change co-organized a training workshop in Bangalore, India, on property rights, collective action, and environmental governance. The participants—including researchers, practitioners, and policymakers from four



South Asian countries—developed a better understanding of the role of collective action and property rights in improving natural-resource management and sustaining rural livelihoods. They also examined gender aspects in natural resource management, multiple users and uses in drylands management, and research methods in natural resource management. CAPRi resources for capacity strengthening will be expanded in 2008 by developing a resource guide based on key CAPRi materials. www.capri.cgiar.org

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RISKS AND EMERGENCIES

▼ HIV/AIDS and Food and Nutrition Security

This research and outreach program focuses on ensuring food and nutrition security in the context of high prevalences of HIV, and on facilitating the food and nutrition sector's active involvement in a mainstreamed and scaled-up global response to the AIDS crisis.



Under RENEWAL, IFPRI researchers and country-level networks of researchers, policymakers, and nongovernmental organizations come together to prioritize areas for immediate action and action research in the field of AIDS and food and nutrition security. Studies are then undertaken by teams of national researchers, international researchers, and IFPRI. One key study with the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS examined the interconnections among poverty, HIV, and AIDS, and found that there is no simple, straightforward link. Although it is true that poor individuals and households are likely to be hit harder by the downstream impacts of AIDS, their chances of being exposed to HIV in the first place are not necessarily greater than wealthier individuals or households. What is clear is that approaches to HIV prevention need to cut across all socioeconomic strata of society and they need to be tailored to the specific drivers of transmission within different groups—with particular attention to the vulnerabilities faced by youth and women, and to the dynamic and contextual nature of the relationship between socioeconomic status and HIV.

A new project, initiated in January, seeks to develop guidelines and a minimum set of monitoring and evaluation indicators for AIDS care and treatment initiatives in Uganda that integrate short-term food assistance with livelihood security programs. RENEWAL

has also continued to provide technical input to the second Ugandan National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS, and is actively engaged with the parliamentary portfolios dealing with food security, nutrition, HIV and AIDS, and social development and planning. In South Africa, RENEWAL has collaborated with the Departments of Agriculture and Health on a number of policy and technical initiatives, including discussions around indicators on the national Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Management System. And in Malawi, RENEWAL completed a major re-study (twenty years after the original study) to examine the effects of increasing rates of AIDS-related illness and death on rural families, which has received significant interest from policymakers and the media.

www.ifpri.org/renewal

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Agriculture and Health Research Platform



Agriculture & Health Research Platform

The centers of the CGIAR have long investigated different facets of the two-way connection between agriculture and health.

The centers have carried out this work in order to maximize the health

benefits of agricultural research and policy and reduce any negative health impacts generated by the agricultural supply chain. To coordinate the work of the centers and their research partners, an Agriculture and Health Research Platform (AHRP), led by IFPRI, was created in 2006. AHRP research areas, as prioritized by multiple stakeholders,

include HIV/AIDS and agriculture; avian influenza and other zoonotic diseases, household livelihoods, and food security; nutrition, diet, and health; food safety; and water-borne diseases and water management. The CGIAR centers involved in this effort, in addition to IFPRI, include the Africa Rice Center, Bioversity International, CIAT, CIFOR, CIP, ICRISAT, ILRI, IWMI, and WorldFish. A key health partner in the initiative is the World Health Organization, which has endorsed the Platform since its inception. Other partners include Concern Worldwide, Cornell University, FAO, George Washington University, Helen Keller International, and WFP. For more information please visit www.ifpri.org/ahrp/ahrp.asp.

Global Hunger Index

In 2006, IFPRI developed and launched a Global Hunger Index (GHI) in an effort to help mobilize political will and promote good policies to combat hunger and undernutrition globally. In 2007, research was carried out to update the database, rank 97 developing countries and 21 countries in transition based on the new figures, develop a GHI progress indicator to examine the performance of 91 developing countries in reducing their Index score in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and discuss the track record of major regions and selected countries.

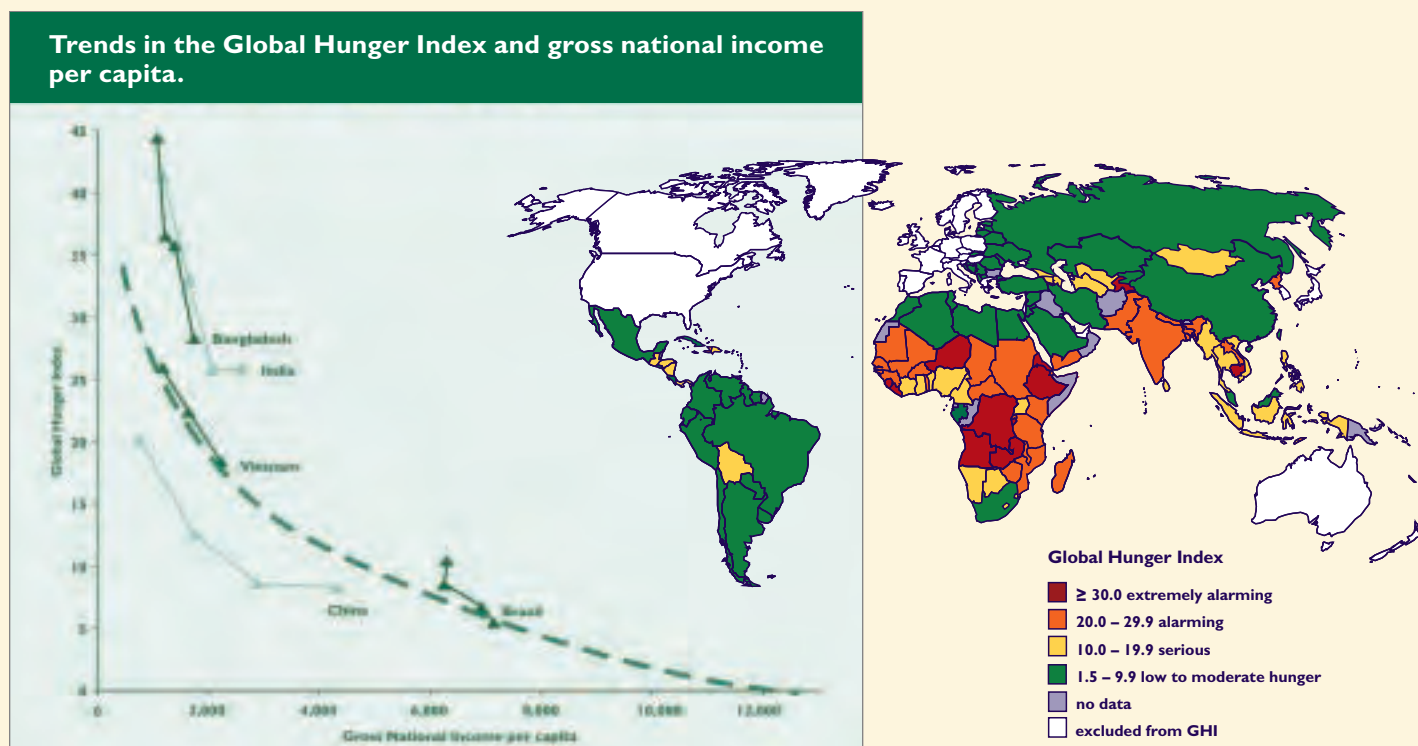
Only two regions of the world—Latin America & the Caribbean, and East Asia & Pacific—are on track to reach all the MDG targets related to hunger and child mortality. According to the GHI, most countries will not reach all these targets if progress continues at current rates. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi experienced the greatest setbacks in reducing the GHI to meet the MDGs, followed by Swaziland, Liberia, and North Korea.

In October, IFPRI released the updated 2007 GHI in collaboration with German Agro Action and Concern Worldwide. It received extensive media coverage. The GHI was picked up by numerous international media outlets, information services, and radio stations with international outreach, receiving coverage in at least 11 developing countries and 11 developed countries. As a result, IFPRI's Global Hunger Index website attracted more than 1,000 visits.

The 2006 GHI prompted significant media activity and discussions in India and contributed to increasing the awareness of India's tremendous child malnutrition problem, which may have fostered a renewed commitment by key policymakers to solve it. On August 15, 2007, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh declared that malnutrition was "a matter of national shame" and requested a commitment to "eradicate malnutrition within five years." Together with the longstanding efforts by other researchers and local advocacy groups, IFPRI's work may thus accelerate upcoming policy changes such as reforms of the Integrated Child Development Services program.

The World Food Programme has also begun to use the GHI for a variety of advocacy purposes, and other United Nations organizations have used IFPRI publications on the GHI as references, including the United Nations Environmental Programme in its fourth report in the Global Environment Outlook assessment series and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in its Africa review report on agriculture and rural development.

www.ifpri.org/PUBS/cp/ghi.asp



For details see www.ifpri.org/PUBS/cp/ghi.asp

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



- GOVERNANCE AND POLICY PROCESSES
- DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
- POVERTY, NUTRITION, AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

GOVERNANCE AND POLICY PROCESSES

▼ Policy Processes in Food Security and Nutrition

Work under this program has sought to explore the reasons for the lack of policy attention to food and nutrition issues and investigate the influence of politics and other aspects of policy processes on policy choices and real-world outcomes. The program's goal has been to reduce the gap between knowledge, action, and results, ultimately leading to improved food security and nutrition. The three main areas of research have been i) food and nutrition—promoting public action; ii) legislation, legal systems, and the right to food; and iii) government-civil society interactions in policy processes.

One project, which originally focused on examining the links between food insecurity and conflict, has evolved to include a broader focus on ways in which agricultural policies contribute to war or peace. Recent work has also added a globalization dimension; few, if any, other studies look at the triangular connections among food insecurity, conflict, and globalization. This work was recently published in the interdisciplinary journal *Food,*

Culture, and Society as part of a special issue on Food and War. U.N. agencies and leading academics in the field of peace studies increasingly cite IFPRI as a definitive source on the links between conflict and hunger.

IFPRI researchers also helped develop a food security and nutrition strategy and an appropriate institutional framework for the government of Liberia, in order to increase its capacity to respond to food crises

and effectively target its limited resources to address the root causes of chronic food insecurity and undernutrition. The final draft of the Strategy was presented to the Cabinet and other key stakeholders in July 2007, and the Cabinet agreed that the priorities stated in the Strategy should be inserted into the Liberia Poverty Reduction Strategy.

IFPRI research on policy options for renegotiating the Food Aid Convention (FAC)—the global agreement governing food aid—appeared to have considerable influence on the debate, based on feedback from member government representatives to the FAC governing body, U.N. agencies, and relevant nongovernmental organizations.



Research under this subtheme was also published in a recent research report entitled *Improving Nutrition as a Development Priority: Addressing Undernutrition in National Policy Processes in Sub-Saharan Africa*. The report investigates the persistence of undernutrition in Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Uganda, and concludes that an effective response requires the formation of national advocacy coalitions that can raise public awareness of the problem, highlight policymakers' duty to ensure the nutrition of their citizens, and link proper nutrition to general national development.

