We are pleased to share with you IFPRI's 2019 Annual Report — in a new, shorter format accompanied by an interactive web version — which provides highlights from IFPRI's work to reduce hunger, malnutrition, and poverty around the world. Throughout 2019, IFPRI researchers generated high-quality research results that inform policies on food and nutrition security at the national, regional, and global levels. IFPRI's close engagement with hundreds of partners ensures that the Institute's work is impactful in the many regions and countries where we work, including Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, and Uganda. In 2019, IFPRI expanded its field presence even further by setting up a major program in Myanmar, significantly expanding work in Uzbekistan, and moving ahead with plans to launch a large program in Rwanda. IFPRI's staff members, more than half of whom are based in developing countries, work to enhance capacity for research and policymaking in nearly 60 countries.

IFPRI’s researchers published 463 peer-reviewed publications in 2019, a 30 percent increase from 2018. The Institute is and has been number one among agricultural economics departments in Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) rankings for many years. IFPRI’s 2019 financial status was strong and the Board of Trustees received another successful external audit of the Institute’s finances.

Working closely with IFPRI’s Board, other CGIAR Centers, partners, and funders, IFPRI is fully engaged in the One CGIAR transition – the process that is reformulating the CGIAR’s mission, governance, organizational structure, and research modalities to address the complex food system challenges of the 21st century.

As the first quarter of 2020 winds down, governments around the world are dealing with the novel coronavirus outbreak. As the pandemic upends economies and livelihoods, the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people are likely to suffer the most. IFPRI is rapidly responding to this threat by conducting research at the frontlines, delivering relevant data and analyses on issues ranging from supply chain and trade interruptions to severe unemployment and rising poverty levels.

On behalf of the Board and the Institute’s staff, we express our gratitude to former Director General Shenggen Fan for his outstanding leadership of IFPRI, which concluded in January 2020. We also welcome incoming Board Chair Emorn Udomkesmalee, who begins her term in May 2020. We look forward to continuing to deliver on our vision of a world free of hunger and malnutrition.
2019 Highlights from IFPRI’s Strategic Research Areas

IFPRI’s work is built around a set of five strategic research areas, with cross-cutting attention to gender, that address the world’s most critical food policy issues. To advance knowledge and practice across these strategic areas around the world, IFPRI partners closely with public institutions, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, governments, farmers’ organizations, donor agencies, and research institutions and academia, as well as with other CGIAR centers. The following are a few highlights of research from 2019.

Fostering a Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Food Supply

As growing resource scarcity, climate change, and changing diets impact our food systems, IFPRI’s research focuses on developing well-targeted policies and innovative technologies to promote sustainable and resilient food systems.

- Climate change could put an additional 16 million people at risk of hunger in Africa by 2030, but IFPRI’s modeling projections show that investment in agricultural R&D could greatly reduce this burden.
- IFPRI’s work informed a set of guiding principles for adapting the global food system to climate change impacts that emphasizes the key role of agricultural research.

Promoting Healthy Diets and Nutrition for All

To ensure that everyone has access to nutritious and safe foods and balanced and healthy diets, IFPRI’s research focuses on improving diet quality for the poor, ensuring optimal maternal and child nutrition, and identifying ways to improve food and water safety.

- Nutritious foods are relatively more expensive in developing countries, and the price difference is reflected in higher rates of stunting and obesity, according to a global review. High food costs put the recommended healthy diet out of reach for more than a billion and a half people.
- Despite common use of stunting as a primary indicator of malnutrition, IFPRI research shows that addressing stunting alone will not solve other development issues linked to malnutrition.

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

To promote efficient and equitable agricultural markets and value chains that can reduce poverty and increase food security, IFPRI’s research looks at trade, investment, value chains, and other tools to encourage agriculture-led growth and inclusion of smallholders.

- The Food Security Portal, now entering Phase III, provides key data to monitor food security situations and food prices, and in 2019 added an Early Warning System for real-time monitoring of food crisis risks.
- Testing showed that innovative use of smartphone imagery can improve crop modeling and insurance for small farmers, helping them to reap the benefits of agricultural markets.
Strengthening Institutions and Governance

IFPRI’s research explores how sound institutions, effective governance, and accountability can best contribute to achieving growth, food security, equity, and other pro-poor outcomes.

- Evidence that cash transfers reduced acute malnutrition related to conflict in Yemen influenced the expansion of cash-based social protection programming in response to the severe humanitarian crisis.
- In rural Ethiopia, research on rural-urban migration found that young men who expected larger land inheritances were less likely to migrate to cities and more likely to be employed in agriculture, especially where land markets are less vibrant.

