INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IFPRI

HIGHLIGHTS OF

IFPRI's partnerships and impacts in CHINA

2015

Reducing Poverty and Hunger through Food Policy Research

Foreword

In the wake of the food crises of the early 1970s and the resulting World Food Conference of 1974, a group of innovators realized that food security depends not only on agricultural production but also on the policies that affect food systems from farm to table. In response, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was founded in 1975 to provide evidence-based policy options to sustainably end poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.

For more than 30 years, China has undergone economic reforms and development that have led to successful economic growth and poverty reduction. The country has also made considerable efforts to reduce the income gap between urban and rural populations, balance regional development, and conserve natural resources. In 2003, IFPRI developed a strategy specifically tailored to its work in China and expanded its national program. In collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), IFPRI established the International Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (ICARD) that same year to coordinate the Institute's pro-poor research and activities in China and East Asia.

As food policy problems have grown more complex over time, the focus of IFPRI's research has expanded—from agricultural research and development, public investment, food subsidies, and commercialization of agriculture to social safety-net programs, rural–urban linkages, water policy, climate change, and green growth. What has remained constant, however, is our emphasis on sharing knowledge and fostering partnerships to develop effective strategies and successfully implement them. IFPRI's key partners in China include CAAS (which has housed IFPRI's China program since 1996), the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, China Agricultural University, the Development Research Center of the State Council, Guizhou University, Huazhong Agricultural University, the International Poverty Reduction Center in China, Nanjing Agricultural University, the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Renmin University of China, the University of International Business and Economics, and Zhejiang University. This brochure highlights some of IFPRI's major projects, partnerships, and knowledge-sharing activities in China in recent years.

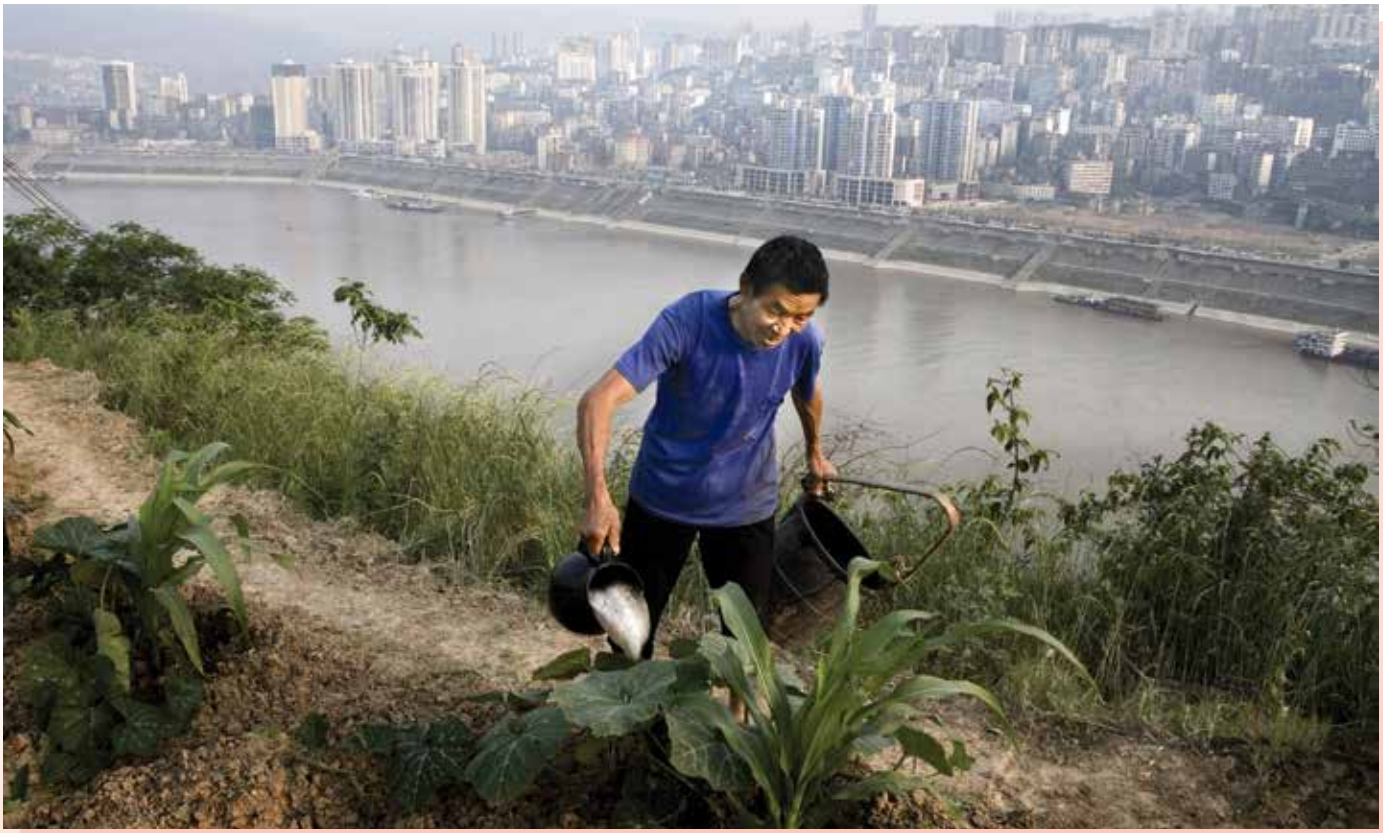
Promoting Food Policy Research

China Strategy Support Program and the International Center for Agricultural and Rural Development