▼ Governance for Agricultural and Rural Development

Although there has been considerable increase in research on general issues of governance—such as corruption, security, and the rule of law—and on governance in specific sectors, such as health and education, governance issues that are essential for using agriculture as an engine of growth are hardly addressed by major research organizations working on governance. IFPRI is bridging the gaps in this field by providing policy-relevant knowledge on strategies to improve governance in support of agricultural and rural development. Work focuses on political decisionmaking processes and on the provision of agricultural and rural services, such as agricultural extension, rural water supply, and land administration. Special attention is also paid to the role of decentralization.

One new project seeks to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor by enhancing the access to and quality of growth-promoting and poverty-alleviating economic and social services. Specifically, it analyzes the role of reform strategies that aim to improve the ability of the rural poor to demand services and hold service providers accountable and strengthen the capacity of government agencies and NGOs to supply services to the rural poor effectively. Preliminary results from India suggest that a formula-based allocation of

funds to local councils (Gram Panchayat councils) was successfully implemented. In contrast, voting in Gram Panchayat councils on the allocation of funds to different villages was characterized by severe targeting failures. The reservation of council seats for disadvantaged groups was not effective to avoid capture by politically dominant castes. In Uganda, the project has attracted the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, who expressed his interest in IFPRI research in the context of the recent agricultural policy

initiatives of the Ugandan government. In Kyrgyzstan, the State Secretary of the Agency for Local Self-Governance expressed the expectation that IFPRI's research will provide insights for the planned reform of the country's decentralized governance structures.

Another new project in India, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Sri Lanka seeks to improve the governance of rural service delivery, provide more equitable access to rural services—especially for women—and reduce the problems of corruption and elite capture in rural service provision. A literature review on gender and governance was completed. The review showed that while there is ample literature on the gender-dimension of demand-side governance reforms, there are serious gaps in the empirical research on supply-side strategies, such as gender mainstreaming in public administration.

Finally, the Governance team was also invited to coordinate the chapter on governance for the upcoming sourcebook on "Gender in Agricultural



Livelihoods," which is being published jointly by the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the U.K. International Fund for Agricultural Development. It is expected that the sourcebook will influence governance and gender policies in these three development agencies as well as in other development organizations.

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DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

▼ Pro-Poor Public Investment

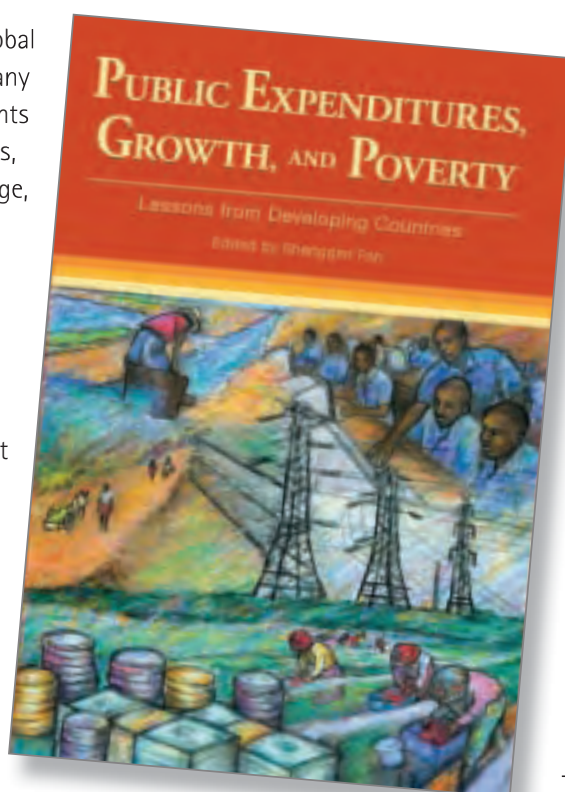
Developing countries and the international development community are intensifying their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by increasing and redirecting resources. However, even if the necessary resources were mobilized, significant questions remain, including: Can these pledged resources achieve the stated objectives of growth and poverty reduction? How should these resources be allocated among different sectors? Work under this program focuses on providing research-based policy options on the priorities and sequence of public investments for pro-poor growth as well as on identifying institutional arrangements and government structures within which these limited resources can be mobilized and used most effectively.

A recently completed project examined public spending in the agriculture sector and returns to various investments in Ghana, Nepal, and Nigeria. In Ghana, preliminary results reveal that spending on agriculture services has the highest return, followed by investment in feeder roads, health, and education. In Nepal, while rural roads and irrigation have substantial positive

impacts on agricultural and consumption growth, the impact of agricultural extension is minimal. In Nigeria, agricultural spending is broadly aligned with government policies, but there are important discrepancies that raise doubts about the quality of spending and indicate that public spending in agriculture may not be pro-poor.

Decentralization has been a global trend in developing countries. As many countries empower local governments to provide public goods and services, however, many new problems emerge, especially related to culture-ethnicity and religion. An IFPRI project examined the role of ethnicity and other identity variables on public services provision in India and China. In India, researchers found that the gender of local government officials did not affect the level of public service provision. In China, the results indicate that provision of public services favors people of the same natural village as government officials.

The Public Investment team also provided analytical support to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme's round-table process in Uganda, Zambia, and Malawi. The team's research findings were heavily consulted in



the preparation of the 2008 World Development Report to argue for a reversal of the declining trends in government spending on the agricultural sector.

Finally, the team produced a number of publications, including a book published through Johns Hopkins University Press entitled *Public Expenditures, Growth, and Poverty: Lessons from Developing Countries*, a series of case studies of the returns to public spending in many developing countries, including China, India, Thailand, and Uganda.

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▼ Country Development Strategy Research

The failure of past development efforts highlights the need to understand not only the factors that drive economic development but how this knowledge can be incorporated into country development strategies so that developing countries can achieve their development goals. Work under this program seeks to stimulate new thinking about the development process through three pillars of research: 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 through which developing countries can achieve these outcomes. In addition, IFPRI's Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) and the Country Strategy Support Programs (CSSPs) fall under this subtheme. The CSSPs not only undertake research and capacity-building within individual countries but they also act as an institutional platform through which IFPRI's research teams can generate broad lessons on agricultural and rural issues for countries in similar settings. The SAKSS aims to help facilitate the compilation, sharing, and institutionalization of knowledge (best practices and lessons learned) and information (data and analysis).

Research under this theme has included a large-scale project that uses country case studies to examine how farm/nonfarm and agricultural/nonagricultural growth linkages influence the role of agriculture in the development process and how this role is conditioned in

country contexts. Preliminary results for Ghana, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia confirm the importance of country context in designing country development strategies. For example, research indicates that agriculture and rural development in natural resource-rich



IFPRI has provided strong research and technical support for the establishment and operation of the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange

countries are greatly influenced by policies and growth outside of agriculture—with findings in Zambia showing that the current global resource boom threatens to undermine past growth and poverty reduction driven by export agriculture. Moreover, broad-based agricultural growth is essential for countries still facing food-security challenges. Research results from Malawi show the dominance of maize and other food crops in both economywide growth and poverty reduction. This research has contributed to key policy debates in the studied countries, with the team providing analytical and research support to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) roundtable preparations in selected African countries. Research findings under this theme have been used as inputs into policy debates and the country development strategies of Malawi, Mozambique, and Uganda, directly informing, for example, Malawi's Agricultural Development Plan and Uganda's National Development Plan.

Under the Ethiopia Strategy Support Research Program, IFPRI has provided strong research and technical support for the establishment and operation of the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange through the analysis of the institutional design, linkages, strategic alliances, market volume flows, and overarching policy framework of such an exchange. Moreover, an Atlas of the Ethiopian economy and an accompanying geo-

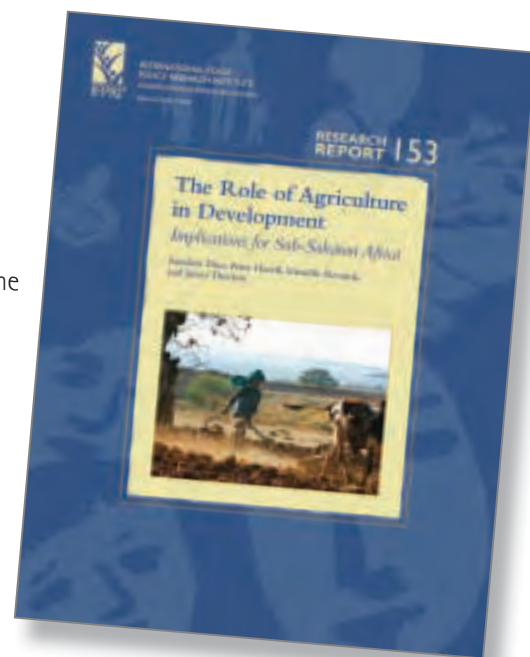
database CD-ROM were produced and have been widely utilized by stakeholders in Ethiopia for policy dialogue and decisionmaking processes. The Ghana Strategy Support Research Program (GSSRP) was substantially scaled up in 2007. IFPRI estimates of returns to agricultural investments as part of the activities of the GSSRP have challenged the skepticism of some policymakers regarding the returns to investment in the agricultural sector. The World Bank has also used the estimates in its justification for further lending to the sector. These estimates will also serve as a basis for the investments required to achieve agricultural growth rates set under CAADP. Moreover, two workshops were organized to bring stakeholders together to discuss critical issues and to disseminate key findings of research done through this program. Formally launched in 2007, the Nigeria Strategy Support Research Program (NSSRP) has established linkages and working relationships with key stakeholders on relevant projects and recruited project counterparts/collaborators to undertake policy research. A senior staff member has been hired to lead the program and has been outposted to Nigeria. Activities under the NSSRP have contributed to the Nigerian government naming agriculture as a priority sector for poverty reduction. The Uganda Strategy Support Research Program is working with the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture Secretariat to provide



both conceptual and research-based information and has been involved in the appraisal of the National Agricultural Advisory Services and the examination of public service provision through local government authorities.

Under the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS), the team's ongoing research and outreach activities are helping to fill critical information and knowledge gaps and provide capacity support to three of the major regional economic communities in Africa as they manage and implement the CAADP agenda. Furthermore, an IFPRI study entitled "Typology for Vulnerability and Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa" developed typologies and appropriate policy instruments under which an agricultural strategy has the potential to reduce the risks associated with vulnerability to poverty and hunger. Rural infrastructure and access to markets, for example, may be especially important for countries that rely on agriculture, due to their lack of natural resources and/or abilities to export, while a combination of investments in the export sector and management of the exchange rate is especially important in resource-rich countries.