Transforming Agricultural and Rural Economies

IFPRI research aims to improve our understanding of the drivers of agricultural change and strategies for rural transformation that can promote inclusive economic growth and contribute to poverty reduction, food security, and better nutrition.

- IFPRI’s 2019 Global Food Policy Report highlighted the growing urgency of rural revitalization to build better rural livelihoods and reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.
- Youth and Jobs in Rural Africa finds that generating employment opportunities for Africa’s growing youth population is best achieved through policies focused on broad-based economic growth for rural areas that will benefit young and old.

Cross-Cutting Theme on Gender

IFPRI incorporates gender into all its research and informs policy by examining the relationships between gender and institutions, policies, programs, development outcomes, and poverty reduction.

- The Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), an innovative measurement tool to diagnose areas of disempowerment and design programs that address these, is now in use in 54 countries and by 104 organizations, and is being adapted for use in project evaluation and value chain development.
- A study of intrahousehold dynamics in Malawi found that agriculture and nutrition information programs are most effective and helped close gender gaps when men and women have joint access to information.

IFPRI and the CGIAR Research Programs

IFPRI leads two CGIAR Research Programs: Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) and Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH). PIM supports research for sound policies, robust institutions, and well-functioning markets that help poor farmers, both men and women, improve their lives; produce nutritious and affordable foods; and protect the soil, water and biodiversity in rural landscapes. A4NH helps realize the potential of agricultural development to deliver gender-equitable health and nutritional benefits to the poor. IFPRI is proud of the accomplishments of PIM and A4NH in advancing research and promoting cooperation and synergies across the CGIAR network.
IFPRI 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.

• Expansion of one of India’s largest community-based nutrition programs was shown to significantly increase use among historically disadvantaged castes and tribes, but women with little education and the poorest households remain relatively excluded.

• Bt brinjal (eggplant), a variety developed to resist a common insect pest, was shown to reduce infestation, increase yields and income, and reduce environmental toxicity of pesticides used in Bangladesh.

• The China Food and Nutrition Consultation Committee (CFNCC) invited IFPRI’s East and Central Asia office to participate in a research program to help develop China’s new Food and Nutrition Guidelines, with an increased focus on improving nutrition, and IFPRI supported the CFNCC’s 2019 International Conference on Food and Nutrition.

• Climate change adaptation in water-scarce Pakistan will require not only investments in technology but also capacity building and institutional reforms for resource governance.

• Our new program in Myanmar supports research and capacity-building activities designed to enhance national capacity and promote evidence-based policymaking for agricultural transformation and other broad development goals.

• Cash transfers were found to be more effective than credit programs in reaching the excluded ultra poor in Ethiopia and improving their livelihoods.

• Ghana’s Economic and Agricultural Transformation: Past Performance and Future Prospects explores the potential for agriculture to support transformation in Ghana and in Africa more widely.

• Evidence that a fertilizer subsidy in Egypt is inducing overapplication of fertilizers with limited impact on yields confirms the need for the subsidy program reforms being considered by the government.

• Rural diets in Malawi have suffered some decline in nutrient content and there are substantial differences between rural and urban diets, according to an analysis of household surveys.

• Policy seminars in Nigeria for researchers and policymakers presented findings on IFPRI’s work in the country on urbanization and nutrition and on agricultural technologies, including plant breeding and mechanization, to support capacity building and evidence-based policymaking.

• A review of the promising energy-related strategies, policies, and technologies emerging across Africa’s agricultural value chains highlights Senegal’s achievements since liberalizing its energy sector.
IFPRI in 2019

MEDIA

Twitter followers: 95,674
Facebook followers: 181,407
Blog views: 245,602
Op-eds published in external news outlets: 61

PROFESSIONAL RANKINGS

#1 in Agricultural Economics Departments
#1 in the field of Agricultural Economics
#2 in the field of Africa
#6 in the field of Development

PUBLICATIONS

463 peer-reviewed publications
2,740,623 publication views
11,989 publication citations
211,566 dataset downloads
60 datasets published