MOTIVATION

Although China has achieved remarkable economic growth during the past 30 years, more than 84 million people across the country live on less than US$1.25 a day. The majority of those people live in rural areas. In addition, China is facing increased regional inequalities, land and water scarcity, environmental degradation, gender imbalances, and an aging population. To address these issues, policymakers are increasingly learning from other international development actors and sharing their own experiences in return as they design agricultural strategies and poverty-reduction programs. To enhance these collaborations and address government demand for policy-relevant knowledge, IFPRI launched its China Strategy Support Program in 1996. In 2003, together with CAAS, IFPRI established ICARD as the primary research and outreach base for its work in China.

The China Strategy Support Program generates evidence-based research that informs new development strategies and explores their relevance for other countries. Alongside partner institutions, IFPRI evaluates challenges and opportunities in Chinese agricultural and rural development and effectively communicates potential options to better support the country's policymaking in the food, agriculture, and rural sectors. The program focuses on the western provinces, where more than 60 percent of China's poor and hungry people live. Thematically, it focuses on agricultural research and development policy, public investment, western China development strategy,



rural industrialization, linking smallholders to markets, and international comparative studies of agricultural and rural development. These research themes were established in consultation with national and provincial policymakers.

OUTCOMES

Alongside local collaborators, the China Strategy Support Program has sponsored international conferences, training programs, and seminars, bringing food and nutrition security to the forefront of China's development agenda at policy roundtables. Among other outcomes, research on agricultural science and technology policy and public investment has contributed to the debate about setting new priorities in agricultural research investment, rural infrastructure, and education. Joint research on regional development strategies contributed to the development of the country's twelfth Five-Year Plan, which targets narrowing regional development gaps. An in-depth study of the Chinese agricultural extension system reform concluded that the new extension model has significantly increased small village farmers' access to the critical knowledge provided by extension workers. The resulting lessons, experiences, and reform approaches developed under this project were well received by the Ministry of Agriculture and influenced extension models in 25 provinces. To facilitate the development of China's thirteenth Five-Year Plan, the National Development and Reform Commission recently solicited recommendations on how to best promote China's agricultural modernization.

Improving Agriculture and Rural Development

Public Investment in Agriculture

MOTIVATION

To improve the lives and livelihoods of its large poor rural population, the Chinese government has invested in agricultural productivity and nonfarm employment since the 1990s. IFPRI's Priorities for Pro-Poor Public Investment in Agriculture program, active from 1998 to 2002, gave policymakers the research-based evidence they needed to determine which investments to make and how to maximize their efficiency in reducing poverty and food insecurity.

Findings suggested that allocating public funds for rural roads, education, and agricultural research reduce poverty and spur rural economic growth, while investing in irrigation projects and certain welfare programs were found to be less effective. In terms of infrastructure, research results revealed that low-cost roads, such as basic rural feeder roads, yielded economic returns that were four times higher than high-quality roads. Investing in these less expensive roads—in both rural and urban areas—was found to provide a more direct route out of poverty.

During the study, IFPRI staff members held nine training sessions at Zhejiang University to educate professionals—both from China and other countries—on China's experiences in promoting rural development and poverty alleviation.

