

# Partners for Impact

PIM is led by the **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)** with contributions from the **15 CGIAR Research Centers** and **3 external managing partners**: Michigan State University, Wageningen University and Research Centre, and World Vision International.



PIM works with numerous partners including other CGIAR research programs, national governments in low- and middle-income countries, advanced research universities and regional research associations, international and bilateral development organizations, NGOs, foundations, farmer organizations, and private sector.

# Working to Achieve the Global Goals

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



We would like to thank all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund [www.cgiar.org/funders](http://www.cgiar.org/funders)

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**RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Policies, Institutions, and Markets**

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**RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Policies, Institutions, and Markets**



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.

# Policy research for a food secure present and future.

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 under the US 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.

The WEAI has been adopted by a wide range of research and development organizations. By 2018, 75 external users, including universities, non-profit organizations, international organizations (e.g., FAO, IFAD, UN Women), and CGIAR Centers have used the WEAI (or one of its adaptations) in 50 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

To learn more, visit <http://weai.ifpri.info/>

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 impacts on nutrition. A new

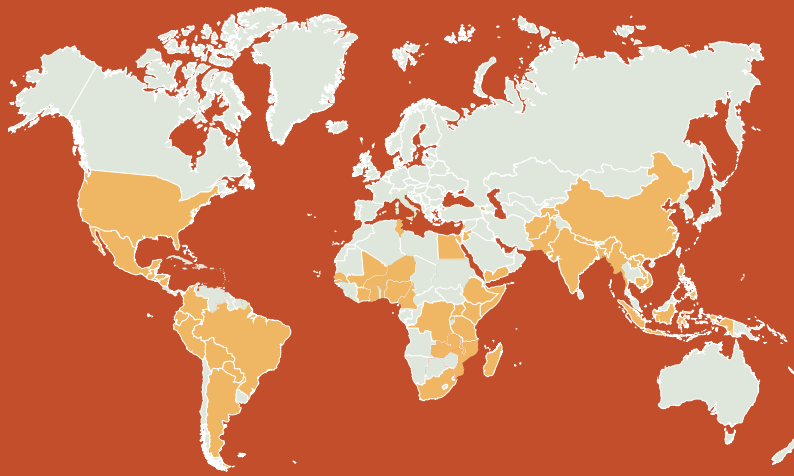


Photo credit: IFPRI

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, South Asia, and selected countries in East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Latin America

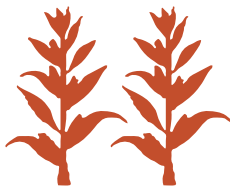


Why PIM

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.

Research



Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification

Foresight modeling for climate change, new technologies, and shifts in demand. Policy options, investment, and regulatory reform to support agricultural innovation. New approaches to meeting farmers' needs for information.



Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation

Policy options to promote inclusive rural growth and transformation. Agriculture as a source of jobs as well as food. Public investments for vibrant rural areas. The political economy of agricultural policy reforms.



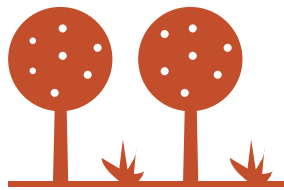
Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains

Making food markets work for the poor. Measuring and reducing food losses. Understanding trade as a contributor to food security. Does certification serve sustainability? Does it crowd in or crowd out smallholders? Innovations in insurance that work for poor farmers.



Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience

Cash, food, or vouchers—which and when? Programs that deliver more security and better nutrition at lower cost. Linking social protection and agricultural development. What does it mean to graduate? What works in fragile and conflict-affected setting?



Governance of Natural Resources

Strengthening tenure over land, water, trees, and other natural resources for the poor, particularly women. Facilitating shared use of resources within landscapes. Governance of natural resources for sustainability and harmony.



Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination

Gender dimensions of agricultural growth and rural transformation. Women's empowerment: measurement, why it matters, and how to foster it. Gender equality in decision making, control of assets, and benefits. CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research.