

2020 CONFERENCE
“LEVERAGING AGRICULTURE FOR
IMPROVING NUTRITION AND HEALTH”
NEW DELHI, INDIA
FEBRUARY 10-12, 2011

**INTERIM REPORT ON
SHORT-TERM IMPACT**

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8/01/11

This review is an externally-commissioned and externally-conducted impact assessment.

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Executive Summary

IFPRI's 2020 Conference held in New Delhi on February 10–12, 2011 has generated a significant number of useful short-term impacts. These include impacts on the conferees themselves, impacts on public and professional discourse more broadly, and impacts from initiatives that were shaped, inspired, or otherwise facilitated by the conference.

More than 900 individuals attended the Delhi conference, including a large contingent from India, plus significant numbers from the rest of South Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, North America, and Europe. Most who attended were well-trained, seasoned professionals. More than 40 percent were over the age of 50, and 52 percent held doctorates. Parallel pre-conference and post-conference surveys reveal the “opinions” held by the conferees were changed little by the conference. This is because most came to the conference already convinced that leveraging agricultural productivity to improve nutrition and health was important, and that the three sectors should be viewed and managed jointly rather than in isolation. Attending the conference did, however, enhance the capacity of conferees to give effective expression to such views, in their respective places of work at home. Attending the Delhi meeting gave conferees valuable new information, brought them into a wider set of cross-sector networks, and strengthened their professional voice.

The Delhi conference also produced measurable short-term impacts on the conduct of public and professional discourse. One purpose of the conference was to “change the conversation,” to encourage greater attention to the agriculture/nutrition/health nexus. Significant media coverage of the conference helped secure this objective: Between October 2010 and May 2011, there were 33 stories about the conference written by international journalists invited to the conference, and 25 other media stories in English, French, and German, plus significant institutional reporting on the conference, including 22 stories in various donor/stakeholder

outlets. This media coverage helped boost the wider visibility of conference themes. Google searches reveal a significant increase in the presence of the central theme of the conference (the nexus between agriculture, nutrition, and health) on the Internet. The average number of Google hits (Ghits) for the phrase “Linking agriculture, nutrition, and health” increased from 9,288 in the pre-conference period to 13,508 in the post conference period. Second, searches of 21 organizational websites (both pre-conference and post-conference) revealed significant visibility increases for conference themes on 18 of those 21 sites.

Finally, the Delhi conference shaped or inspired a range of post-conference initiatives, including follow-on meetings and consultations, new efforts to contact government decision-makers, new initiatives by donors, and even some provisional programmatic and institutional change. The most immediate and tangible impact was a decision by Canada’s international development agency (CIDA) to make an additional \$6–10 million grant to the HarvestPlus project on crop biofortification. A number of other initiatives shaped by the conference are still too fresh to have generated measurable impact. One of these is a strengthening of agriculture/nutrition/health (ANH) themes in the new CGIAR research program (CRP4). The other is an initiative to create a network of educational institutions in the area of agriculture/nutrition/health. The durability and extent and of such changes over the longer term will depend in part on whether IFPRI decides to commit resources to sustained leadership in the area of ANH outreach and policy research.

Terms of Reference

This report is submitted pursuant to a research agreement reached between Robert Paarlberg and IFPRI, Contract No. 2011X087.PAA, signed March 8, 2011. Under the terms of this agreement, Paarlberg was to prepare by July 2011 an interim impact assessment of the February 10–12, 2011, IFPRI 2020 Conference in Delhi, “Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health.” This report is an “Interim Report on short-term-impact,” to be followed in November 2012 by a final report on medium/long-term impact.

This interim assessment was to be based on several interlocked research initiatives, including a survey questionnaire sent to registered conferees prior to the meeting in Delhi, a follow-up survey three weeks after the conference, then individual telephone interviews by Paarlberg with a smaller structured sample of 20–25 conferees. Paarlberg was to prepare the ground for these follow-up interviews through personal contacts made in Delhi at the conference itself. Several other indicators of short-term impact were also to be employed, including a tracking of news coverage of the conference, a count of downloads from the conference website, a tracking of the prominence of conference themes (the links between agriculture, nutrition, and health) on the Internet, and also on the websites of relevant organizations. These steps have now been taken, and they provide the basis for this interim report.

One additional step was also to be taken: the sending of a follow-up request to all conferees asking them to fill out an “action plan” for initiatives they hoped to take during the remainder of 2011. This step, designed primarily to inform the final November 2012 impact report, has not yet been taken.