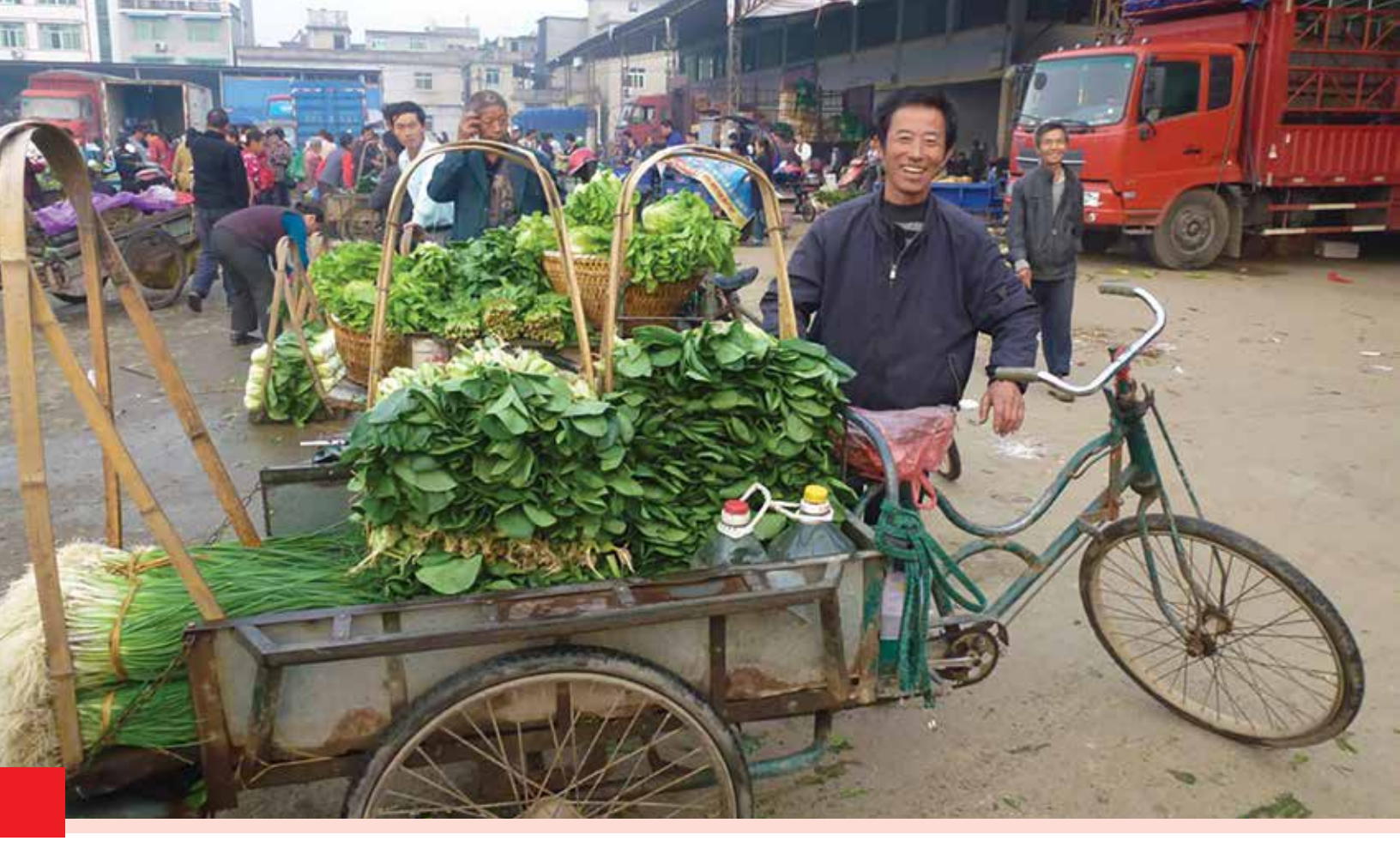
OUTCOMES

After these results were published, used in the *World Development Report 2008*, and discussed by IFPRI's director general and China's then-President Jiang Zemin, the Chinese government implemented a number of policies consistent with IFPRI's recommendations. It increased spending on rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development, instituted free compulsory education, abolished agricultural taxes, and shifted regional resource allocations toward China's poorer western regions. An external impact assessment

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PUBLIC SPENDING IN AGRICULTURE

In 2013, as a follow up to the earlier public investment work and with support from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and the Asian Development Bank, IFPRI completed the report, *Public Expenditure in Agriculture under a Rapidly Transforming Economy: The Case of the People's Republic of China*. Below are the recommendations from the report that were submitted to the Department of Planning under the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture:

- Improve the governance and efficiency of China's public expenditure in agriculture.
- Execute institutional reforms to improve incentives in various sectors, including land, house registration, employment, health, and education.
- Support agricultural input service sectors.
- Increase investment in public goods, including roads and agricultural research and development.
- Introduce a fiscal policy system that has consistent policy goals and instruments.



found that IFPRI played "an important indirect role" in the development of China's eleventh Five-Year Plan (2006–2010).

The Dragon and the Elephant

MOTIVATION

China and India have experienced incredible economic transformations in recent years, moving from two of the world's poorest countries to burgeoning superpowers. Along with partners from CAAS and Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi, IFPRI researchers compared the reform experiences of China and India in *The Dragon and the Elephant: Agricultural and Rural Reforms in China and India*. The book investigates what was behind this success, paying particular attention to agriculture and rural development, and whether the approach could be replicated in other developing nations.

OUTCOMES

The project involved major international conferences, with high-level participants, held in New Delhi and Beijing in 2003. Each generated insightful discussion and policy debate on rural and agricultural reforms in regions of India and China that still struggle with high chronic poverty, as well as in other developing countries. These forums helped develop a network of policy researchers, advisors, and decisionmakers in China and India who continue to engage in a dialogue.

Understanding Rural–Urban Linkages for Development

MOTIVATION

For China to continue its successful economic growth, its rural labor markets must play a crucial role in both continuing to provide goods and services in rural areas and supplying labor to urban markets in the form of migrants. IFPRI's Rural–Urban Linkages research program uses state-of-the-art economic, statistical, and geographical techniques to examine how mechanisms in the labor, capital, and product markets affect both the rural and urban poor. Using both an economy-wide framework and micro-level data analysis, IFPRI and its partners at the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy evaluate policies to strengthen linkages and promote more equitable growth.

Demographic change—represented by lower birth and death rates, longer lives, and higher labor participation—both contributes to and is an outcome of economic take-off and modernization. Rural–urban migration is a key component of demographic change that allows for a more efficient demographic transformation but also has significant implications for China's ability to achieve sustainable agricultural growth and food security. It may also exacerbate social conflict. China is at a critical stage in its demographic transformation, and more research is needed to examine the relevant food security and agricultural implications.

OUTCOMES AND ONGOING WORK

The expansion of China's rural economy is an ongoing process. IFPRI research on rural labor markets has contributed to the policy debate, and its findings have been cited in the *World Development Report 2008* and by the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the World Bank.

Additionally, while women are finding more labor opportunities in off-farm job markets, they are also working more in farm management. In response to this trend, IFPRI produced a background paper for the *World Development Report 2012*, titled *The Feminization of Agriculture with Chinese Characteristics*, which discusses how balanced gender roles in agriculture contribute to productivity.

