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FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

IFPRI

2022 ANNUAL REPORT





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Letter from the BOARD CHAIR and DIRECTOR GENERAL

Throughout 2022, global food systems faced a barrage of local and global shocks driven by COVID-19, conflict, and climate change. IFPRI was at the forefront of cutting-edge research to address these challenges to our food systems. The Institute took the lead in providing timely research and policy analysis to key decision-makers and communicating the results through peer-reviewed publications, consultations with governments and funders, numerous policy events, and a highly viewed blog series.

IFPRI researchers published a new e-book on *COVID-19 and Global Food Security: Two Years Later*. The *2022 Global Food Policy Report*, launched in 13 locations around the world, focused on climate change and food systems, highlighting evidence-based policies and innovations that should be prioritized and implemented now to tackle adaptation and mitigation. IFPRI's 12 country programs continued to provide evidence and guidance in national policy dialogues.

In response to the Russia-Ukraine war and its impacts on global food security, IFPRI co-led a CGIAR-wide crisis response; launched a blog series that has received more than 160,000 unique views; hosted a policy seminar series; and published 19 country briefs in 2022, with work continuing in 2023. The Institute's Food Security Portal, a comprehensive platform providing up-to-date country-level information on global food security issues and policy developments – including on issues such as food prices and market instability – received nearly 17,000 unique views in 2022. IFPRI's work was cited frequently by the media, including major outlets in developed and developing countries.

IFPRI researchers produced 370 peer-reviewed publications and 924 total publications in 2022. The Institute continues to rank highly – remaining number one among all agricultural economics departments worldwide and in the top 1 percent of all institutions registered in Research Papers in Economics (RePEc).

IFPRI's events were viewed by 29,000 people in 2022. In addition, IFPRI continues to have strong engagement on social media, with blogs receiving over 480,000 views this year. The Institute also contributed to major international events, including the White House Briefing on Hunger and Malnutrition, the G7 Presidency and

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFS), the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA), G20, COP27, and the 2022 Borlaug Dialogue.

Throughout the year, IFPRI continued its engagement in the One CGIAR transition. IFPRI's management and staff are grateful to former Board Chair Derek Byerlee, who served through September 2022, for his leadership and vision in helping the Institute successfully navigate the complexities of this change. Through CGIAR, IFPRI is implementing large-scale global research initiatives. IFPRI researchers are contributing to 23 initiatives and leading or co-leading 11. This new organization allows IFPRI and its partners to leverage the world's largest agricultural innovation network to address pressing problems, including food insecurity, malnutrition, climate change, and poverty.

IFPRI welcomed 70 new staff members in 2022, bringing our total number of staff to 557, representing 57 countries. Approximately half our staff members are based in the field, where they carry out research, work with program and policy implementers, and build the capacity of local institutions to conduct food policy research. IFPRI currently has 12 country programs, operating in Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, and Uganda.

IFPRI's Board of Trustees continues to provide strong governance oversight as well as approval of the Institute's long-range strategic plans. IFPRI achieved another clean external audit of the Institute's financial activity in 2022.

In the coming year, IFPRI will advance the One CGIAR transition, continue to carry out and disseminate high-quality research on both current crises and the long-term challenges to improving the food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and resilience of vulnerable people around the world, as well as the environment in which we all live.

We look forward to advancing our research in new and innovative ways in 2023.

Shenggen Fan

Acting Board Chair

Johan Swinnen

Director General

IFPRI at Global Events

The impact of multiple crises – conflict, COVID-19, and climate change – on global and national food security, and the role of food policies in responding to crises, was a central global concern in 2022. IFPRI researchers participated in several [events](#) held as part of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Sharm El-Sheikh, which sought to accelerate global climate action through emissions reduction, scaled-up adaptation efforts, and enhanced flows of appropriate finance. IFPRI researchers participated in 20 events on land use, trade, repurposing agricultural subsidies, and scaling climate adaptation action, and co-convened an event exploring gender-responsive approaches and solutions to growing climate resilience.