1. Conference Origin and Purpose

A. Conference context

Since 1995, IFPRI's 2020 Vision Initiative has been organizing periodic international multi-stakeholder conferences for dialogue, debate, information sharing, and consensus building. The first conference was in Washington, D.C. in June 1995. The second was in Bonn, Germany, in September 2001. The third was in Kampala, Uganda, in April 2004. The fourth was in Beijing, China, in October 2007. The fifth was the February 2011 conference on "Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health" in New Delhi, India. This fifth conference took place in an unusually energized global context, marked by rapid economic transitions in China, India, and Brazil, and high international food prices.

The planning for this most recent 2020 conference began in December 2009, coincident with the appointment of a new Director General at IFPRI, at a time of high concern over agricultural price volatility and food security. To respond, the international donor community was rallying around a traditional policy agenda: renewed development assistance to agriculture in poor countries (as pledged at a July 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy) plus emergency food aid through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). It would have been understandable for IFPRI to plan its own upcoming 2020 Conference around this traditional food security agenda. Instead, IFPRI decided to expand the agenda to include nutrition and health. It was not such a big step to include the nutrition community, since nutritional aspects of food security ("nutrition security") have always been an important part of IFPRI's research agenda. Adding an explicit health dimension to the conference was, however, an innovative move. There had never been an international conference dedicated to examining the nexus of all three of these sectors. By March 2010, IFPRI's 2020 conference planners had developed a preliminary note laying out

this tri-sector conference plan, and a date was set. In May 2010, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh agreed to inaugurate the conference in Delhi.

Efforts to strengthen linkages between agriculture, nutrition, and health (labeled jointly ANH) were also underway in several other settings. Within the larger CGIAR system, a new Research Program in the area of Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health was under development, with a prominent consultation held in Montpellier in March 2010. This initiative enjoyed significant leadership from IFPRI's research team, but went forward in a largely separate track from the 2020 Initiative Delhi conference. Also in the spring of 2010, advocacy emerged within the United Nations system for adding a stronger nutrition dimension to the Millennium Development Goals, and a *Framework for Scaling up Nutrition* (SUN) was presented during the spring 2010 meeting of the World Bank and IMF. At the September 2010 UN General Assembly Summit on the Millennium Development Goals, more than 100 national governments, donors, businesses, and development agencies endorsed this plan, which addressed under nutrition in the earliest stages of a child's life, the first 1,000 days. Yet just as the UN was finding this new focus on nutrition, in the fall of 2010, international food prices began spiking once again to levels nearly as high as in 2008, thus reviving the importance of traditional food security responses

IFPRI's planning for the Delhi conference thus took place in a volatile and energized international environment, amid competing efforts to set the agenda around a mix of both traditional and non-traditional approaches to food and nutrition security. IFPRI's strategy for the Delhi conference was to welcome a full range of approaches (side sessions were scheduled at the Delhi conference for both CRP4 and the SUN initiative), yet to insist on a new ANH agenda that went beyond research (the concern of CRP4) and also beyond the nutrition challenges of just the first 1,000 days (the SUN agenda).

B. Conference description

The Delhi conference was a major undertaking, organized by IFPRI with support from a range of donors including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), the Indian Economic Association, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Irish Aid, PepsiCo, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Feed the Future Initiative, and The World Bank.

The purpose of the conference was to examine linkages between three intimately connected policy sectors: agriculture, nutrition, and health. IFPRI is an organization within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) that has focused historically on the agriculture and nutrition corners of this three-sector triangle. The connections between nutrition and health are obvious, but there are additional close connections between agriculture and nutrition, and also between agriculture and health. Productive farming systems tend to reduce rural poverty, bringing positive benefits for both nutrition and health. At the same time, farming systems without crop diversity can be a source of unbalanced nutrition, and some agricultural activities bring health risks in the form of occupational exposures to toxic chemicals, consumer exposures to chemical residues, and the downstream pollution of drinking water. Poor health can also reduce the productivity of labor in farming, reinforcing poverty and food insecurity, posing greater risks in turn to health.

These cross-sector connections are recognized in the abstract, yet in practice policy making often remains institutionally segregated, stove piped into separate sectors. The primary goal of IFPRI's Delhi conference was to begin breaking down the analytic and institutional barriers among these three sectors, especially in the developing world. Along the way, in keeping

with its traditional CGIAR mission, IFPRI wanted to highlight the contribution that agricultural productivity growth could make for both nutrition and health. IFPRI hoped the initiative would stimulate new cross-sector communications and interactions, coordinate or consolidate research efforts, and begin developing a consensus for cross-sector actions.