IFPRI is currently collaborating with Nanjing Agricultural University, with support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets, to systematically study the special characteristics of China's demographic change and its impacts on economic and social development, especially in rural areas.

Agriculture Extension Systems

MOTIVATION

In the 1990s and early 2000s, although China's agricultural extension system involved more than one million extension workers, millions of Chinese farmers still lacked access to services. In 2005, a reform initiative began to change the top-down agricultural extension system into one that could better address small-scale farmers' diverse needs and would be held accountable for meeting them. IFPRI research showed that this type of inclusive reform significantly improved farmers' access to and acceptance of agricultural extension services, as well as their adoption of new technologies.

OUTCOMES

Researchers from IFPRI and the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy jointly presented an analysis of this study's findings to the Chinese government. The researchers recommended scaling up national extension reforms to take the same four distinctive steps taken in the pilot program: (1) include all farmers as targets for public extension services,

(2) systematically identify local farmers' needs for extension services, (3) hold extension agents accountable for providing services, and (4) provide incentives to the extension agents for their services. These findings and recommendations are contributing to the design of agriculture extension policies in China.

Sustainable Intensification in Context: Spatial Analysis

MOTIVATION

For agriculture to be sustainable, production systems should not degrade the environment but rather ensure its overall health. This is critical to agricultural development and poverty reduction worldwide. Spatial analysis—which shows data in maps and evaluates the patterns that emerge—facilitates this by providing timely and geographically accurate information. This approach links policies and interventions with specific socioeconomic, production, and environmental conditions, thereby encouraging context-specific agricultural interventions at the global, national, and local levels. It can be used to better understand water management, soil management, technology adoption, and other processes of interest at the pixel or farm level.

ONGOING WORK

In 2012, IFPRI jointly established, with the College of Economics and Management of Huazhong Agricultural University (Wuhan, China), the Spatial Economics Laboratory (SEL). SEL's mission is to apply spatial data

ENERGY AND VALUE CHAINS

Energy, structural transformation, and poverty reduction in developing countries are inextricably linked.

Lack of access to energy among marginal farmers and agricultural value-chain actors in developing countries has a negative effect on value chains at the farm level. Strategies for improving this access are critical to reducing poverty and advancing agricultural development.

An IFPRI study supported by the UK Department for International Development looked at the effects of energy costs on different products, different segments of the supply chain, and the net incomes of actors. Using horticulture and dairy supply chains in Brazil, China, and India, the study developed and applied a modeling framework to understand the connections among (1) transformed (rather than traditional) food supply chains, (2) energy costs from electricity and fuel, and (3) net incomes of supply-chain participants and food prices.

and tools to tackle agricultural and rural development problems. The laboratory takes a fundamental research question—How do things relate to each other?—and applies it to agriculture via spatial analysis: How can an improved understanding of context-specific agricultural capacity contribute to increased production and greater economic growth? How much more effective will the resulting interventions be for the poor people they serve when data are analyzed within their geographical context? SEL first evaluates the role of geography in the well-being of rural households by analyzing data collected using remote-sensing tools. It then translates that analysis into spatially focused concepts, databases, and tools for researchers, analysts, development specialists, and policymakers.

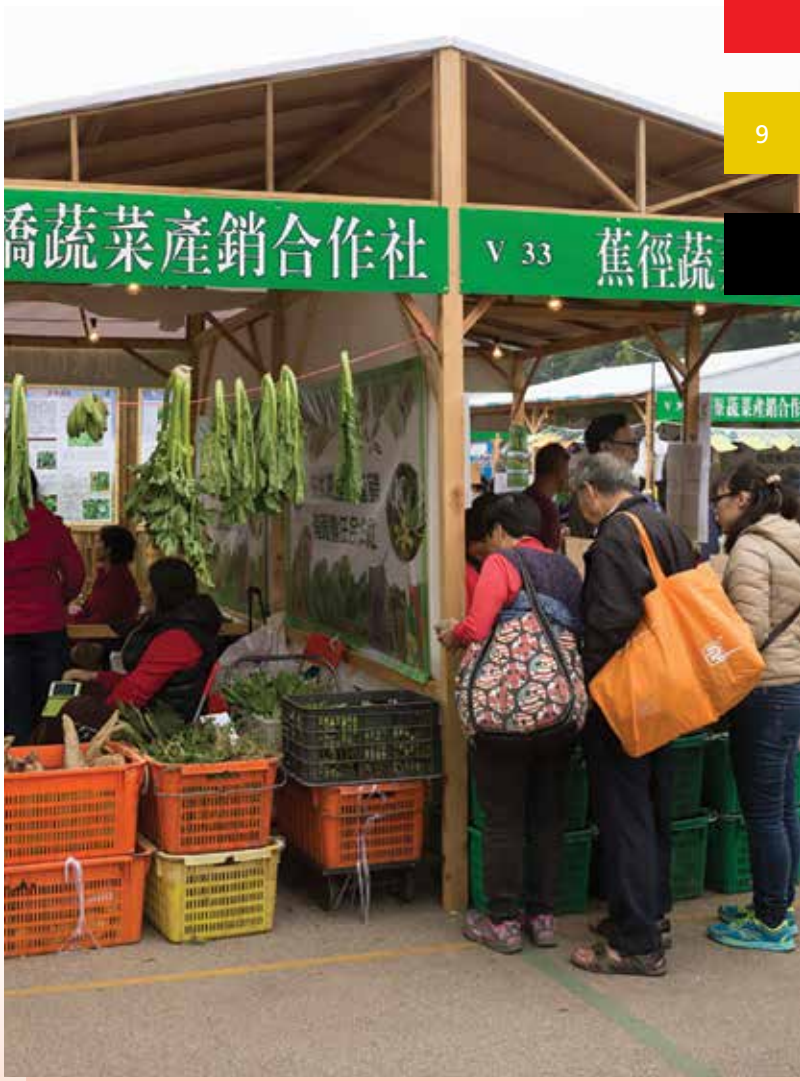
Innovations in Agriculture and Food Value Chains