IFPRI has also been at the frontlines of the policy response to the rapid increase in food and fertilizer prices. In 2022, engagements on the crisis included the G7 Presidency and GAFS, the [2022 G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting](#), the World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings, the Global Forum on Food and Agriculture, the White House Briefing on Hunger and Malnutrition, and the UN Global Crisis Response Group.

IFPRI also continued to participate in the [Global Report on Food Crises](#), providing up-to-date assessments of the impacts of the war and other crises, and the [Global Food 50/50 Report](#) with Global Health 50/50 and UN Women, which aims to encourage food systems organizations to address gender inequality within their organizations and their programming.

Russia-Ukraine War and Food Security Response

As the world was beginning to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February caused a spike in food and fertilizer prices and disrupted trade in vital food products and agricultural inputs. This eroded global food security, accelerated food price inflation, and pushed millions into poverty. IFPRI responded rapidly with information and analysis to meet the needs of policymakers and food system stakeholders.

A [new blog](#) series on the impacts of the crisis and policy responses was immediately initiated, co-edited by Director General Johan Swinnen and IFPRI senior research fellows Joseph Glauber and David Laborde. More than 30 blog posts from IFPRI researchers and guest experts published in 2022 and 2023 have been widely read, garnering more than 160,000 unique page views. Topics included the global rise in prices amid disruptions of trade in wheat, vegetable oils, and fertilizers, effects of trade restrictions, and country- and region-specific impacts and responses in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. A series of virtual [policy events](#) featured high-level discussions with experts on the impacts of the war and policy recommendations for confronting the global food and fertilizer price crisis. Together, this body of work received substantial media attention, including from top outlets around the world, increasing the reach of IFPRI's analysis and recommendations. In addition, IFPRI served as co-leader for crisis response within CGIAR, and in May 2022, released a [joint CGIAR paper](#) with specific policy recommendations for funders and partners.

At the country level, modeling work was carried out on the diverse effects of high food, fuel, and fertilizer prices on-farm and off, on GDP, employment, production, household consumption, inequality, poverty, and diet quality for some 20 low- and middle-income countries, including [Bangladesh](#), [Egypt](#), [Kenya](#), [Lebanon](#), [Malawi](#), [Mali](#), [Nigeria](#), [Senegal](#), [Sudan](#), [West Africa](#), and [Yemen](#) to support country-specific policy and investment choices by national policymakers. IFPRI communicated directly with governments, donors, and local partners within the focus countries to inform crisis responses.

IFPRI also moved swiftly to develop open-access online monitoring platforms and tools for tracking price volatility and export restrictions for commodities and fertilizers, and real-time information on key vulnerabilities of low- and middle-income countries through its [Food Security Portal](#). The Portal now supports numerous monitoring systems and analytic tools that will be useful for years to come as the world faces other food system shocks.

2022 Highlights from IFPRI's Strategic Research Areas

IFPRI's work aims to provide research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition through food systems transformation. To advance knowledge and practice across five strategic areas, with cross-cutting attention to gender, IFPRI works in more than 70 countries and partners closely with public institutions, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, governments, farmers' organizations, donor agencies, and research and academic institutions, as well as other CGIAR Centers. In 2022, IFPRI began implementation of 10 CGIAR Research Initiatives, and prepared another for 2023, which are carrying out multidisciplinary work on food systems transformation together with CGIAR colleagues. The following are a few research highlights from 2022, drawn from our major research areas.

Fostering Climate-Resilient Sustainable Food Supply

Climate change and food systems. The [2022 Global Food Policy Report](#), IFPRI's flagship publication, highlights the urgency of tackling climate change, including accelerating innovation, reforming policies, resetting market incentives, and increasing financing for sustainable transformation of food systems, and offers "shovel-ready" policy options for accelerated action.

Pollinators and productivity. A [modeling study](#) illuminated the global human health impacts of the disappearance of pollinators. Inadequate pollination has led to a 3–5 percent loss in fruit, vegetable, and nut production and an estimated 427,000 excess deaths annually from lost healthy food consumption and associated diseases.

