For more than 40 years, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has been providing research-based policy solutions to reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition. A recent stocktaking of the impact of IFPRI’s work over this period, based on just a small number of projects, shows our research has contributed to improving the lives of at least 200 million people. This was accomplished by informing policy decisions and investments made by governments, funders, and other partner organizations around the world. And since many important projects were not included in this calculation, we can assume that the actual number of people who benefited is much higher. IFPRI thanks its many funding and implementing partners, with whom we share these achievements.
INNOVATIVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION APPROACHES

Innovative, evidence-based approaches—biofortification of key crops, better design of transfer programs, and better targeting of food aid—have led to substantial gains for food security and nutrition.

COMBATING MALNUTRITION THROUGH BIOFORTIFICATION

By pioneering micronutrient fortified crops with higher content of vitamin A, iron, and zinc, HarvestPlus has increased access to critical nutrients for 20 million people in low-income countries.

EVALUATING CASH, FOOD, AND VOUCHER TRANSFERS FOR FOOD SECURITY

IFPRI’s evidence on the impact of different types of transfers in Ecuador, Niger, Uganda, and Yemen led to improvements in food security programs that reached over 17 million.

MONITORING FOOD SECURITY IN MALAWI

IFPRI’s work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development on an extensive program of food security and nutrition monitoring improved targeting of food aid to 3 million of the neediest during the severe 1991/92 drought.
IFPRI’s Pro-Poor Public Investment program, which showed that agricultural research and rural roads are among the most effective public investments to spur rural economic development and reduce poverty, contributed to a massive rural road construction program in India and increased agricultural investment in China that lifted at least 24 million out of poverty.

IFPRI’s evaluations and recommendations have led to improvements in the agricultural sector—including institutions and markets—that support economic growth and boost rural incomes.

IFPRI’s policy advice on market reforms in the mid-1990s led to greater opportunities, incomes, and food security for 24 million rice farmers in Viet Nam.
INVESTING IN SOCIAL PROTECTION

IFPRI's rigorous evaluations and research on transfer methods have increased effectiveness of social protection programs in improving food security, education, and livelihoods.

**Bangladesh**
IFPRI's work helped to boost school attendance and strengthen food security for 11 million people through design and evaluation of a Food for Education Program.

IFPRI's contribution to the design of a cash transfer and tuition waiver program for girls helped 4 million rural students stay in school.

IFPRI's findings on cash transfers and women's empowerment informed the government's expansion of programs for the ultra poor, benefiting 4 million.

**Ethiopia**
8 million benefited from improvements and better targeting of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme, made possible by IFPRI's biannual assessments.

**Improving Conditional Cash Transfer Programs**
IFPRI's monitoring and evaluations of conditional cash transfer programs have supported improved design, targeting, and expansion that have boosted food security and nutrition, incomes, and education.

Mexico: 24 million
Brazil: 23 million
Turkey: 10 million
Tanzania: 7 million
Honduras: 740,000
Nicaragua: 180,000
El Salvador: 134,000