

Global Partners for Impact

PIM is led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and brings together the 15 CGIAR Centers and many other partners, including:



Advanced Research Institutes and Universities



National Agricultural and Policy Research Institutes in Partner Countries



Regional Research Associations



Development Partners (Including A Range Of Bilateral Aid Agencies); Civil Society (Including Farmer Organizations); Foundations

Nongovernmental and Community Organizations



National Governments in Low- and Middle-income Countries; Global Organizations and International Financial Institutions



Private Sector



Working to Achieve the Global Goals

PIM, together with other CGIAR research programs, contributes to all SDGs with more focus on the following:



Policy research for a food secure present and future

Contact us

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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Policies, Institutions, and Markets

www.pim.cgiar.org



Photo credit: S. Mojumder/Drik/CIMMYT

Action-oriented research to provide support for policies 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

Sound policies, robust institutions, and well-functioning markets complement new discoveries of agricultural science to create dynamic and resilient food systems. The combination of strong agricultural science and good policy is especially important in poor rural areas, where many people depend on farming for their livelihoods. Agricultural growth creates new jobs both on and off farms as rural economies diversify. Consumers benefit from more affordable food. Landscapes recover as farmers, fishers, herders, and forest dwellers adopt better management regimes and develop new institutions for collaborative governance.

Many countries fall far short of the good policies and strong institutions needed. Our research helps diagnose problems and assess their priority, test potential options, and evaluate reforms or large scale programs. The work falls into the thematic categories of technological innovation, rural transformation, value chains, social protection, natural resource governance, and gender.

Impacts by 2022

- ▶ Improved prioritization of agricultural research for development
- ▶ Increased and more effective investment in agricultural research
- ▶ Increased and more rapid adoption of improved technologies and management practices
- ▶ Better functioning value chains, with increased opportunities for participation
- ▶ A conducive environment for inclusive and sustainable growth
- ▶ Reduction in price- and trade-related distortions that penalize producers and raise prices for consumers
- ▶ Improved design and coverage of social protection programs
- ▶ Increased security of rights to natural resources, particularly for women and members of marginalized groups
- ▶ Better tools and methods for research on policy, institutions, and markets, and coordinated work on these topics across the CGIAR portfolio and among partners
- ▶ Gender equity in rural development, and strategic coherence of CGIAR's work on gender



Photo credit: IFPRI

MEASURING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE

The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) - part of the PIM portfolio and a joint effort of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), and USAID's Feed the Future Initiative - is the first comprehensive and standardized measure of women's empowerment and inclusion in the agricultural sector.

Launched in 2012, the Index aims to increase understanding of the linkages between women's empowerment, agricultural productivity, and food security. By doing so, it helps to diagnose empowerment gaps, identify and prioritize interventions to close these gaps, and later test the effectiveness of interventions.

In addition to being used in the monitoring and evaluation of USAID's Feed the Future Initiative in 19 countries, the WEAI has been adopted by a wide range of research and development organizations. By the end of 2016, at least 60 external users, including universities, non-profit organizations, international organizations (FAO, IFAD, UN Women), and CGIAR Centers have used the WEAI in 39 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

ANALYSIS TO UNDERPIN MORE EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS

PIM studies on social protection in Bangladesh, most notably the Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI), have informed several changes to social protection programs in the country. The results of the TMRI randomized controlled trial showed that all combinations of types of transfers were useful, but that cash transfers combined with messaging about how to improve nutrition, also known as nutrition behavior change communication (BCC), had the greatest impact. Influenced by the TMRI findings, the Ministry of Women and Children incorporated the BCC component into its Vulnerable Group Development program, which has more than 1 million beneficiaries. The Agriculture, Nutrition, and Gender Linkages (ANGeL) project launched by the Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture in 2015 also includes specific BCC strategies to promote women's empowerment, nutrition, and health and maximize



Photo credit: IFPRI

impacts on nutrition. A new government program titled "The Income Support Programme for the Poorest" will expand upon a tested conditional cash transfer pilot that provides monthly transfers to poor mothers who attend sessions on nutrition education and have their children's growth monitored in health clinics. The United Nations' REACH Bangladesh program cited the TMRI study in a nutrition background paper for the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) of the Bangladesh government.

Where We Work

Global program with special emphasis on Africa south of the Sahara, Bangladesh, India, and selected countries in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America



Research

Why PIM

The need for sound policies and well-functioning institutions cuts across all commodities and agri-food systems. Accordingly, PIM serves an integrative function, bringing together social science expertise and facilitating collaboration across CGIAR and with external partners.

Examples include foresight modeling, work on trade and value chains, rural transformation and creation of good jobs in rural areas, assistance to the vulnerable and approaches to managing rural risks, management of critical natural resources and institutions that reduce conflict associated with competing uses, and attention to the many ways in which decisions are made by men and women, jointly and separately, creating open opportunities for both to realize their ambitions.

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Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification

Foresight modeling and the policy underpinnings of innovation in agriculture, including investment in agricultural research, seed systems, and regulation of new technologies.



Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience

Mechanisms and policies for social protection and risk management for the poor.



Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation

Policies to increase rural income and improve effectiveness of public investment and the political economy of agricultural and rural policy.



Governance of Natural Resources

Tenure security options for land and other natural resources, and institutional arrangements for governance of shared landscapes.



Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains

Policies and institutions affecting decisions of actors in global and domestic value chains, interventions to strengthen value chains and make them inclusive, and approaches to facilitate adoption of interventions at scale.



Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination

Innovations to improve gender equity and agricultural performance and the CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research.