Water for conservation. A new feedback tool can visually show farmers how to conserve water at each stage of the crop cycle, as a means to improve water use. [Research findings](#) support additional testing of such feedback tools to encourage conservation, but not the expensive investments that would be required to generate personalized feedback for individual farmers.

Sustainable land management. A large-scale land restoration project in Ethiopia had drought-buffering effects over the five-year period studied. This [assessment](#) demonstrates the utility of remote-sensing technologies in evaluating ecosystem restoration programs, contributing to the timely issue of restoring land productivity and resilience.

Fertilizer use. A [lack of information about soil nutrient levels](#) and limited access to appropriate fertilizers may lead to suboptimal fertilizer application and reduced yields. Such mismatches between soil needs and farmer responses may explain variation in returns to chemical fertilizers and low adoption rates of these fertilizers in sub-Saharan Africa.

Social ties and information sharing. An [investigation](#) of the role of different social ties in information exchanges among farmers about new on-farm water management tools showed that friendship and field proximity are key determinants of information flows.

Promoting Healthy Diets and Nutrition for All

Malnourishment and learning. A [three-year study](#) in northern India found that persistent anemia, thinness, and short stature during adolescence are associated with poor learning outcomes, and helped to fill a gap in evidence on this topic.

Economic shocks and nutrition. IFPRI researchers explored how economic growth shocks between 1990 and 2018 impacted wasting outcomes for more than a million children around the world. [Estimates](#) suggest that a 10 percent annual decline in national income increases the prevalence of moderate and severe wasting by as much as 17.8 percent, perhaps because economic shocks contribute to inadequate dietary diversity for children.

Children's diets. To [understand what drives mothers' choices](#) about what and how to feed their children, IFPRI and other CGIAR researchers explored maternal experiences, perspectives, and beliefs when making food choice decisions for preschool children in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas in northern Viet Nam.

Electronic aids for health workers. [Evidence](#) from rural Bangladesh suggests that providing community health workers with an electronic job aid (an android application providing images, discussion prompts, visit schedules, and more) to assist with breastfeeding counseling and practical demonstrations shows promise for improving exclusive breastfeeding. This intervention is also scalable into existing community-based programs.

Seasonal variation in women's diets. A [longitudinal study](#) in rural Ethiopia found that women's dietary diversity is low and varies greatly by season. The good news, however, is that the seasonal variation in maternal dietary diversity can be partially offset by small-scale irrigation practices.

Building Inclusive and Efficient Markets, Trade Systems, and Food Industries

Food safety. [Research in Kenya](#) showed that informing consumers about which maize flour brands are safest does not significantly affect consumption, but combining that information with a test on the maize flour brand in the consumer's household can influence their brand choice. These findings could have important implications for encouraging consumers to make safer choices where regulatory enforcement is weak.

Value chain interventions. A poultry [value chain intervention](#) accompanied by a nutrition component aimed to increase poultry production and improve diets in Burkina Faso, but was found to have only limited impacts on maternal and child diets during the lean season. This result highlights the drawbacks of value-chain interventions that are based on information alone.

Credit constraints. Agricultural credit constraints are generally associated with supply-side factors, but new research with smallholders in Ethiopia and Tanzania revealed that demand-side factors, such as risk-aversion behavior, are just as important. The [study](#) also suggests that women smallholders are more likely than men to be credit constrained, from both the supply and demand sides.

2022 Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor. The [2022 edition](#) of this annual report, produced in partnership with Akademiya2063, looks at the current state of African agricultural trade and policy in the context of global volatility in agriculture and fertilizer markets, and takes an in-depth look at regional trade in processed products.

Strengthening Institutions and Governance

Repurpose and transform. The massive support provided to agriculture by governments globally – US\$639 billion per year on average between 2016 and 2018 – has not incentivized sustainable patterns of food production and consumption. Modeling projections show that repurposing just a fraction of this support to green innovations for crops and livestock could reduce overall agricultural emissions by more than 40 percent, while also generating significant income growth, reducing poverty, and lowering the cost of nutritious foods, according to an [IFPRI and World Bank report](#).