IFPRI STAFF

604 total staff
50.3% men, 49.7% women
315 outposted staff, local hires, and telecommuters
IFPRI staff are from 61 countries around the world
# 2019 and 2018 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (in US$ thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>12,653</td>
<td>19,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>20,258</td>
<td>19,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances, prepaids, and other assets, net</td>
<td>6,848</td>
<td>8,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable, net</td>
<td>24,257</td>
<td>19,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,016</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,266</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>72,448</td>
<td>69,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment, net</td>
<td>8,090</td>
<td>9,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,554</strong></td>
<td><strong>145,856</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>8,942</td>
<td>6,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued vacation</td>
<td>4,118</td>
<td>3,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payment of CGIAR grant funds</td>
<td>11,067</td>
<td>14,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended project funds</td>
<td>49,585</td>
<td>41,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount held for HarvestPlus program</td>
<td>18,099</td>
<td>32,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>91,811</strong></td>
<td><strong>98,666</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred rent</td>
<td>14,147</td>
<td>12,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued post-retirement benefits</td>
<td>5,966</td>
<td>5,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>111,924</strong></td>
<td><strong>117,044</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board-designated</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
<td>27,512</td>
<td>26,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other net assets</td>
<td>4,573</td>
<td>1,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets without donor restrictions</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,630</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,812</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (in US$ thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUES AND GAINS</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>39,653</td>
<td>39,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window 3</td>
<td>45,347</td>
<td>46,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>55,082</td>
<td>57,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenues and gains</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,082</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,002</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES AND LOSSES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research expenses</td>
<td>58,157</td>
<td>66,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGIAR collaborator expenses</td>
<td>29,513</td>
<td>28,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-CGIAR collaborator expenses</td>
<td>37,305</td>
<td>34,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administration expenses</td>
<td>15,433</td>
<td>15,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses and losses</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses and losses</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,637</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,296</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial income</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>1,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>(311)</td>
<td>(290)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus for the year</strong></td>
<td><strong>735</strong></td>
<td><strong>728</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER CHANGES IN NET ASSETS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized gain (loss) on investment</td>
<td>2,906</td>
<td>(1,719)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement related changes</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other changes in net assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,083</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1,253)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,818</td>
<td>(525)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The above is a summary of the financial information for the 2019 and 2018 calendar years. The full statements are available on the IFPRI website (IFPRI.org).
IFPRI greatly appreciates the donors who supported IFPRI’s research through their contributions to the CGIAR Fund, [https://cgiar.org/funders/](https://cgiar.org/funders/), without which our work would not be possible. Other donors supporting IFPRI’s work are listed below.

**Contributors and Partners**

AECOM, United States  
African Agricultural Technology Foundation, Kenya  
African Development Bank  
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)  
American Seed Trade Association  
Amsterdam Institute for Global Health and Development, Netherlands  
Anonymous  
Asian Development Bank  
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Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)  
Bangladesh  
Belgium  
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Botswana  
Canada  
CARE, Malawi  
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CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) led by CIAT  
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CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE), led by IWMI  
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Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, Germany
Digital Green, United States
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European Commission
Farmers Union of Malawi
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria
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Fondation OCP, Morocco
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
General Services Administration, United States
George Mason University, United States
German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Switzerland
Government of Flanders, Belgium
HarvestPlus
IDEP Foundation, Indonesia
Imperial College, United Kingdom
India
Innovations for Poverty Action, United States
Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom
Institute of Peruvian Studies, Peru
Inter-American Development Bank
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
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International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)
International Institute for Education, United States
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
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Ireland
Japan
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Johns Hopkins University, United States
KPMG East Africa Limited
London School of Economics and Political Science
Mali
Management Systems International, United States
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States
Mathematica Policy Research, United States
Max und Ingeburg Herz Stiftung, Germany
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Michigan State University, United States
Millennium Challenge Corporation, United States
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National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines
National Fadama Coordination Office, Nigeria
National Science Foundation, United States
The Nature Conservancy, United States
Netherlands
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom
Oxford Policy Management, United Kingdom
PATH, United States
The Population Council, United States
The Rockefeller Foundation
Russian Federation
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
South Africa
Switzerland
Syngenta Foundation, Switzerland
SYSTEMIQ, United Kingdom
TechnoServe, United States
Texas A&M University, United States
Texas State University, United States
Tufts University, United States
United Kingdom
United Nations
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
University of Bonn, Germany
University of California, United States
University of Connecticut, United States
University of Florida, United States
University of Georgia, United States
University of Ghent, Belgium
University of Manchester, United Kingdom
University of Maryland, United States
University of Minnesota, United States
University of Oxford, United Kingdom
University of South Carolina, United States
University of Washington, United States
Wageningen University & Research, Netherlands
World Bank
World Food Programme
World Resources Institute
World Vision International, United Kingdom
World Vision, Canada
World Vision, United States