IFPRI organized the Delhi conference through its outreach-focused 2020 Vision Initiative, in the office of the Director General. The Head of IFPRI's 2020 Initiative and Chief of Staff at IFPRI was the Conference Director, assisted by a core conference staff of six. Conference planning was based on input from an international Advisory Committee consisting of 29 senior individuals from all three sectors, all key regions, and a full range of key institutions (governments, intergovernmental organizations, universities, civil society, and the private sector). The principal research and policy products presented at the conference included 8 Conference Papers and 21 Conference Briefs, all available electronically from the conference website.

To build awareness prior to the conference, IFPRI conducted four lead-in seminars in Des Moines, Iowa, and Washington, D.C. in October, November, and December 2010 (these four seminars presented IFPRI's latest Global Hunger Index; examined interactions between agriculture and health; considered how fertilizers affect agriculture, nutrition, and health; and summarized obstacles and potentials in linking the three sectors). To build further interest in the conference, IFPRI also organized an interactive online quiz in January 2011, and sponsored a youth writing contest, inviting young people between 14 and 18 years to submit thoughts and ideas about how to change agriculture to produce better food and lead to better health. Also prior to the conference, IFPRI shared with participants a draft of a "Way Forward" statement.

The conference itself was a three-day event hosted at the Taj Palace Hotel in New Delhi, India. More than 900 participated. Conference activities included 12 plenary sessions, 15 parallel sessions, 14 side events, an ongoing "Knowledge Fair" with more than 25 exhibit booths and tables, 6 informal discussion groups, and roughly 30 "rapid fire" presentations during coffee breaks.

In follow-up to the Delhi conference, IFPRI immediately made available on its conference website a condensed “2020 Conference at a Glance” PowerPoint presentation, to help conferees brief colleagues on what had taken place in Delhi, plus a conference highlights video and a mini-documentary. Two months later it published a 15-page “Highlights of the Conference” summary (once again available in electronic form from its website), capturing some of the more important messages delivered at conference sessions. To ensure added sharing of information on conference themes, IFPRI also established a Delhi conference “literature hub” on Worldcat, with a dynamic bibliography of more than 100 documents updated weekly (viewed roughly 1,200 times as of early July 2011), and a Mendeley academic social network Group that has now shared 98 papers among 81 members and 21 “followers.”

For follow-up and reinforcement, IFPRI also scheduled a May 12–13 workshop in London, on “Measuring Effects of Agri-Health Interventions,” designed to explore and develop common tools and methods for measuring outcomes in this area. This was done in partnership with the Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health (LCIRAH).

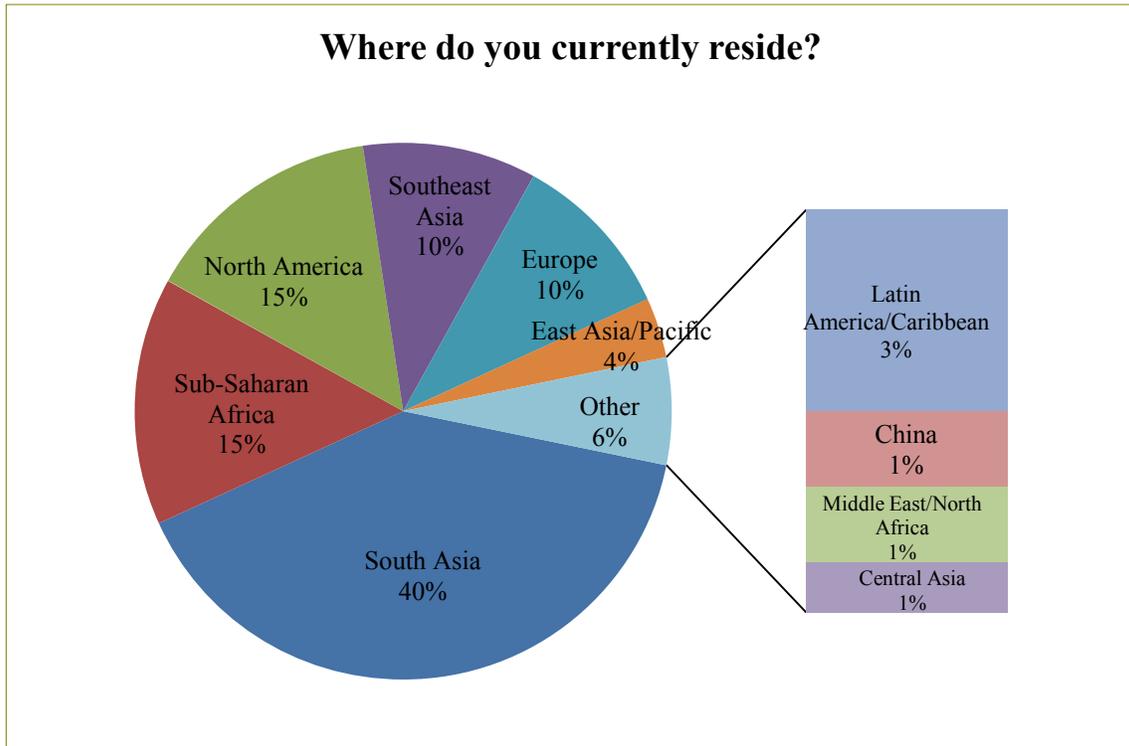
C. The Conferees: Profile, and survey of pre-conference opinions