Finally, research under this subtheme was published in a research report entitled *The Role of Agriculture in Development: Implications for Sub-Saharan Africa*. The report examines the literature and provides case studies of five countries to show that agricultural growth will play an essential role in promoting overall economic growth and reducing poverty in most of Africa's agrarian-based economies, even for countries that have the potential for industrial growth driven by natural resources.



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▼ Urban–Rural Linkages and Nonfarm Rural Development

Despite the dynamic relationship between rural and urban areas, the rural–urban relationship in many developing countries is still characterized by an economic dualism, with development researchers and practitioners traditionally not considering the interdependencies and synergies between the two areas. The program will therefore analyze how governments in developing countries can correct the distortions that resulted from the urban- and industrialization-focused policies so that resources like labor, capitals and goods can move freely along the spatial continuum. More specifically, the program will conduct research activities that analyze the policy and investment options that could reduce the transfer costs that hinder rural–urban market integration.

The importance of sound political, regulatory and judicial institutions as a basis for well-functioning financial markets has been widely accepted as a necessary condition for industrialization and economic

growth. However, China's rapid and unparalleled economic growth and industrialization in highly specialized industrial product categories during the past two decades presents a challenge to conventional

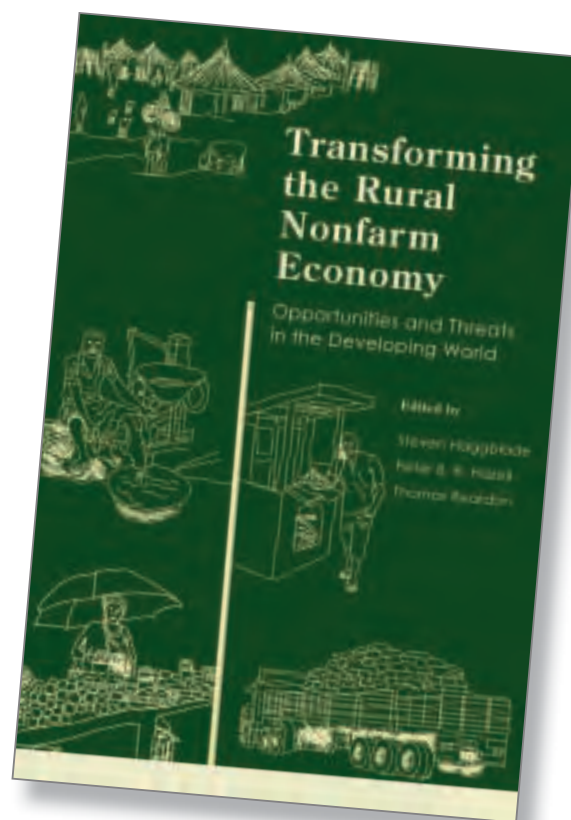
wisdom on the causal role of legal and finance systems on industrialization. Using both industrial census data and primary survey data to analyze the patterns of and driving forces behind rural industrialization, an IFPRI project in rural Zhejiang Province found that when facing credit constraints, entrepreneurs configured their production organization in a spatially clustered location. Within a cluster, production processes are divided into many incremental phases, greatly deepening the division of labor. This lowers the capital barriers to entry and enables more entrepreneurs with limited capital to participate in rural nonfarm production. This business model of separate producing units vertically linking the stages of production not only can overcome the market imperfection of capital constraints, but also fits well with developing countries' comparative advantage, which is typically shaped by relatively abundant labor and limited capital.

In addition to research work on rural industrialization in China, the team has produced a high-visibility policy brief entitled *Rural–Urban Linkages for Growth, Employment, and Poverty Reduction* for the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development on how to improve rural–urban linkages to reduce poverty. It was part of a series of Platform Policy Briefs on Ten Hot Topics. This brief can be utilized by donors at their headquarters and in the field to guide their funding activities.

Finally, work under this program also led to the publication of the book *Transforming the Rural Nonfarm Economy: Opportunities and Threats in the Developing World* (Johns Hopkins University Press for IFPRI). The book reviews an array of recent studies in order to summarize existing empirical evidence,

explore policy implications, and identify future research priorities. It examines the varied scale, structure, and composition of the rural nonfarm economy, as well as its relationship with agricultural and urban enterprises, and addresses key questions about the role of public intervention in the rural nonfarm economy and how the rural poor can participate in and navigate the rapid transition underway in rural areas.

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POVERTY, NUTRITION, AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

▼ Pathways from Poverty

The Pathways from Poverty program seeks to understand the policies, interventions, and other factors that lead to long-term sustainable poverty reduction and nutritional improvements and to use these findings to facilitate development of relevant policies and interventions in developing countries.

This year, the Program's long-term research in Guatemala—which found that boys who received nutrition supplements in the first two years of life earned 46 percent more as adults than people who did

not receive supplements—was published in a landmark *Lancet* journal series on maternal and child undernutrition. The study was the first to show that improving nutrition in early childhood can also be a driver of



economic growth for developing countries and a pathway out of poverty for poor households. The study received extensive news coverage from media outlets such as the BBC World Service, Reuters, Associated Press, Agence-France-Presse, and numerous other media in developing countries. World Bank President Robert Zoellick also cited these results in several speeches arguing for renewed attention to preschool nutrition.

Despite the importance of investing in human capital as a way to drive the movement out of poverty, household shocks (such as an unexpected decrease

in income) can prevent such investments from taking place. For example, a Pathways from Poverty project in South Africa found that adult mortality in Kwazulu-Natal increased significantly from 1998 to 2004 due to HIV/AIDS, and that the death of prime-age working adults in the household had a significant negative impact on the schooling of children aged 14 to 18, who had to leave school to maintain household income.

Another Pathways from Poverty project examining the determinants of chronic poverty in Bangladesh provides additional evidence on the importance of shocks in preventing movements out of poverty:

- illness shocks, particularly income foregone when the main income earner falls ill, are the most important shocks contributing to poverty;
- the existence of older members in a household makes the household vulnerable to a whole suite of related shocks, such as illness, death, and property division; and
- schooling and assets are significant determinants of per capita consumption as well as of being chronically poor or never poor.

Preliminary results from this initial work on chronic poverty were presented at a stakeholder consultation in Dhaka in April 2008 that launched a new project comparing the long-term impact of three development interventions in Bangladesh; full results will be presented in August 2008.

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▼ Large-Scale Interventions to Enhance Human Capital

Improving policies and stimulating rapid economic growth will not be sufficient to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. For many households left behind, targeted social protection programs are needed to offer routes out of poverty. Research under this program seeks to improve the quality, impacts, and cost effectiveness of interventions to reduce poverty; analyze contextual factors that affect feasibility and outcomes; and build capacity for the design, implementation, and evaluation of effective large-scale interventions.

IFPRI first developed its strong reputation for the evaluation of large-scale interventions to enhance human capital by evaluating Mexico's path-breaking conditional cash transfer (CCT) program, PROGRESA

(Programa de Educación, Salud y Alimentación), now called *Oportunidades*. At the request of the Government of Mexico, IFPRI designed a state-of-the-art evaluation, which used an experimental randomized design,

...the Joint Learning Initiative on Children and AIDS...concluded that IFPRI's study [of cash-transfer impacts] "offers the most comprehensive treatment of the topic in the literature and promises to advance relevant policy debates in a substantive manner."

operations research, and qualitative methods to assess the impact of this program on education, nutrition, health, consumption, rural poverty, child labor, gender relations, and social capital. A study of the impact of IFPRI's PROGRESA evaluation conducted in 2007 found that 1) prior IFPRI research indirectly contributed to aspects of the program design, 2) that the evaluation team made a significant contribution to the short-run and longer-run sustainability and expansion of the program and to program modifications, and 3) that there have been substantial spillover effects, both in Mexico and internationally, of the evaluation of PROGRESA on the culture of policy evaluation in general and on CCT programs in particular. Subsequently, IFPRI has evaluated, or is currently evaluating, a variety of social protection programs, including cash transfer programs, conditional cash transfer programs, emergency assistance in the form of cash and/or food, school feeding programs, maternal and child health and nutrition programs, public works targeted to vulnerable groups, and community-driven public works interventions. These have been undertaken in 16 countries in the developing world: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, and Turkey. These programs have evaluated interventions directed generally to poor households and also those targeted at certain vulnerable groups: infants and young children, orphans and AIDS-affected families, AIDS patients on anti-retroviral therapy, widows, and out-of-school children.

In 2007, a study under the Large-Scale Interventions program examined the relative effectiveness of food and cash transfers in enhancing the food security and livelihoods of the ultra poor in rural Bangladesh. It found that the poorest households prefer food while relatively better-off beneficiaries tend to prefer cash. For improving the food security and livelihoods of the ultra-poor, the size of transfer (food

and/or cash) clearly matters, and so does the access to microcredit and savings offered by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to program beneficiaries. Food transfers in the form of micronutrient-fortified atta (whole-wheat flour) lead to the biggest improvement in the food security of the extreme poor, and of women in particular. Two high-level policy forums on the study were held in Bangladesh, and the Bangladeshi Minister of Planning indicated that the Planning Commission would give serious considerations to the findings in the preparation of the government's next Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Another study measured the impact of Ethiopia's Food Security Program on the well-being of the chronically food-insecure population, and investigated the complementary roles played by the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and Other Food Security Programs (OFSP). It found that households with access to the public works component of the PSNP and the OFSP were more likely than non-beneficiary households to be food secure, to borrow for productive purposes, to use improved agricultural technologies, and to operate their own nonfarm business activities. However, beneficiaries did not experience faster asset growth than nonbeneficiaries. The project's findings have been published in two reports, and program researchers have worked closely with the Ethiopian government and other stakeholders to develop an understanding of appropriate criteria for program graduation.

In coordination with IFPRI's HIV/AIDS and Food Security program, another project conducted a comprehensive review of the impacts of conditional and unconditional cash transfers on poverty, health, nutrition, and education in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, with attention to the relevance of these programs for families affected by HIV and AIDS. The review was commissioned by the Joint Learning Initiative on Children and AIDS (JLICA), which concluded that IFPRI's study "offers the most comprehensive

treatment of the topic in the literature and promises to advance relevant policy debates in a substantive manner." The paper served as the scientific foundation of a major policy workshop sponsored by the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), JLICA, and the U.N. InterAgency Task Team on Children and AIDS, and fed directly into DFID's policy paper on HIV

and AIDS. The paper has subsequently been presented at the U.S. Agency for International Development, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the African Union regional meetings on social protection.

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▼ Institutions and Infrastructure for Market Development

Smallholder cultivation is the hallmark of agriculture in many developing countries, but because of low levels of incentives, investments, technology adoption, and productivity, many smallholders find themselves in poverty traps. However, two instruments can help break this deadlock: physical infrastructure to connect smallholders to markets, and institutions that can reduce marketing risks and transaction costs. IFPRI work in this area seeks to identify bottlenecks and constraints faced by smallholders; analyze the policies, regulations, investments, and institutional arrangements that alleviate the bottlenecks and constraints; improve knowledge on the impact of complementary investments in rural infrastructure and institutions; and strengthen the capacity of local policymakers and researchers.