MOTIVATION

Nearly two-thirds of the world's poorest people live in the Asia Pacific region. To improve food security in the region, food value chains need to be made more efficient and upgraded to ensure adequate and affordable food supplies. By streamlining operations at each stage of the value chain, we can increase efficiency, reduce the overall margin of error, and thereby decrease retail food prices. By upgrading food value chains, we can ensure food safety amid rapidly changing food markets. For example, China's value chains for perishable products—dairy, fish, vegetables—have undergone major changes in recent years in structure, organization, institutions, technologies, and finance mechanisms. A suite of policy and program measures at different levels of the supply chain can stimulate the efficiency and competitiveness of expanding staple markets.

ONGOING WORK

Research on food safety is being conducted in collaboration with Renmin University of China, with support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China and the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets. The current study analyzes the two-way linkages between the transformation of value chains and the upgrading of food safety investments by value chain actors (retailers, processers, wholesalers, farmers, and input supply firms). The project considers how transformations—together with policies, food safety crisis events, business strategies, and market failures—impact actors' investments, behaviors, and ultimately food safety. It also evaluates how investments in food safety practices influence the rate and nature of value chain transformations.



Improving Nutrition

HarvestPlus-China

MOTIVATION

Staple foods, such as rice or maize, contain few micronutrients, which leaves billions of poor people who depend on these crops with micronutrient malnutrition—or "hidden hunger." The results are devastating and include blindness, stunted growth, and even death. HarvestPlus-China, launched in 2004 in partnership with CAAS, addresses these malnutrition concerns.

HarvestPlus and its partners aim to increase the micronutrient content of food crops through biofortification—a process of breeding higher levels of micronutrients directly into food crops—and ensure that low-income populations then consume the biofortified crops to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. Using innovative ways to fight hidden hunger, HarvestPlus-China also contributes to knowledge and technology transfers across research institutions and implementing agencies in both developed and developing countries.

OUTCOMES

HarvestPlus-China has nine projects and works with 40 partner institutes, including CAAS, the Chinese

Academy of Sciences, universities, and provincial centers for disease prevention and control. The program's main goals are to increase iron, zinc, and vitamin A in rice, maize, wheat, and sweet potatoes. The first successful human trial completed with biofortified sweet potato in Asia, in the Sichuan Province, demonstrated that the crop can greatly improve the vitamin A status of children.

Major accomplishments for HarvestPlus-China include

- approved release of 8 micronutrient-enriched crop varieties and development of 18 others;
- dissemination of vitamin A sweet potato and vitamin A maize to farmers;
- extensive cultivation of zinc wheat variety Zhongmai 175, which became the control variety in the North China Winter Wheat Trial;
- organization of a national multidisciplinary research team with relevant technical platforms;
- publication of 66 papers, applications for eight patents, and facilitation of nine international workshops; and
- promotion of biofortification to reduce hidden hunger in *Biofortification in China* (2009) and other forms of outreach.

Supporting Agriculture and Natural Resources Management

Water Allocation in China

MOTIVATION

The Yellow River Basin is considered the "cradle of Chinese civilization," but it has suffered severe water scarcity in recent years. The basin's specific climatic conditions, rapid socioeconomic development, and absence of defined water rights have led to excessive water use. During the last 50 years, agricultural water use has increased by more than 250 percent and water demand for industrial and domestic use has risen even more steeply. Irrigation in China is therefore crucial for global food security. A 30 percent reduction in available irrigation water in the Yellow River Basin by 2030 would lead to international wheat prices increasing 6 percent, maize prices increasing 4 percent, and rice prices increasing 3 percent.

OUTCOMES

Together with partners at the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, Beijing Normal University, Tsinghua University, and the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, as well as the University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign in the United States, IFPRI researchers analyzed water-poverty linkages, climate change impacts, irrigation, and basin-wide water trading to identify ways of enhancing basin-water allocation. Results were disseminated in a series of policy briefs published in both English and Mandarin. The insights from the water-reform research will help inform Chinese irrigation policy in the future, as evidenced by uptake in subsequent studies on water pricing and irrigation reform.

Effects of Environmental Policy on Household Income in North China

MOTIVATION

Environmental policies have wide-ranging and far-reaching effects. For example, by providing participating farmers an annual subsidy for retiring their farmland and planting saplings, the Sandstorm Source Control Program (implemented in Beijing and Tianjin from 1998 to 2003) contributed to higher household incomes. A 2005 IFPRI study also found that participating households were more likely to engage in off-farm wage employment than self-employment activities after retiring farmland, and they diversified their income to include more nonagricultural activities. These findings suggest that farmland retirement payments may have helped farm households overcome the credit constraints that were preventing them from starting their own businesses. This, in turn, may contribute to reshaping the structure of rural household production such that the labor supply is slowly moving from farming to off-farm wage- or self-employment.