Participation in the Delhi conference was by invitation only. More than 900 attended. A deeper profile of those attending can be developed from responses to a pre-conference survey, sent by email to 975 prospective conferees, with 265 responses (Response rate: 27 percent. The content of this survey is contained in Appendix 1 to this report.

Unsurprisingly, a disproportionate number of those attending the Delhi conference (who were not on the program) were locally from South Asia, and particularly from the host country of India. Still, significant numbers of conferees also came from Africa, North America, Southeast Asia, and Europe. Unfortunately China was not represented, because roughly a dozen researchers

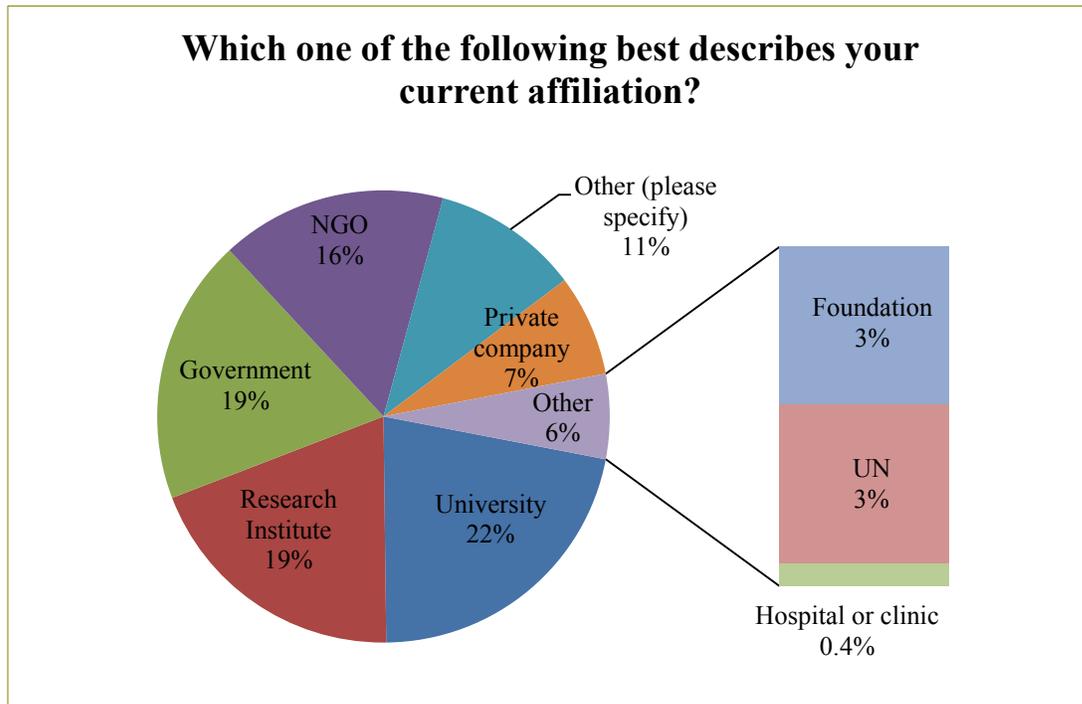
and policymakers were unable to attend due to visa issues. Figure 1 provides percentage responses to the survey question, “Where do you currently reside?”