In response to a request by the Central American Council of Agriculture Ministers, IFPRI initiated a project to identify appropriate policies and other measures in infrastructure and institutions to adequately deal with the potential benefits and costs of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) to smallholders. The project sought to i) identify the types, numbers, and location of people in the region who, in the absence of corrective public policies and investments, will be negatively affected by CAFTA; ii) generate an improved understanding of the likely impacts of CAFTA by identifying the most sensitive products with respect to impact on smallholders; and iii) analyze alternative public investments to assess their potential role during the transition period. The project has helped to promote meaningful discussions among the governments in the five CAFTA countries, and was also selected by the World Bank as one of the "best practice" projects on an innovative strategy to achieve impact.

IFPRI also recently completed a study that assessed the potential and limits of cooperatives in linking smallholders to markets, thereby

helping to reduce rural poverty. The study found that cooperatives do not tend to have a significant effect on members' propensity to participate in the market, or on the share of their production they are willing to sell. However, membership in a cooperative results in a significant price effect—the output price paid to members is on average 9 percent higher than the price paid to comparable nonmembers.

In other work, IFPRI has launched the IFPRI

Mobile Experimental Economics Laboratory (IMEEL) in order to implement economic experiments in the field to better understand the behavior of smallholders and the poor in rural areas. IMEEL's pioneering approach will focus on the world's poor in Africa, the Caribbean and Central America, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.

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Enhancing Pro-Poor Food and Agriculture System Innovations



- DIET, HEALTH, AND FOOD SAFETY
- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DIET, HEALTH, AND FOOD SAFETY

▼ Diet Quality and Health of the Poor

Though economic growth, increased income, and greater household food availability have led to rapid changes in diets and lifestyles in the past few decades, that has not automatically translated into better quality diet, health, and nutrition for the most vulnerable of the poor—women of reproductive age and infants and young children. Poor diet quality and related malnutrition and poor health have thus become the most pressing nutritional concerns among the poor today. IFPRI's program on Diet Quality and Health of the Poor aims to generate a global understanding of the main drivers of current trends in diet quality—with a focus on agriculture policies and practices—in order to identify effective policy levers to improve the diet quality of the poor and reduce food insecurity, malnutrition, and poor health.

One of the program's main activities has been to coordinate the Agriculture and Health Research Platform, a new global initiative undertaken by the CGIAR. In June 2007, team members organized and

participated in a workshop co-hosted with the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva on Forging Links between Agriculture and Health: Setting Strategies and Priorities for Joint International Research on

...the Diet Quality and Health of the Poor program has produced recommendations for a set of simple, yet valid, indicators to measure infant and young child feeding practices.

Agriculture and Health. The workshop brought together the Platform's Health Advisory Panel with several high-level representatives from the WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, and the International Labour Organization, and experts from most CGIAR centers and from various nongovernmental organizations and foundations. One result of the workshop was a report summarizing the Platform's aims, modus operandi, and future steps. The Platform also established a Core Research Group to drive future research activities, while team members prepared a special focus section on agriculture and health for the World Bank's World Development Report 2008, edited a special issue of the Food and Nutrition Bulletin on agriculture and health, and published a state-of-the-art review on Agriculture and Nutrition jointly with the World Bank.

As the result of another project that ended in the fall of 2007, the Diet Quality and Health of the Poor program has produced recommendations for a set of simple, yet valid, indicators to measure infant and young child feeding practices. The indicators can be used for large-scale routine data collection, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys or the Multiple

Indicator Cluster Surveys carried out by UNICEF, as well as for research purposes and for program monitoring and evaluation. Although the indicators are still being reviewed by the larger nutrition community, it is expected that they will soon become the WHO-recommended norm for standard measurement of infant and young child feeding practices.

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▼ Food and Water Safety

As incomes rise, and consumption diversifies, the demand for food safety starts to grow. But food-safety standards, such as those imposed to meet enhanced food-safety requirements, can negatively affect farm incomes by reducing market access. This, in turn, can affect household welfare and food consumption, which is extremely critical in a world where 75 percent of the poor depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Poverty cannot be reduced without understanding the implications of changes in food-safety requirements to ensure the delivery of safe food to meet the demand of consumers. This research program examines food safety, as well as water-quality issues as they relate to food safety.

One of the Food and Water Safety program's main activities has been a cross-divisional project to develop pro-poor Avian Influenza (HPAI) risk-reduction

strategies. It involves a multidisciplinary team of experts including risk analysts, veterinarians, and social and economic scientists from IFPRI, the International

Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Royal Veterinary College, and the University of California at Berkeley. Work has focused on countries that have recently experienced HPAI outbreaks—such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Ghana and Nigeria—and also on countries that have not yet been infected, such as Ethiopia and Kenya. The program's work on Avian Influenza compensation in developing countries has helped to establish new disease-control programs using compensation as a mechanism, and has been endorsed by more than 72 countries around the world as they begin to proactively establish their own compensation schemes prior to having HPAI outbreaks. This is especially beneficial because if smallholders are not effectively brought into compensation schemes, it is likely that they will be reluctant to report outbreaks, which could contribute to the spread of HPAI and could lead to livelihood distress related to depopulation.

In 2007, program researchers analyzing the technical barriers limiting agricultural trade in China

conducted a second round of field survey research as well as a risk and economic analysis for potential fresh apple exports from China to the United States. The findings confirm that replacing an import ban with a systems approach to risk management has welfare-enhancing benefits. Some modifications of the required measures adopted by the United States would increase net welfare gains, but complete elimination of the systems approach measures could result in lower welfare benefits than the current rules due to increased pest-related losses.

Finally, the program's work on food-safety research priorities within the CGIAR centers resulted in a report entitled "Food Safety Research in the CGIAR: Report and Recommendations arising from a joint IFPRI-Science Council-sponsored Roundtable on possible approaches to Food Safety Research in the CGIAR." The report will provide immediate guidance for the development of framework plans for food safety.

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By forecasting the relative effectiveness of the various biofortification strategies over time, IFPRI and HarvestPlus can help policymakers to better see where such interventions are likely to have the most effect.

▼ HarvestPlus

HarvestPlus was launched in 2003 as a CGIAR Challenge Program (co-hosted by IFPRI and CIAT) to help reduce micronutrient malnutrition among poor populations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America by breeding nutrient-dense varieties of staple foods that make up the largest share of diets among the poor in these regions. HarvestPlus focuses on three micronutrients that the World Health Organization recognizes as among the most critical for good health: iron, zinc, and vitamin A. Thus far, full-time breeding programs have been implemented for six staple foods—rice, wheat, maize, cassava, sweetpotato, and common beans.

In the past year, HarvestPlus has been involved in working with IFPRI researchers to further expand the International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) to simulate nutrition and health outcomes attributable to the provision

of biofortified crops. IMPACT, which was developed by IFPRI, was created to help guide policy on how to feed the world, reduce poverty, and safeguard natural resources. The model forecasts key development outcomes as they relate to the production and

consumption of 32 commodities. HarvestPlus has now helped expand the use of the model to forecast disaggregated demand within countries in order to project the impact of biofortified foods where HarvestPlus crops will be delivered.

Simulations were run for target HarvestPlus crops and nutrients for several African and South Asian countries. The model can now show the impacts of biofortification on the prevalence of micronutrient deficiency, not only in the general population, but also among specific socioeconomic strata. For example, the overall effectiveness of biofortification interventions in reducing the magnitude of Vitamin A and Zinc deficiencies in pre-school children is quite good using optimistic assumptions of coverage. In those cases where highly consumed staple crops were chosen as the vehicle for biofortification, such as cassava in DR Congo and Nigeria and maize in Zambia, there were appreciable reductions in micronutrient deficiency prevalences over time. In Zambia, for example, the simulations indicate that under an



optimistic scenario, biofortification results in nearly a 20-percent reduction in the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in young children.

The fast-growing economies of South Asia are more likely to increase their intake of nutrients from higher-value fruits, vegetables, and animal products, compared to the slower-growing economies of Sub-Saharan Africa, where persistent levels of inequality and both urban and rural poverty will make for slower changes in diet composition. However, the greater reliance on dry land coarse grains and root and tuber crops for staple crop intake in those Sub-Saharan African countries will make these commodities increasingly attractive vehicles for biofortification intervention. By forecasting the relative effectiveness of the various biofortification strategies over time, IFPRI and HarvestPlus can help policymakers to better see where such interventions are likely to have the most effect. www.harvestplus.org

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

The Genetic Resource Policies program seeks to enhance food security and reduce poverty by making technology development relevant and accessible. It also aims to promote the sustainable management and use of the crop genetic resources embodied in a wide array of seed types and to examine the opportunities and risks of genetically modified crops for smallholder farming systems, poor consumers, and trade.

Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety encourages countries to take social and economic considerations into account when making decisions on genetically modified (GM) organisms. However, there has been little guidance to date from the international community on how to implement these recommendations. Therefore, IFPRI researchers have been working to develop and pilot test components of a "good practices" methodology for assessing the social and economic impacts of the adoption of GM crops by small-scale

farmers in developing economies. Thus far, the project has conducted four case studies—of GM maize in Honduras and the Philippines, GM soybean in Bolivia, and GM cotton in Colombia. Preliminary research from these case studies was presented in May 2008 at the Meeting of the Parties on the Cartagena Protocol.

The project also included developing the bEcon web-based bibliography, a comprehensive collection of peer-reviewed applied economics literature that assesses the impacts of genetically engineered crops

in developing countries (<http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/becon/becon.asp>), as well as conducting an in-depth analysis of the evidence on the impact of biotech crops in developing economies. A bEcon CD-ROM was created for users without internet access and was also distributed at the May 2008 meetings.

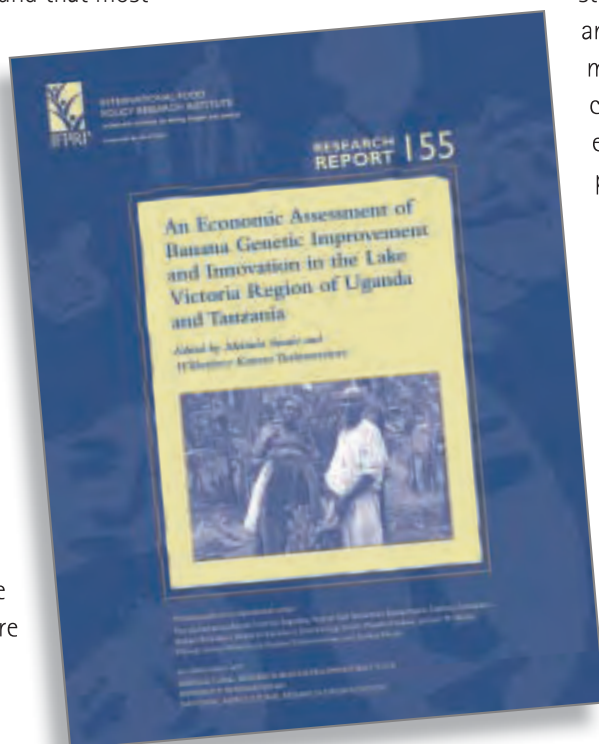
Through a project funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a collaborative project team examined seed systems in Mali to determine the main suppliers of seed to rural farmers and how the farmers can improve productivity. The project found that most farmers obtain seed at local grain markets from other farmers who know the seed's origins, and specifically if it is adapted to the local agro-ecological environment. This knowledge is critical due to the heterogeneity of growing conditions. However, these locally-adapted seeds are often uncertified, and the government prohibits the sale of uncertified seed. The findings from this project are examined in a brief on the impact of high food prices

on farmers' seed access, to be presented at a high-level FAO conference on world food security in June 2008.