OUTCOMES

The findings of IFPRI's study were presented in a paper to the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association. They have continued to contribute to discussions about increasing rural nonfarm employment opportunities.

Analyzing Trade and Industrialization

Rural Poor and Smallholders in Western China and Trade Liberalization

MOTIVATION

China is a leading example of the opportunities that global trade liberalization can offer developing countries and emerging economies. As a World Trade Organization (WTO) member since 2001, China has seen trade liberation benefit the overall economy, but certain groups of Chinese citizens—specifically those in low-income rural areas—have not shared in many of those benefits. Open trade leads to increased competition within the country and internationally. Without policy changes, however, this means that small producers in western China were not able to compete and were more vulnerable to food insecurity. IFPRI worked with Chinese policymakers to design policies that directly support smallholders in relation to China's WTO accession. Given the size of China's economy and population, such policies have the potential to significantly improve many lives.

OUTCOMES

Research results from the Rural Poor and Smallholders in Western China under WTO program (2003–2006), showed that full trade liberalization—lifting trade barriers in both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors—would benefit farmers and agriculture at the national level, but policies were needed to extend those benefits to the western region, where 60 percent of China's poor people live. Liberalizing the agriculture sector alone would increase cheap imports of agricultural products, particularly grains, decreasing domestic agricultural production and farmers' agricultural income. Even with full trade liberalization, the increase in rural incomes would be smaller than the increase in urban incomes, which

implies that the rural–urban income gap would widen. Using these results, the program developed a series of papers to inform policymakers. According to an IFPRI-commissioned external impact assessment, the Chinese government shifted regional resource allocations to China's poorer western regions, which was consistent with IFPRI's recommendations.

Industrialization in China and Africa

MOTIVATION

Industrial "clustering" involves small businesses within the same industry banding together to specialize in one narrowly defined stage of production. This type of industrialization eases the burden of financing and has been highly successful in China, Ethiopia, and other developing countries. An IFPRI research team completed a clustering study involving four in-depth case studies in China, which demonstrated that, when adequately supported by local governments, clusters can serve as viable production structures in certain developing countries, especially those with high population densities and low capital endowments.

OUTCOMES

The cluster-based industrialization study conducted by IFPRI and its partners has been widely recognized by major Chinese media outlets, as well as the *Economist*, *Forbes*, *Financial Times*, the *New York Times*, and the *Wall Street Journal*. In addition, IFPRI researchers were invited to prepare a background report on China's regional development for the country's next five-year plan.

Improving Governance

Reviewing the Reform Experience

MOTIVATION

While China's dramatic economic growth in recent years has been widely observed, it was not until 2004 that an "insider," in collaboration with IFPRI, undertook an in-depth evaluation of the country's policy reform process. Working with leading experts who are well informed about the internal processes and logic that drove the reform movement, IFPRI explored the policymaking that supported China's economic growth. Researchers hoped that this information would be helpful to other developing countries (for example, Ethiopia and Tanzania) that had yet to undertake a broad set of reforms to accelerate economic growth.

OUTCOMES

In an article first published in the *Review of Development Economics*, IFPRI researchers and partners analyzed China's regional inequality trend since its founding. The article explains that during the three peak periods identified—coinciding with the famine of the late 1950s, the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s and the 1970s, and the period of openness and global integration in the late 1990s—regional inequality levels can be explained by three key policy variables: (1) the ratio of heavy industry to gross output value, (2) the degree of decentralization, and (3) the degree of openness. The article has been cited more than 500 times since its original publication in 2005. Additionally, two related books authored by IFPRI researchers—*Narratives of Chinese Economic Reforms: How Does China Cross the River?* (2010) and *The Oxford Companion to the Economics of China* (2014)—examined China's reform process.

China's Food Security and Nutrition Strategy Review

MOTIVATION

The WFP plans to pilot an enhanced engagement with selected middle income countries (MICs) to better enable governments to address the food security and nutrition challenges they face, as well as to explore possible avenues of engagement with these countries on food security and nutrition issues that have regional significance, international significance, or both. As a candidate for this pilot program, IFPRI has conducted a comprehensive strategic review of China's food security and nutrition situation, including measures required to accelerate progress toward eliminating hunger and malnutrition. This review will enable the WFP to better understand the role and type of support that is needed and expected in China.