Land reform and child health. [Evidence from the Kyrgyz Republic](#) shows that in situations where land privatization was established for longer periods of time, children under age five accumulated significantly greater gains in both height- and weight-for-age measures. This suggests that private property rights to land can improve child health and nutrition outcomes.

Games for resource management. In rural Kenya, a [study](#) used games to assess the role of gender balance in community-based natural resource management, which is often dominated by men. Mixed gender groups achieved more socially optimal outcomes in public goods games, while men-only groups conserved the most resources in extraction games.

Natural resource governance. [Eight landscape-level cases](#) spanning seven countries were distilled to provide lessons on designing, implementing, and supporting effective and appropriate multistakeholder platform approaches to natural resource governance.



Transforming Agricultural and Rural Economies

Social protection and civil strife. IFPRI researchers studied [a multifaceted social protection program](#), known as a graduation model program, in Yemen during a period of civil unrest. They found positive impacts on savings behavior and asset accumulation after four years, albeit substantially less than the amount the households originally received.

Accelerating technology adoption. In Ethiopia, a [video-mediated extension approach](#) was found to increase technology uptake by improving farmers' access to extension and thus increasing their knowledge. This approach is promising, since costs will fall as the scale of operation increases.

Boosting household resilience. An [evaluation](#) of the impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program on resilience found that households' continuous participation in the program is associated with greater resilience, especially when combined with income-generating or asset-building initiatives.

Ecological shocks. [Research with smallholder households](#) in Kenya showed that ecological shocks diminish people's perceived self-efficacy and control over their lives. Evidence points to economic adversity as a link between shocks and subsequent changes in these noncognitive skills, suggesting policy implications for poverty reduction.

Innovation for agribusiness. [Market system development](#) (MSD) approaches aim to address market failures and frictions that impede the adoption of modern yield-enhancing agricultural practices. In Mozambique, researchers found that MSD interventions can bring benefits to smallholder farmers beyond the direct beneficiaries.

Cross-Cutting Theme on Gender

Pathways to prevention. Ethiopia's public works program and complementary activities affect [intimate partner violence](#) (IPV) through four pathways of change, suggesting that such programs have the potential to be gender transformative and reduce the drivers of IPV.

Family relations and empowerment. Using qualitative and quantitative data from an [impact assessment](#) of a livestock transfer project in Nepal, researchers examined how caste and ethnicity, women's social location within a household with in-laws, and husband's migration status affect women's empowerment.

Gender gap in agricultural productivity. There is disagreement about how control over agricultural areas is defined. A [study](#) used three measures, based on different definitions of plot control, to assess the related gender gap in agricultural productivity. Across the measures, the productivity gap between women and men ranged from 16 to 60 percent, highlighting the importance of definitions.