Related work under the Genetic Resource Policies program has also led to the publication of a research report entitled *An Economic Assessment of Banana Genetic Improvement and Innovation in the Lake Victoria Region of Uganda and Tanzania*. The report surveys an array of technology options—including improved soil fertility management practices, conventional banana improvement, and transgenic banana cultivars—and concludes that the current strategy of combining conventional and transgenic approaches to mitigate the biotic pressures that cause major economic losses is essential for sustaining banana production systems.

Finally, an overview of IFPRI's work on biotechnology, including socioeconomic impacts, trade, and regulations in West Africa, was presented at an IFPRI-hosted International Expert Dialogue on Biotechnology and Biosafety in Developing Countries in May 2008.

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▼ Agricultural Science and Technology Policy

The Agricultural Science and Technology Policy program works to improve policy environments governing the role and impact of science and technology (S&T) in agricultural development by i) identifying agricultural S&T policy options that favor development and broad-based adoption and diffusion of productivity-enhancing, poverty-reducing agricultural technologies; ii) developing global, regional, subregional, and national capacity to undertake research, training, and outreach in agricultural S&T policy design and implementation; iii) finding innovative and effective ways of financing agriculture research and development; and iv) building mutual understanding among researchers, policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders.

INNOVATION INDICATORS

One of the program's projects on agricultural science

and technology policy systems has been working to develop a benchmarking tool for guiding investment

in agricultural innovation. The toolkit under development will measure and analyze the role of key policies and investments in agricultural research and education, business and enterprise, bridging institutions such as extension services and producer associations, and the wider enabling environment that drives innovation in the agricultural sector. Though in its pilot phase, initial data collection and analysis has been undertaken in Vietnam and Ethiopia, and the results will be

disseminated through various forums sponsored by IFPRI, the World Bank, and partner institutions at the regional and national levels; and through targeted communications materials such as policy briefs, discussion papers, and other media. It is hoped that this work will serve as a launching pad for a larger project on innovation indicators with a specific emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa.

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▼ Program for Biosafety Systems

IFPRI manages the Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS), which is a consortium of expert organizations and international, national, and subregional partner organizations and consultants. The Program's mission is to empower partner countries for science-based biosafety decisionmaking while strengthening national and regional capacity to implement biosafety through innovative system design. Its ultimate goal is to enhance food- and nutrition-related science and technology policies for the benefit of the poor.

PBS has four main components, one of which focuses on policy development and implementation (PDI) and is led by IFPRI. PDI generates new information, models, and analyses relevant to partner countries and globally, while making recommendations regarding national and regional biosafety regulatory systems and decisionmaking processes.

Trade studies implemented by PDI show that the potential adoption of genetically modified (GM) crops

would result in significant gains for India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines, especially in the case of rice. The effects of trade restrictions would be very small compared to the total gains from GM food crops. Another project examining the cost of compliance with biosafety regulations in Indonesia and the Philippines found that the costs can be significant and may have already discouraged public-sector institutions from pursuing further regulatory approval.



At a ministerial meeting of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa in 2007, PBS was asked to continue helping with the development of regional approaches to biosafety regulation. The ministerial endorsement of this work was the outcome of a previous PBS project in the region. Recommendations from the legal analysis and research activities supported by PBS were adopted by government personnel drafting biosafety regulatory documents, greatly improving those proposed systems in Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, and Kenya.

Finally, PBS researchers presented papers at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation High-Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology, as well as at other high-level international forums. Members of the PBS team have also been asked to join an expert United Nations Environment Programme panel to examine

practical approaches for the integration of socioeconomic considerations into biosafety decisionmaking, and have been named to visiting-professor posts at the University of the Philippines Los Baños and at Zamorano University in Honduras. These institutions are seeking to strengthen their policy and production economics analysis related to biotechnology, biofuels, innovation and research policies, agricultural development, and the new realities of agriculture. PBS also participated for the first time in the May 2008 Meeting of the Parties on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, where it hosted two side events and disseminated relevant publications at a PBS information booth.

www.ifpri.org/pbs/pbspart.asp

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▼ Institutional Change in Agricultural Innovation Systems

Smallholder farmers face difficulties in searching for and using information, as well as institutional constraints that limit their innovative capabilities and opportunities. Traditional approaches to fostering innovation often focus exclusively on central provision of services, regulations, fiscal measures, and subsidies. But innovation is also brought about by interaction and collaboration among a large variety of agents, including producers, knowledge and technology providers, buyers, input sellers, funding agencies, extension and advisory services, and others. IFPRI work in this area seeks to (1) contribute to the understanding of the dynamics of innovation networks and the role of various drivers of innovation; (2) identify institutional constraints that inhibit the creation of innovations and how they can be relaxed; and (3) contribute to the understanding of the role of research, extension, development agents, networks, partnerships, and their linkages in innovation processes.



One project undertaken by the Institutional Change program in Ethiopia is an examination of the role and impact of rural cooperatives and related rural institutions on agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. It is part of a broader initiative to propose a new way of looking at pre-existing rural institutions as a resource—a form of organizational capital—that has the potential to facilitate access and mediate between the rural poor and public or private goods and services. IFPRI has actively contributed to the conceptual and methodological direction of the project and of parallel studies being conducted in Vietnam, India, Yemen, and Afghanistan.

Program researchers have also recently been involved in writing a technical guide entitled *Building Public-Private Partnerships for Agricultural Innovation*. Originally published in Spanish and also translated into English, the guide is based on a research project that analyzed 125 public-private research

partnerships in 12 Latin American countries, where several types of partnerships have emerged in response to the various needs of the different partners. Nevertheless, the analysis suggested that public–private partnerships (PPPs) are not always the most appropriate mechanism by which to carry out agricultural research and development and/or foster innovation. Sometimes, it is more efficient to organize

research via participatory projects or through research contracts. The Guide will help potential partners in agricultural innovation to decide whether they should establish PPPs and, if so, what type of PPP may be best suited to their needs.

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▼ Organization and Management for Strengthening Agricultural Research

The Organization and Management (O&M) program aims to provide mechanisms and approaches for the generation of pro-poor strategies and priorities, supported by the organizational structures and resources needed to achieve positive outcomes in four key categories of the agricultural research for development system: agricultural research organizations, universities, the extension system, and farmers' organizations.

Under the Regional Program for Strengthening Management for Impact in Eastern and Southern Africa, O&M team members employ action–research methodologies as a means of generating knowledge and lessons and enhancing organizational capacity and management skills. The project provides learning opportunities to agricultural service providers in Eastern and Southern Africa through training workshops and practical field experiences. A monitoring and evaluation framework to measure impact will be implemented shortly.

To respond to the development challenges set by the Millennium Development Goals, Mozambique's Instituto de Investigação Agrária (IIAM) has been undertaking institutional reforms in its management of agricultural innovation with the help of IFPRI researchers who are providing appropriate organizational and management tools and methods to IIAM's senior management team. An IFPRI discussion paper that documents the processes, challenges and lessons learned in strengthening the organization and management of IIAM will be published later this year.

In another project, O&M team members are advising the senior management team of the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI) to develop strategies and organizational structures to achieve development impact. Consultative workshops have helped SLARI to develop a strategic plan and



Participants in a capacity-strengthening exercise in Ethiopia led by IFPRI's ISNAR division.

an operational plan, and a trend analysis of Sierra Leone's agricultural system is being prepared. In joint authorship with SLARI's director general, a discussion paper is being developed to document the conflict in Sierra Leone and how it affected agricultural research and attempts being made to rehabilitate agricultural research in the country.

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Policy Communications



- POLICY COMMUNICATIONS
- 2020 VISION FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

POLICY COMMUNICATIONS

IFPRI's institutional strategy rests on three pillars: research, policy communications, and capacity strengthening. Through its editorial services, publications, media, library/knowledge management, and policy seminars departments, IFPRI's communications work enhances the impact of its research and capacity-strengthening activities. The Communications Division supports IFPRI through customized forms of outreach such as interviews with journalists; print dissemination; dialogue with stakeholders; translations; and web, audiovisual, and other state-of-the-art communication tools; and also supports IFPRI researchers in the communications aspects of their project activities.

There can be no impact without communications: innovative research, 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 through the scientific excellence of its researchers and the communication of their findings.

In recent months, IFPRI, with support from its Communications Division, has responded to the food-price crisis with intensive outreach, including high-level policy dialogues, seminars at IFPRI headquarters, action papers, newsletter and web stories, three press briefings, and about 100 media interviews. In the past year, IFPRI's work on food prices and the impact of biofuels on food prices received more than 500 media citations among

the news outlets that the Institute monitors. When IFPRI added a food prices page to its website in April, the website received a record 190,000 visits.

By far the most intensive communications work in 2007 involved IFPRI's conference in Beijing, "Taking Action for the World's Poor and Hungry People," and the preparatory policy forum on "Agricultural and Rural Development for Reducing Poverty and Hunger in Asia" in Manila. The Communications Division helped provide logistical, translation, design, publication, media, web, and audio/video support for both these events, and coordinated the publication process for a major report and more than 60 briefs and other documents that resulted from the meetings. The conference website promoted the event and its outcomes, enabled those not in attendance to view a conference video, and enabled stakeholders to collaborate in the creation of a living web-based bibliography on key conference themes. Media work promoted both the conference and the major report associated with the conference (*The World's Most Deprived*), with coverage in Chinese and international media. The Division also organized and promoted an international youth writing contest on the theme of ending hunger and poverty that brought in approximately 600 submissions from 39 countries. Winning entries and selected excerpts were published in booklet form.