ONGOING WORK

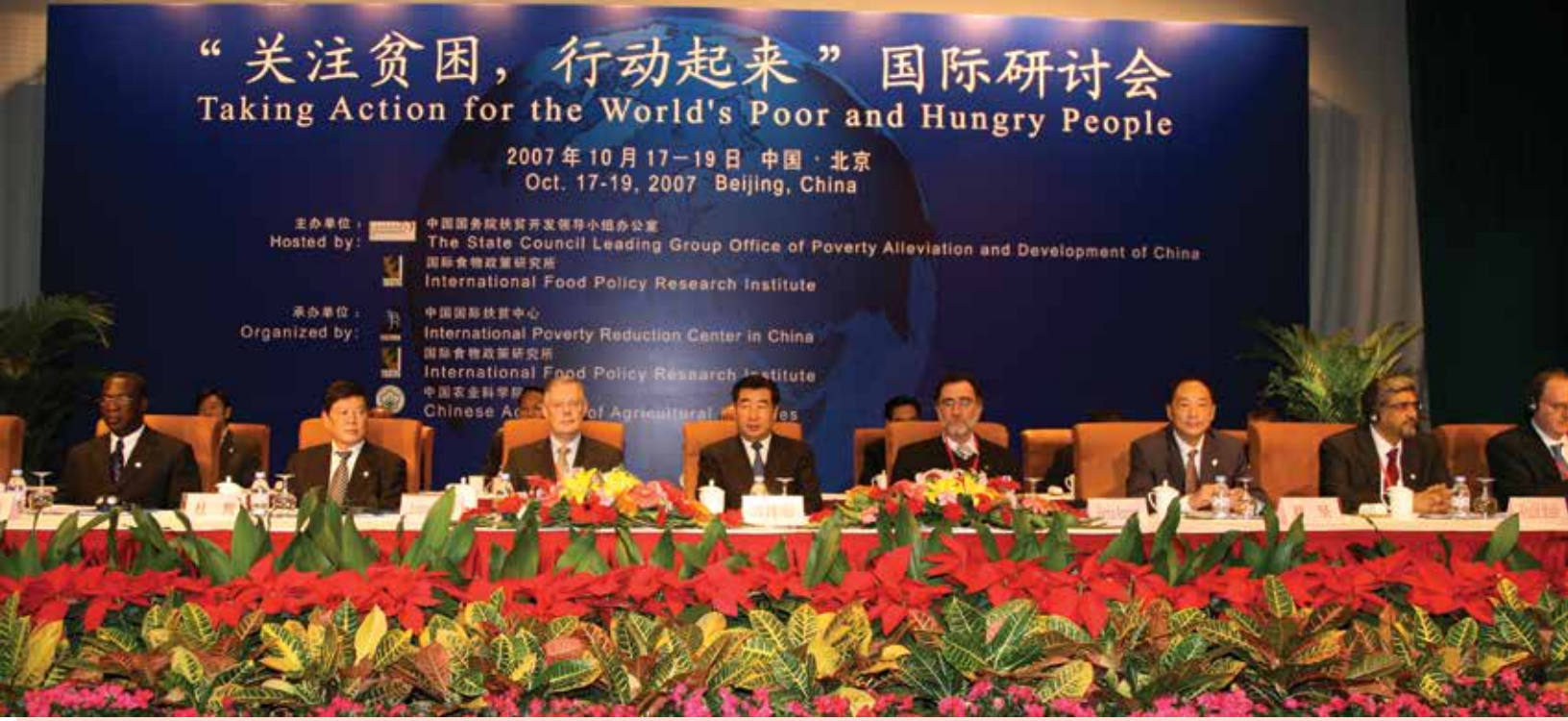
This review began with an examination of major economic and social trends and the transformation of the Chinese economy and an analysis of the current food security and nutrition situation in the country. The review then looks at the role of China in global food security and China's participation in South-South cooperation to reduce hunger and undernutrition in developing countries. Alternative strategic options for China's food security and nutrition were proposed. A number of key policy options and strategies to accelerate progress toward eliminating hunger and undernutrition were also recommended. This review provides some insights that should help international organizations such as WFP gain a better understanding of their role and the type of support they deliver as they pursue further engagement with China.

Building Capacity

Enhancing Expertise

Over the past two decades, IFPRI's China Strategy Support Program has strengthened the capacity of individuals and institutions through joint research, postdoctoral training, and the mentoring of students in both master's and doctoral programs. In addition, many prominent scholars—including Jikun Huang, Linxiu Zhang, Zhong Tang, Sun Dongsheng, and Jing Zhu—have visited IFPRI for months or years at a time; each has gone on to become leaders in their respective fields. IFPRI has welcomed two researchers from the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences each year, along with a diverse group of visiting Chinese researchers and scholars, to share their expertise and exchange ideas. Peng Yang and Wenbin Wu have continued to actively collaborate with IFPRI researchers and have even adopted some of IFPRI's procedures and management practices at their own institutes.

In the external impact assessment of IFPRI's capacity strengthening work from 1985 to 2010, its PhD supervision program in China was commended. In cooperation with CAAS and Chinese universities, the program has provided postdoctoral candidates with both supervisory support from IFPRI staff and financial incentives. Participants gave the program high scores (in an exit survey) for its strict selection procedure, excellent inputs, and effective organization. Due to its close links to CAAS and other Chinese institutions, the program likely sees a higher impact in policy circles. A Visiting Fellow program for young Chinese researchers has also provided a large pool of young, well-trained economists with training opportunities within the country.



Engaging in Policy Dialogue

2020 Vision Conference: Taking Action for the World’s Poor and Hungry People

MOTIVATION

In 2007, to prepare for the impending 2015 deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals set forth by the United Nations, IFPRI facilitated an international policy consultation to identify actions needed to ensure the world’s poorest and hungry people would not be left behind. The cornerstone of this consultation was an international conference in October 2007 in Beijing, co-organized with the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development of China and cohosted with the International Poverty Reduction Center in China and CAAS. Hui Liangyu, China’s vice premier of the State Council, opened the conference, which was attended by more than 400 registered participants (and many more informal attendees), including high-level policymakers, researchers, and practitioners from 40 countries.

