**Trend 1**  
**RESEARCH CAPACITY IS UNEVEN WITHIN DEVELOPING REGIONS**

Food policy research capacity—measured in terms of full-time equivalent researchers with a PhD per million rural people—varies greatly across and within developing regions. Economic development levels explain capacity differences only in part. In Asia, China and Myanmar have a relatively high ratio of food policy researchers to rural people compared to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Viet Nam, which have less than 1 researcher per million rural people. Despite consistent decreases in rural population, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, and Indonesia show relatively low capacity compared to Myanmar, where the rural population is increasing.

**Trend 2**  
**NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS PER RESEARCHER IS RISING IN AFRICA, BUT WITH WIDE VARIATION**

The number of international publications produced per researcher has increased for all African countries, excepting Swaziland. But across the continent, the number of publications per researcher varies widely. For some countries—including Ghana, Malawi, and South Africa—this measure correlates with the number of researchers per million rural people. Other countries produce relatively more publications, despite low researcher-to-population ratios.