As part of its regular communications activities in 2007, IFPRI produced about ten 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 remained strong, with more than 20,000 publications requested. In addition, about 20 North American universities and colleges adopted IFPRI's Johns Hopkins University Press books for courses. To improve IFPRI's market presence in developing countries, the Division initiated an arrangement with Oxford University Press-India to copublish IFPRI's Hopkins books in South Asia. The first such volume appeared last year. In 2007, the Division also became

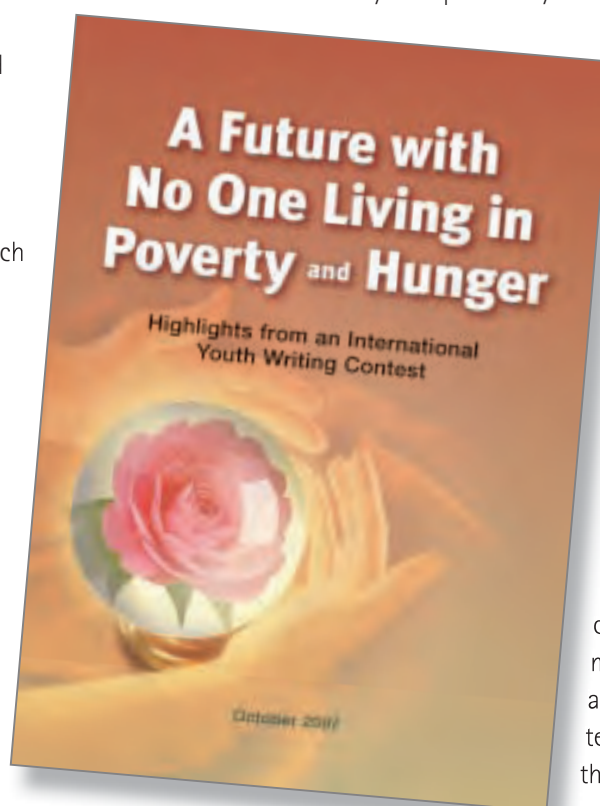
responsible for the peer review and editorial processes for a consolidated IFPRI Discussion Paper series; 57 papers were published last year alone.

Since communications outside academic circles often needs material in local languages, a number of IFPRI materials were translated into Chinese, French, and Spanish in 2007.

IFPRI's research findings and their policy implications were also presented in face-to-face dialogues throughout the year; in 2007, the Division organized more than 18 meetings, ranging from a workshop in Senegal on strategic regional priorities to a seminar at headquarters on the nutrition transition. In total, about 1,000 people attended IFPRI's policy seminar series in Washington, D.C. in 2007.

The Communications Division also promoted IFPRI's work through media outreach, which increased substantially over previous years. In 2007, media hits

rose by more than 50 percent compared to 2006, and more than 1,000 journalists were members of IFPRI's media listserve. IFPRI was repeatedly cited in the *Financial Times* and *The Economist*, and was also mentioned in the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, major developing-country newspapers, major newswires, and leading radio and television stations like the BBC and CNN.





In 2008 IFPRI initiated a policy brief series to provide decisionmakers with information on key issues related to agricultural growth and the reduction of poverty and hunger. The first brief in this series focused on the food price crisis. It was published in five languages: Chinese, English, French, German, and Spanish. For more information, please visit www.ifpri.org/pubs/pubs.htm#bp.



A community outreach program in East Delhi run by the Institute of Social Studies Trust. The program is supported by staff at IFPRI's New Delhi Office.

Continuing its application of new communication technologies, the Division has inaugurated podcasts, wikis, and other state-of-the-art communication features for promoting and facilitating IFPRI's research. The Division has also fed databases, held webinars, and used other electronic and digital forms of outreach. As a result, there were more than 1.6 million visitors to IFPRI's website in 2007, an increase of 16 percent from 2006. About half of these visitors were from developing countries. Finally, hits to IFPRI's Blog World Hunger more than doubled in 2007, while IFPRI's RSS feed received close to 100,000 page views.

In addition to these regular activities, the Communications team is also directly involved in numerous Institute-wide projects and programs, including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) roundtable work, the Global Hunger Index, and the Institute's work on Avian Influenza. In all its initiatives, the Communications team seeks to enhance dialogue with key stakeholders for maximum impact at all stages of project and program activity.

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▼ Shaping Media Coverage of Rising Food Prices

In the spring of 2008, rising food prices spurred worldwide media attention to the crisis in agriculture. While stories about hunger, agricultural science, and the challenges faced by small-scale farmers have often been ignored or relegated to the back pages of newspapers, sharp spikes in the cost of food commodities thrust these issues into the limelight. However, the warning signs of an impending crisis were visible much earlier.

On August 15, 2007, following a prolonged period of food price inflation, IFPRI released its first findings showing that biofuel production could significantly increase the cost of food in the long run.

On December 4, IFPRI released *The World Food Situation: New Driving Forces and Required Actions*. This report warned that food prices were likely to continue rising in the foreseeable future. As a result of income growth, climate change, high energy prices, and globalization, demand for food would increase, pushing up prices and threatening the livelihoods and nutrition of poor people in developing countries.

As awareness of the crisis increased, IFPRI continued to present new research and recommendations, culminating in an eight-point action plan, released on May 16, three weeks before a United Nations food summit in Rome. IFPRI staff testified before the U.S. Congress, European Union Parliament, and numerous other high-level bodies.

IFPRI publications were disseminated widely to the media. IFPRI staff participated in press briefings in Beijing, Brussels, and New Delhi, granted numerous interviews, and published newspaper commentaries. With a heightened interest in agriculture, many journalists turned to IFPRI for information and guidance.

As a result, IFPRI's work on rising food prices and the related issue of biofuels was cited in more than 600 media stories between September 2007 and September 2008. Coverage of IFPRI's research and recommendations appeared in

- influential international publications like the *New York Times*, *Financial Times*, and *Economist*;
- daily and weekly papers in many developing countries, such as China, India, Mexico, Nigeria, and the Philippines;
- national newspapers in industrialized countries, such as Canada, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom; and



- Agence France-Presse, Bloomberg, Jiji Press, Reuters, South African Press Association, and numerous other wire services.

IFPRI researchers shared their insights in interviews broadcast by the BBC, CNN, Radio France International, Tokyo Broadcasting System, and many other television and radio networks. In the U.S., National Public Radio and the *Washington Post* both ran a series of reports on the crisis, drawing on IFPRI's research and expertise. The *Economist* website hosted an online debate on rising food prices between IFPRI Director General Joachim von Braun and Homi Kharas, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution. Numerous columnists and editorial writers, citing IFPRI research, called for changes in biofuel policies and increased support for agricultural research.

IFPRI helped to shape the public debate on rising food prices by providing high-quality, objective information and analysis to journalists as the issue blossomed in the media.

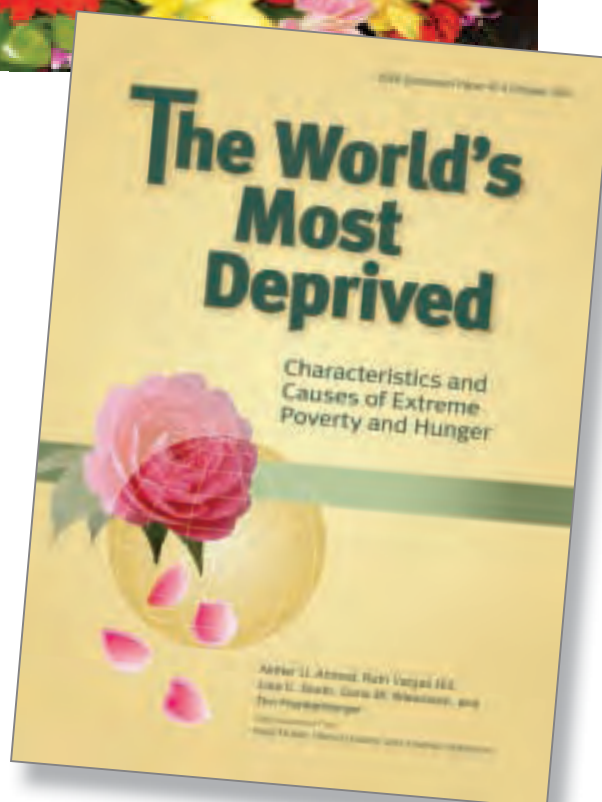
2020 VISION FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

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.



The Vice Premier of China, Hui Liangyu, speaks at the opening ceremony of the 2020 conference in Beijing.

In 2007, the 2020 Vision team's largest undertaking was an international policy consultation and conference process that aimed to examine what new and different action is required to improve the welfare of the poorest and hungry people. The key components of the project included an international conference on "Taking Action for the World's Poor and Hungry People" in Beijing; a policy forum on "Agricultural and Rural Development for Reducing Poverty and Hunger in Asia" in Manila; a policy seminar series in Washington, D.C.; a doctoral students' competition; a youth writing competition; media activities; a conference website and conference blog; and research and synthesis activities that resulted in 55 policy briefs, 2 synopses, a discussion paper, and many other resource materials.



The key accomplishments of the policy consultation and conference process were

- 1) generating new knowledge on the magnitude and nature of extreme poverty—for the first time, researchers were able to disaggregate those living below the dollar-a-day poverty line and found that 162 million people were ultra poor and living on less than 50 cents a day, that reductions in poverty have been slowest among the ultra poor (indicating that they are being left behind), and that three-quarters of the ultra poor live in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- 2) bringing increased attention to the social exclusion of minorities and other marginalized people, including the disabled;
- 3) developing a better understanding of the approaches for addressing poverty and for implementing effective action—these approaches include fostering pro-poor growth, reducing vulnerability through social protection, building the social capital of the poor, and creating and enhancing assets of the rural poor;
- 4) generating greater clarity on regional policy priorities for reducing extreme poverty and hunger—in Africa, action is needed primarily in markets, infrastructure, health, and education; in Asia, social exclusion, malnutrition, and the low status

of women remain particular concerns; and in Latin America, inequality is a key concern; and

- 5) identifying priority areas of action to accelerate poverty and hunger reduction, such as focusing on inclusive growth, improving access to assets and markets, phasing in social protection more quickly and comprehensively, accelerating investments in health and nutrition programs, and including the excluded.

Even though it is too early to evaluate the policy impact of the project, it is fair to expect that the Beijing conference and related events will have long-lasting impact. The attention the conference received from the media and the public in general has been and continues to be enormous. A detailed impact assessment is planned in 2008.

The 2020 Initiative believes that this policy consultation and conference process has achieved its overall objective and contributed to an improved understanding of and consensus on actions to improve the welfare of the poorest and hungry people. The Initiative will continue to inform policy dialogues through communication and follow-up activities in order to keep attention focused on actions for and with the poorest and hungry people.

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Capacity Strengthening



- LEARNING AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING
- AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INDICATORS

capacity strengthening

LEARNING AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Capacity strengthening is increasingly seen as central to the development process. Yet, past approaches to capacity building for development have yielded less than impressive results. Many capacity strengthening programs have not been sustained after the completion of externally funded projects. How can sustainable capacity be built within national systems? How can such capacity be put to best use? What incentives are needed to retain the strengthened capacity? What institutional innovations are needed to effectively manage the newly created capacity? IFPRI's Learning and Capacity Strengthening program works to provide answers to these and other questions in order to help develop the capacity of researchers, policymakers, trainers, practitioners, administrators, extension workers, students, community leaders, and others, so that they can effectively address food and agriculture policy issues.