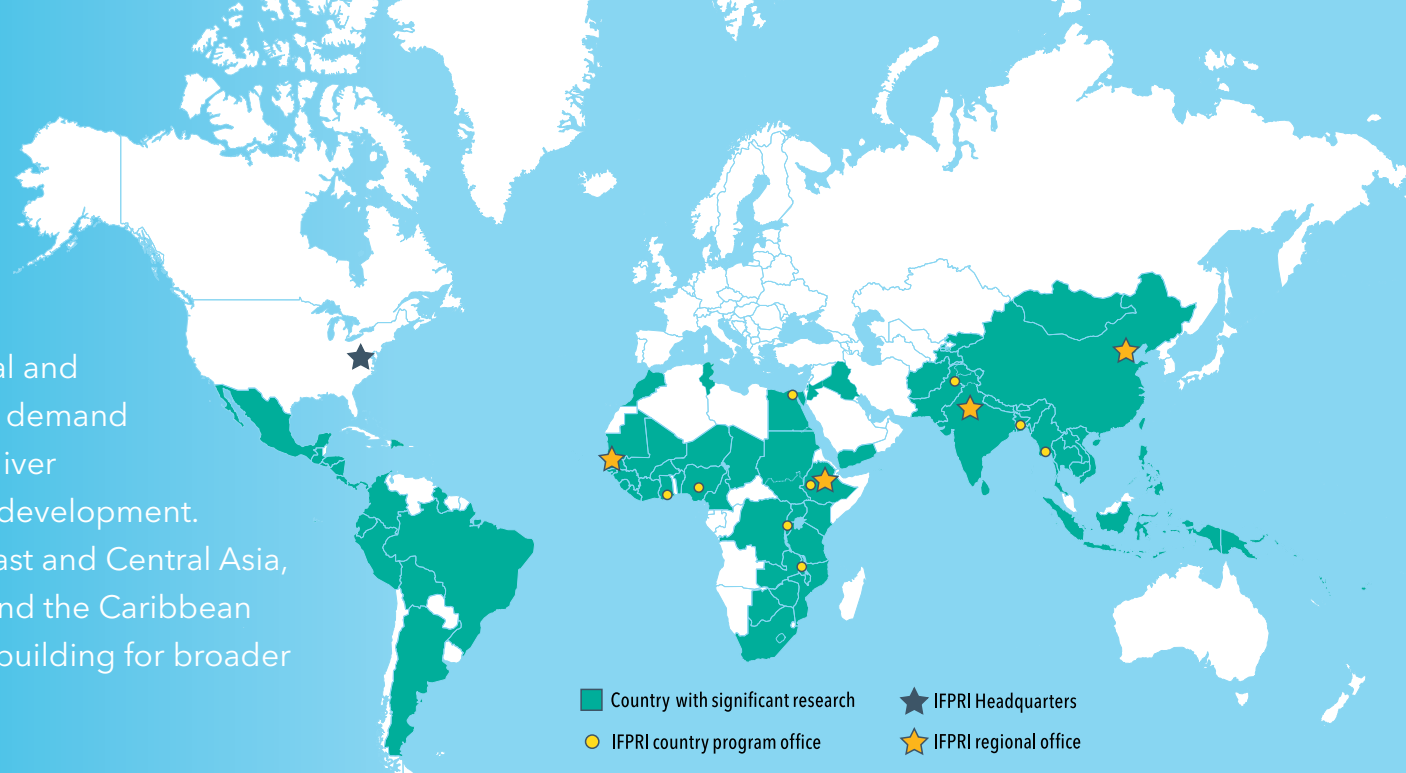
Spousal concordance. [Analysis of household surveys](#) about asset ownership and decision-making in Nepal showed that wives are more likely than husbands to report wives' and others' asset ownership and decision-making, but that spousal concordance on these topics is not necessarily indicative of wives' well-being, especially for couples who reside with the husband's parents.

Cash transfers and IPV. Although evidence suggests that cash transfers reduce IPV, there is little clear guidance on how to best design cash transfer programs to maximize reductions in IPV. To help fill that gap, IFPRI researchers [reviewed evidence](#) from rigorous studies and existing operational guidance to enable implementers to act on what we know, rather than letting gaps in evidence lead to inaction.

Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI). To honor the 10-year anniversary of the [WEIA](#), IFPRI organized an [event](#) reflecting on the evolution of this vital tool for food systems policymaking and the accomplishments and lessons learned from applying WEAI and project-level WEIA in diverse contexts.

Around the World

IFPRI maintains a strong regional and country presence to respond to demand for food policy research and deliver holistic support for country-led development. Regional programs for Africa, East and Central Asia, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean provide evidence and capacity building for broader development efforts.



Bangladesh. [Scenario-based assessments](#) to examine the feasibility of integrating preventive nutrition services through Bangladesh's primary healthcare system identified three promising platforms for expanding and strengthening service delivery, as well as challenges that need to be addressed to facilitate scaling.

Central America. [Evidence from this region](#) shows that smallholders' perception of soil characteristics, as well as actual variability of the soil, are likely causes of low adoption rates for agricultural interventions. Improving information about soils and farmers' real needs could make extension policies more effective and increase agricultural productivity.

Egypt. Smaller plot size is associated with overapplication of nitrogen fertilizer, higher labor use, and lower mechanization rates, according to a [study](#) of the implications of plot size for sustainable intensification in smallholder irrigated agriculture.