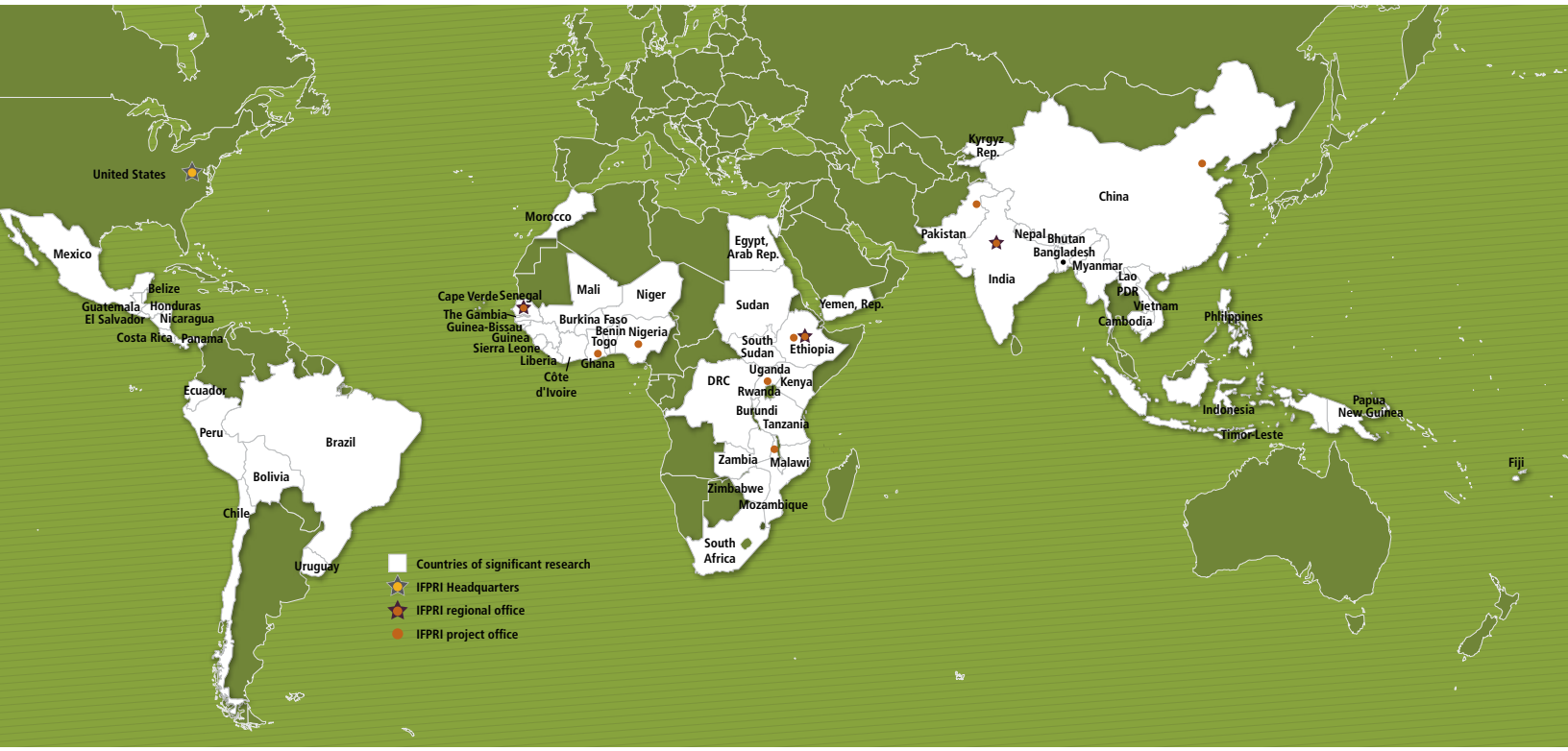
OUTCOMES

This conference coincided with the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and aligned with its focus on society’s most vulnerable and marginalized groups. In fact, at the conference, State Council vice premier Hui announced China’s plans to strengthen inclusive anti-poverty partnerships with other countries and international organizations. The conference was attended by many congress members, received a high level of local and international media coverage, and fed into the State Council’s own meetings.

The conference honed in on South-South learning, and discussed ways that China can share its experience with other countries still struggling to make significant reductions in poverty and hunger. China, in turn, benefitted from Brazil’s experiences in social protection and India’s in agricultural growth. The conference facilitated these discussions and opportunities for future networking.

In a post-conference survey, more than 90 percent of respondents agreed that the conference was a good opportunity to understand how to implement strategies and actions that successfully reduce hunger and poverty, as well as to learn from the experiences of others.

IFPRI OFFICES AND COUNTRIES OF SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH



Looking Forward

For nearly two decades, IFPRI's research and policy analyses have served as key resources for food security policymaking in China. IFPRI has supported China in its drive to achieve food security for all citizens by working closely with local institutions and agencies.

Through its China Strategy Support Program and by building capacity while providing evidence-based research results, IFPRI looks forward to strengthening its collaboration with these and other partners moving forward.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A world free of hunger and malnutrition

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