One relatively new project aims to provide intellectual support to the capacity-building process in the Ghana Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) to be able to implement the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Program (FASDEP II). IFPRI researchers

have been identifying the capacity and institutional challenges by analyzing key elements of the MOFA's efforts to enhance agricultural sector performance. In 2007, a first part of the study was completed and presented through various forums within and outside

MOFA. This has created further interest in understanding the institutional issues that thwart the Ministry's performance. The study results have also been used by the capacity-building taskforce of the development partner consortium in Ghana to set priorities in capacity-strengthening activities in the agricultural sector.

Another project in Nigeria has taken a case-study approach by interviewing institutional heads and individuals in selected policy analysis, policy research, and policy education organizations to understand the capacity constraints and the landscape for policy process within Nigeria for agricultural development. The preliminary results indicate that the capacity for policy analysis in the agricultural sector to meet strategic goals remains weak and thus there is a need for organizing existing capacity to contribute effectively toward information generation and use in the policy process.

One of the Learning and Capacity Strengthening program's main activities has been the Agricultural Open Curriculum and Learning Initiative (AGROCURI), a higher agricultural education initiative facilitated by the CGIAR in cooperation with partner institutions in developing and developed countries. By sharing global knowledge through the adoption of an open learning resources approach, it addresses the major constraint of limited capacity in developing countries to actually implement action for pro-poor and sustainable agricultural growth. Enhanced capacity for designing and implementing agricultural development programs and policies in developing countries will lead to pro-poor and sustainable agricultural growth, resulting in improved food security and poverty-reduction outcomes. In 2007, a stakeholder consultation to revise a major fundraising

proposal brought together 10 CGIAR centers and 24 partner universities and higher-education regional networks to discuss the objectives, activities, management, and implementation of the program. As an outcome of the discussions, a prototype portal is under development for sharing course content with partner institutions. In addition, the original proposal is being revised by incorporating the outcomes of the stakeholder consultations and will be submitted to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The Learning and Capacity Strengthening program also carries out short-term training programs based on a learner-centered approach involving active experience, followed by a process of reviewing, reflecting, and applying what has been learned. All learning workshops are supported by structured, module-based learning materials and a CD-ROM. Furthermore, to help measure the impact of the workshop, timely follow-up is carried out to encourage action and document outcomes. In 2007, short-term training courses were conducted with various partners including the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Wageningen International, Haramaya (formerly Alemaya) University, and Khanya-African Institute for Community-Driven Development. Further lectures were given in courses organized by other universities: Acharya



N. Ranga Agricultural University in India, Zangzhou University in China, and the University of Maryland in the United States. More than 268 professionals and students

received training in food policy analysis through these activities, including 85 women.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INDICATORS

The Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) initiative, located in IFPRI's ISNAR Division, is a network of national, regional, and international agricultural research and development (R&D) agencies that produce and disseminate data on institutional developments and financial and human resource investments in public and private agricultural R&D worldwide. Its main goal is to assist policymakers and donors in making better-informed decisions about the funding and operation of public and private agricultural science and technology agencies.

In 2007, the ASTI initiative completed the final set of country reports and drafted the regional synthesis report for its survey rounds in the Asia-Pacific region. Asia-Pacific is a highly diverse region, which is also reflected in investment trends in agricultural research. Distribution of agricultural R&D spending among countries in the region was uneven, with China, Japan, and India accounting for the lion's share of the region's agricultural research expenditures. Many countries in the region realized impressive growth in agricultural



R&D spending in recent years, whereas growth in other countries was more sluggish (and in some cases negative). The ASTI results showed that funding for agricultural R&D is still predominantly through government allocations, although a number of countries now have

a dual funding mechanism whereby a portion of the government allocations are disbursed through a competitive funding system. A number of countries have sought to fund agricultural R&D by a tax on agricultural production or exports while other countries have been successful in commercializing their research results.

In 2007, the ASTI teams also initiated national survey rounds in 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries as well as a benchmarking study on measuring gender-disaggregated capacity indicators on the staffing and leadership of agricultural R&D agencies in 20 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In 2008, ASTI established an office at FAO in Rome.

www.asti.cgiar.org/

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IFPRI Publications 2007

A list of external publications by IFPRI staff in 2007 appears in the CD-ROM accompanying this annual report.

RESEARCH REPORTS

Number 155

An Economic Assessment of Banana Genetic Improvement and Innovation in the Lake Victoria Region of Uganda and Tanzania, edited by Melinda Smale and Wilberforce K. Tushemereirwe.

Number 154

Market Opportunities for African Agriculture: A General Equilibrium Examination of Demand-Side Constraints on Agricultural Growth in East and Southern Africa, by Xinshen Diao, Paul Dorosh, and Shaikh Mahfuzur Rahman.

Number 153

The Role of Agriculture in Development: Implications for Sub-Saharan Africa, by Xinshen Diao, Peter Hazell, Danielle Resnick, and James Thurlow.

Number 152

Agricultural Producer Support Estimates for Developing Countries: Measurement Issues and Evidence from India, Indonesia, China, and Vietnam, by David Orden, Fuzhi Cheng, Hoa Nguyen, Ulrike Grote, Marcelle Thomas, Kathleen Mullen, and Dongsheng Sun.

Number 151

Scale and Access Issues Affecting Smallholder Hog Producers in an Expanding Peri-Urban Market: Southern Luzon, Philippines, by Achilles Costales, Christopher Delgado, Maria Angeles Catelo, Ma. Lucila Lapar, Marites Tiongco, Simeon Ehui, and Anne Zillah Bautista.

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

BOOKS

WTO Negotiations and Developing Countries, by Anwarul Hoda and Ashok Gulati. Published for IFPRI by Johns Hopkins University Press. Published in South Asia by Oxford University Press-India.

Transforming the Rural Nonfarm Economy: Opportunities and Threats in the Developing World, edited by Steven Haggblade, Peter B.R. Hazell, and Thomas Reardon. Published for IFPRI by Johns Hopkins University Press. Published in South Asia by Oxford University Press-India.

The Dragon and the Elephant: Agricultural and Rural Reforms in China and India, edited by Ashok Gulati and Shenggen Fan. Published for IFPRI by Johns Hopkins University Press. Published in South Asia by Oxford University Press-India.

Agricultural Research, Livelihoods, and Poverty: Studies of Economic and Social Impacts in Six Countries, edited by Michelle Adato and Ruth Meinzen-Dick. Published for IFPRI by Johns Hopkins University Press. Published in South Asia by Oxford University Press-India.

FOOD SECURITY IN PRACTICE (TECHNICAL GUIDE SERIES)

Measuring Food Security Using Household Expenditure Surveys, by Lisa C. Smith and Ali Subandoro.

Formando Alianzas Público-privadas: para la Innovación Agrícola, by Frank Hartwich, Jaime Tola, Alejandra Engler, Carolina González, Graciela Ghezan, Jorge M. P. Vázquez-Alvarado, José Antonio Silva, José de Jesús Espinoza, and María Verónica Gottret.

FOOD POLICY REPORT

The World Food Situation: New Driving Forces and Required Actions, by Joachim von Braun.

BOOKLETS

The Challenge of Hunger 2007: Global Hunger Index: Facts, Determinants, and Trends -- Measures Being Taken to Reduce Acute Undernourishment and Chronic Hunger. Co-published by IFPRI, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, and Concern Worldwide.

Global Media and the Development Story: An Introduction, by G. Pascal Zachary with commentaries by six leading journalists.

Eliminating Hunger and Reducing Poverty: Three Perspectives, by Joachim von Braun, Amrita Patel, and Wole Soyinka.

IFPRI Publications 2007

RESEARCH BRIEFS

Searching for an Alternative to Economic Partnership Agreements, by Antoine Bouët, David Laborde, and Simon Mevel.

Public-Private Partnerships in International Agricultural Research, by David J. Spielman, Frank Hartwich, and Klaus von Grebmer.

The Role of Government in Agricultural Innovation: Lessons from Bolivia, by Frank Hartwich and Heinz-Gerhard Jansen.

The Marginalization of Africa in World Trade, by Saswati Bora, Antoine Bouët, and Devesh Roy.

IFPRI DISCUSSION PAPERS

The IFPRI Discussion Papers allow researchers to publish research in progress. In 2007 IFPRI published almost 60 papers in this series.

A 2020 VISION FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

2020 Vision Booklets

Taking Action for the World's Poor and Hungry People: Synopsis of an International Consultation, by Joachim von Braun and Rajul Pandya-Lorch.

A Future with No One Living in Poverty and Hunger: Highlights from an International Youth Writing Contest.

Agricultural and Rural Development for Reducing Poverty and Hunger in Asia: In Pursuit of Inclusive and Sustainable Growth. Synopsis of a high-level policy forum published by IFPRI and the Asian Development Bank.

2020 Vision Discussion Papers

Number 42

The Future of Small Farms for Poverty Reduction and Growth, by Peter Hazell, Colin Poulton, Steve Wiggins, and Andrew Dorward.

Number 43

The World's Most Deprived: Characteristics and Causes of Extreme Poverty and Hunger, by Akhter U. Ahmed, Ruth Vargas Hill, Lisa C. Smith, Doris M. Wiesmann, and Tim Frankenberger.

2020 Vision Policy Brief

The Future of Small Farms for Poverty Reduction and Growth, by Peter Hazell, Colin Poulton, Steve Wiggins, and Andrew Dorward.

2020 Vision Focus Briefs on the World's Poor and Hungry People

For the conference "Taking Action for the World's Poor and Hungry People," IFPRI commissioned a series of 40 policy briefs from IFPRI staff and other leading development economists. Together, these briefs address who the poorest and hungry are, what the pathways out of extreme poverty and hunger are, and how to implement and scale up action for the poor and hungry. For more information: www.ifpri.org/2020ChinaConference/index.htm

IFPRI FORUM (NEWSLETTER)

November 2007 • Cutting Poverty: Learning from the Leaders

July 2007 • Insuring the World's Poor

March 2007 • Can Local Government Work for the Poor?