Ethiopia. Using [remote sensing and econometric methods](#), researchers found that Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program increased tree cover. These results suggest that public works programs with an environmental component have the potential to support climate change mitigation and adaptation while providing social protection.

Ghana. Information and communications technology (ICT) is used widely for [aquaculture advice](#) in Ghana and contributes to improved management practices, farm productivity, and farmers' income. Of the ICT tools used, TV and radio could be further expanded for aquaculture advice.

India. Technology can enable community health and nutrition workers in India to [improve service delivery](#) to pregnant women and mothers of infants – but only to a limited extent. Digital health interventions cannot substitute for efforts that strengthen health systems and address structural barriers.

Kenya. The new Kenyan government faces a complex domestic and global environment, and is widely expected to address key food and agricultural challenges with a new set of policies and programs. An IFPRI [policy brief](#) offered 10 key research-based recommendations to leverage the country's plan for food systems transformation.

Mozambique. In urban Mozambique, women who received a series of text message reminders encouraging them to visit a family planning clinic were slightly more likely to visit and receive contraception at a clinic. This [evidence](#) suggests that text nudges are a promising way to increase the probability of women receiving contraception.

Myanmar. A [policy brief](#) from IFPRI and IFAD highlights the linkages between pulse consumption, production, and trade policies and their implications for Myanmar's trade with India, assesses how Myanmar could diversify its pulse exports through trade with other countries, and investigates the potential for both countries to mitigate market risks.

Nepal. Remittance income reduced deforestation by 4.2 percentage points in Nepal between 2001 and 2010, according to a [study](#) that drew on satellite-based land use data and a nationwide household survey. Remittances also helped shift household demand for timber and fuelwood toward non-wood alternatives.

Nigeria. Farmers' [misclassification in crop variety data](#) is mostly driven by misperception, not misreporting, suggesting that rectifying misperceptions by addressing agricultural input and seed market imperfections can improve farmers' investment choices and productivity outcomes.

Rwanda. A modest reallocation of public spending plus a small spending increase for agriculture under Rwanda's current Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture is essential to achieve its key goals for economic growth, employment creation, poverty reduction, and diet quality improvement, according to [IFPRI's analysis](#).

IFPRI and CGIAR

As part of the CGIAR Systems Transformation Group, IFPRI researchers made substantial contributions to a set of major new research initiatives that will take advantage of synergies and complementarities within and across CGIAR and partners. IFPRI staff are leading or co-leading 12 of CGIAR's 31 ambitious research initiatives, including those [on national policies and strategies](#) for food, land, and water systems; [foresight and metrics](#); [rethinking food markets](#); the [nexus of food, energy, and water security](#), [sustainable healthy diets](#); increasing consumption of [fruits and vegetables](#); [digital innovation](#); mitigation of climate change through [low emissions food systems](#); [transforming agrifood systems in South Asia](#); and [gender and resilience](#), with many staff participating in these and other CGIAR initiatives.

These initiatives held global and selected national level launches starting in the second quarter of 2022, and implementation proceeded well during the year. The initiatives developed important new areas of work, but also built on previous research by IFPRI and the CGIAR Research Programs, and developed complementary activities with bilateral grants.



IFPRI *in* 2022

MEDIA



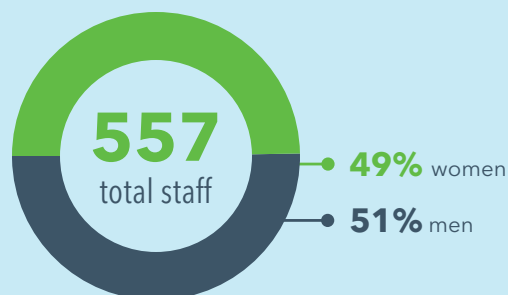
PROFESSIONAL RANKINGS



PUBLICATIONS

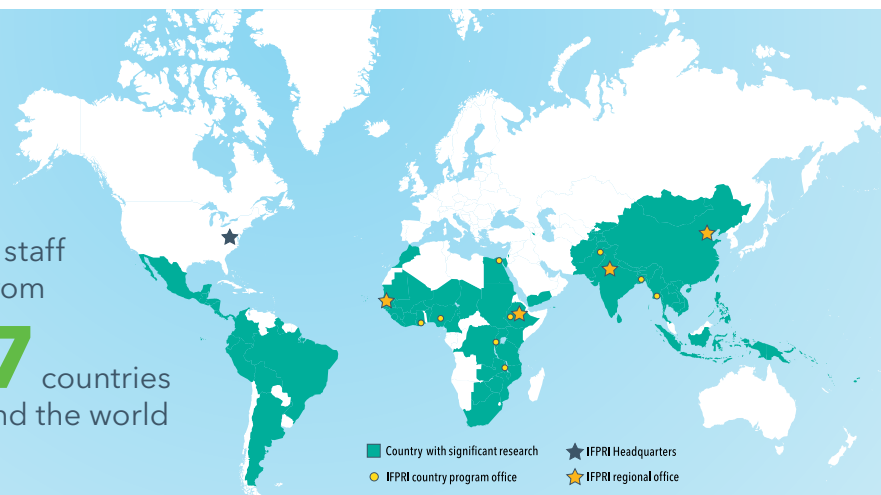


IFPRI STAFF



280
outposted staff
and local hires

IFPRI staff
are from
57 countries
around the world



2022 and 2021 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (in US\$ thousands)

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	30,577	24,962
Investments	66,146	87,805
Advances, prepaids, and other assets, net	7,991	8,021
Accounts receivable, net	30,449	18,336
Total current assets	135,433	139,124
Property and equipment, net	5,236	5,904
Right of use asset	26,079	
Total assets	166,748	145,028
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$11,168	11,955
Accrued vacation	4,023	4,061
Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds	7,190	2,299
Unexpended project funds	50,113	44,978
Amount held for HarvestPlus program	27,855	31,505
Total current liabilities	100,349	94,798
Lease Liability	37,433	
Deferred rent		12,266
Accrued post-retirement benefits	4,545	5,646
Total liabilities	142,327	112,710
NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
Board-designated	462	422
Undesignated	22,333	24,095
Other net assets	1,626	7,801
Total net assets without donor restrictions	24,421	32,318
Commitments and contingencies		
Total liabilities and net assets	166,748	145,028

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (in US\$ thousands)

	2022	2021
REVENUES AND GAINS		
Windows 1 & 2	\$23,564	42,553
Window 3	26,368	30,456
Bilateral	51,821	42,930
Total revenues and gains	101,753	115,939
EXPENSES AND LOSSES		
Research expenses	53,607	52,664
CGIAR collaborator expenses	7,429	22,104
Non-CGIAR collaborator expenses	29,488	28,737
General and administration expenses	13,369	14,324
Other expenses and losses	357	175
Total expenses and losses	104,250	118,003
Operating surplus (deficit)	(2,497)	(2,064)
FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Financial income	1,108	966
Financial expenses	(333)	(397)
Surplus for the year	(1,722)	(1,495)
OTHER CHANGES IN NET ASSETS		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment	(7,263)	444
Post-retirement related changes	1,088	262
Other changes in net assets	(6,175)	706
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	(7,897)	(789)

Note: The above is a summary of the financial information for the 2022 and 2021 calendar years. The full statements are available on the IFPRI website ([IFPRI.org](https://www.ifpri.org))



2022 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS and PARTNERS

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Agriculture and Climate Risk Enterprise Ltd. (ACRE) Africa	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy, South Africa	Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), United Kingdom
AKADEMIYA2063 (A2063)	Canada	European Commission
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	CARE, Malawi	FHI 360, United States
Anonymous	Causal Design, United States	Fondation Botnar, Switzerland
Asian Development Bank	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Asian Productivity Organization, Japan	Centre for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), United Kingdom	German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR)
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Bayer AG, Germany	Cornell University, United States	Government of Flanders, Belgium
Belgium	CPCS Transcom Limited, Canada	Happel Foundation
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