GENERAL INFORMATION

IFPRI's Strategy: Toward Food and Nutrition Security

IFPRI's Africa Strategy: Toward Food and Nutrition Security in Africa

IFPRI's Africa Strategy in Brief: Toward Food and Nutrition Security in Africa

2007 TRANSLATIONS

Research Report (and abstract)

Políticas de desarrollo rural y uso sostenible de la tierra en las zonas de ladera de Honduras: Un enfoque cuantitativo de los medios de vida. (Translation of Rural Development Policies and Sustainable Land Use in the Hillside Areas of Honduras: A Quantitative Livelihoods Approach, by Hans G. P. Jansen, John Pender, Amy Damon, and Rob Schipper)

Booklet and Brief

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: IFPRI research and capacity building strategy in Africa)

Research Briefs

French

Accords de partenariat économique entre l'UE et les ACP: quelles options? (Translation of Searching for an alternative to economic partnership agreements, by Antoine Bouët, David Laborde, and Simon Mevel)

Spanish

El rol gubernamental en el proceso de innovación agropecuaria: La experiencia de Bolivia. (Translation of The role of government in agricultural innovation: Lessons from Bolivia, by Frank Hartwich and Heinz-Gerhard Jansen)

Note: In addition to the above publications, IFPRI also translated a variety of other types of documents, such as speeches, commentaries, press releases, presentations, brochures, and flyers.

Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEETS

2007 and 2006 (US\$ thousands)

Presented here is a summary of financial information for the years ending December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006. The full financial statements and the independent auditors' report are available from IFPRI on request.

Assets		2007	2006
Current Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,242	\$ 13,636
	Investments	2,896	4,317
	CGIAR grants receivable	1,867	1,024
	Restricted projects receivable (net)	4,260	5,147
	Other receivables	2,258	1,314
	Other current assets	470	549
	Total Current Assets	36,993	25,987
Other assets	Investments—long term	4,221	5,509
	Property and equipment, net	2,680	954
	Total assets	\$ 43,894	\$ 32,450
Liabilities and net assets			
Current liabilities	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,616	\$ 3,095
	Accrued vacation	1,428	1,282
	Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds	890	735
	Unexpended restricted project funds	10,276	9,646
	Amount held for Challenge Program	12,499	6,777
	Total current liabilities	29,709	21,535
Noncurrent liabilities	Deferred rent	943	83
	Accrued post-retirement benefits	1,560	1,500
	Total noncurrent liabilities	2,503	1,583
	Total liabilities	32,212	23,118
Net assets-unrestricted	Operating reserves	9,945	8,378
	Net investment in property and equipment	1,737	954
	Total net assets	11,682	9,332
	Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 43,894	\$ 32,450

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN OPERATING RESERVES

2007 and 2006 (US\$ thousands)

Revenue		2007	2006
Grant and contract income			
	Unrestricted	\$ 12,237	\$ 13,043
	Restricted	34,022	23,650
Investment income		720	707
Foreign exchange (loss) gain		689	202
Total revenue		47,668	37,602
Expenses			
Program services	Direct research and outreach	39,060	33,724
Management and general		6,258	4,833
Total expenses		45,318	38,557
(Deficit) Surplus		2,350	(955)
Transfer (to) from net investment in property and equipment		(783)	439
Increase (Decrease) in working capital fund		1,567	(516)
Operating reserves, beginning of year		8,378	8,894
Operating reserves, end of year		\$ 9,945	\$ 8,378

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES BY TYPE

2007 and 2006 (US\$ thousands)

Expenses	2007	2006
Personnel	\$ 19,489	\$ 18,879
Collaboration/field expenses	13,927	9,430
Operations, supplies, and services	7,488	6,506
Travel	3,585	2,972
Trustees' expenses (nontravel)	114	118
Depreciation/amortization	715	652
Total	\$ 45,318	\$ 38,557

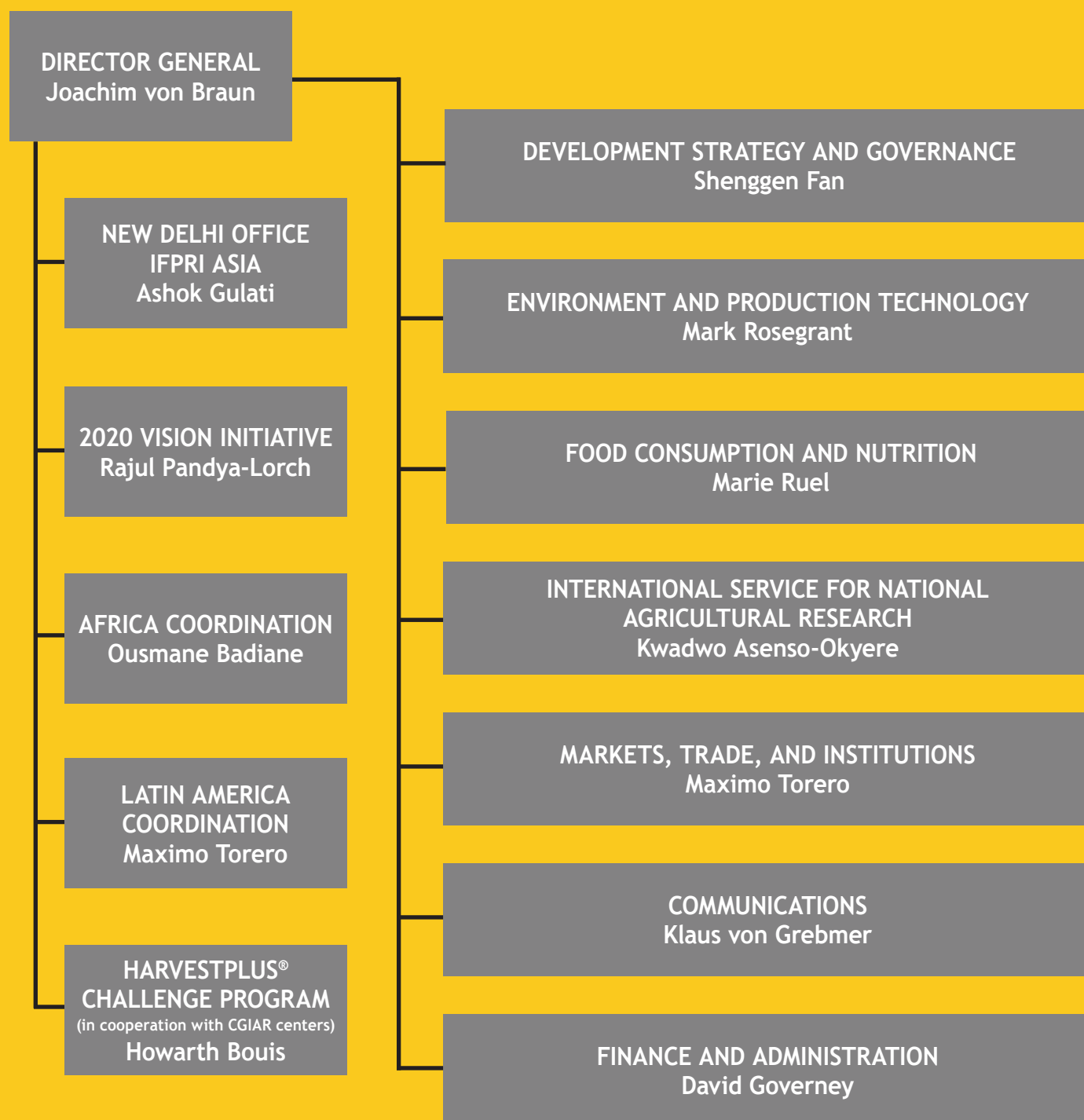
Financial Contributors and Partners

This list refers to unrestricted grants received in 2007 and restricted grants expensed in 2007.

African Medical and Research Foundation	Italy
Agence Francaise de Developpement	Japan
Asian Development Bank	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
Australia	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	Mozambique
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation
Blue Moon Fund	National Agricultural Research Coordination Council (Sierra Leone)
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	Nigeria
Canadian Foodgrains Bank	Norway
CARE	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Overseas Development Institute
Centre d'Information et de Recherche Sur l'Economie Mondiale	Oxfam America
Centre Technique de Cooperation Agricole et Rurale (CTA)	Peterson Institute for International Economics
China	Programa Regional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional para CentroAmerica (PRESANCA)
Concern Worldwide	Rockefeller Foundation
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action)	S.EVEN Fund
European Commission	Sokoine University
Finland	South Africa
Fondo de Inversion Social para el Desarrollo Local (El Salvador)	Spain
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Stanford University
France	Sweden
German Advisory Council	Switzerland
German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Syngenta Foundation
German Development Institute	Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Turkey
Ghana	United Kingdom
HarvestPlus donors (Asian Development Bank, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, World Bank)	United Nations Development Programme
Hewlett Foundation	United States
Howard G. Buffett Foundation	United States Department of Agriculture
Human Science Research Council	United States National Institutes of Health
India	University of Aarhus
Inter-American Development Bank	University of Oxford
International Development Research Centre	Wageningen International
International Fund for Agricultural Development	World Bank
Ireland	World Food Programme
	World Health Organization
	Yemen Social Fund for Development



IFPRI ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



PERSONNEL 2007

This list reflects personnel employed by IFPRI in 2007, including part-time staff members. Country indicates citizenship, *indicates staff who departed in 2007, **indicates staff who commenced in 2007, and ***indicates staff who moved to another division in 2007. Unless otherwise indicated, staff are located in the U.S.A.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

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Chief of Staff

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Ousmane Badiane, Senegal

Coordinator for Partnerships and Impact Assessment

Teunis van Rheenen, Netherlands

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Nurul Islam, Bangladesh

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(moved to MTID)

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Budget and Administrative Specialist

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(moved from F&A)

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Bingxin Yu, China

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Administrative Coordinator

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Kipo Jimah, Ghana**

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Driver

Alfred Ghartey, Ghana

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Liu Yan, China

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Liu Lina, China**

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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

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Research Analyst

Neeru Sharma, India (joint appointee with NDO)

IFPRI-San Jose Office

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PERSONNEL 2007

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Budget & Contracts Analyst

Dzung Thi Kim Vo, Vietnam

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Flavia Bonfadini, Brazil

Lorena Danessi, Peru

Aimée Niane, Senegal

Betsy Pereira, India**

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Specialist

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Barbara Zawedde, Uganda

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Deputy Director

John Hoddinott, Canada

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Akhter Ahmed, Bangladesh

Stuart Gillespie, United Kingdom

(outposted at UNAIDS, Geneva,

Switzerland)

Agnes Quisumbing, Philippines

Research Fellows

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(moved to DSGD)

Marc Cohen, U.S.A.

Alan De Brauw, U.S.A.

Scott Drimie, South Africa**

Bruce Frayne, Canada*

(outposted in Kenya)

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Daniel Gilligan, U.S.A.

Corinna Hawkes, United Kingdom

Purnima Menon, India**

Manohar Sharma, Nepal

Futoshi Yamauchi, Japan

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Abay Asfaw Getahun, Ethiopia*

Lora Iannotti, U.S.A.**

Suneetha Kadiyala, India

Rahul Rawat, India**

Doris Wiesmann, Germany

Scientist

Mary Arimond, U.S.A.

Research Analysts

Scott McNiven, U.S.A.*

Natalia Smith, Mexico*

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