Figure 1



When asked to identify their primary institutional affiliation, the largest numbers came from universities and research institutes, yet significant representation was present from governments, NGOs, and private companies. Figure 2 provides percentage responses to the survey question, “Which of the following best describes your current affiliation?”

Figure 2



The pre-conference survey also allowed us to construct an opinion profile of the prospective attendees, specifically on ANH issues. Prospective conferees were asked, for example, “which Institutions” should “take the lead” in handling the intersection of agriculture, nutrition, and health. In the pre-conference survey, more than half (56 percent) identified *national governments* as the best institutions to lead in cross-sector efforts. This was significant endorsement of state leadership, given that only 19 percent of respondents had identified themselves government officials. Twenty percent of respondents said intergovernmental organizations should lead; 13 percent said community leaders, grass roots organizations, or individuals; 8 percent said international foundations and international NGOs; and only 2 percent said private companies.

A second survey question also captured an important pre-conference view among prospective attendees. When asked if agriculture, nutrition and health should be “separately handled” or “handled by the same policy makers,” 75 percent said *by the same policymakers*.

Most conferees were therefore coming to Delhi already sympathetic to the vision of policy integration across all three sectors.

A third survey question raised the more divisive issue of resource allocation: “If it were possible to allocate new funding, into which sector should the funding first go?” We might expect the conferees to favor their own sectors, and the balance of their preferences in the aggregate did match the balance among sectors. For example, the percentage of prospective conferees identifying themselves as working primarily in agriculture (57 percent) was nearly identical to the percentage saying new funding should go to agriculture (54 percent). Likewise, the percentage identifying themselves as working primarily in nutrition (29 percent) was close to the percentage saying new funding should go to nutrition (33 percent). Likewise for health: 15 percent worked in the sector, and 13 percent said new funding should go to health.

These superficial matches are misleading, however. While many prospective participants did choose their own sector, many also assigned budget priority to another sector. Thirty-one percent of those from the agriculture sector assigned higher marginal funding priority to another sector, 45 percent of nutritionists assigned priority to another sector, and 73 percent of health sector conferees named another sector.

Sectoral loyalties also played a smaller role than expected when conferees were asked how much their sector had to offer to the others. When agriculturalists were asked what their sector contributes to the others, 82 percent said “a very great amount.” When they were asked what the other sectors could contribute to agriculture, only 41 percent said “a very great amount.” Yet this result could simply reflect an honest assessment of the greater leveraging potential of agriculture, because nutritionists and health specialists did not rate the leveraging potential of their own sectors nearly as high. And, when nutrition and health specialists were asked how much agriculture could contribute to their sectors a high percentage said “a very great amount” (86 percent and 76 percent, respectively). A predominant view at the conference, then, was that

agriculture had more to give than to receive from cross-sector work, and that nutrition and health had more to receive than to give.

The strongest difference among conferees, it seems, was not over where the money should go or over where the greatest leveraging potential could be found, but rather over who was best qualified to understand realities in the other sectors. Each sector believed it was better at cross-sector understanding. Seventy-nine percent of respondents in the pre-conference survey who self-identified as agriculturalists said they had a good understanding of nutrition and health, but only 16 percent said those in nutrition and health had a good understanding of agriculture.¹ For nutritionists the claim of superior cross-sector knowledge was even higher: 89 percent versus 16 percent. Among those from the health sector, 72 percent claimed to have good cross-sector knowledge, while only 17 percent credited those from the other sectors with understanding health. This finding brings into focus a serious challenge. Most of IFPRI's prospective conferees came to New Delhi already believing that the sectors (particularly agriculture) had strong cross-sector contributions to make, and should therefore be handled jointly rather than separately, yet they implicitly disparaged representatives from other sectors as perhaps not knowing enough to be in charge. A lack of cross-sector respect may be as important as a lack of information or a lack of institutional connection when promoting effective cooperation across the fields of agriculture, nutrition, and health.

¹ The questions were worded as follows for those who selected agriculture as their primary field: *How do you rate your own understanding of nutrition and health?* Answer choices: *Good, Not Good*. The second question: *In your view, do those who work primarily on nutrition and health have a good understanding of agriculture, or not?* Answer choices: *Good understanding, Not a good understanding*.

2. Impacts from the Conference

With just five months passed since the Delhi conference, only a highly preliminary review of conference impacts can be offered. We begin with short-term impacts on the conferees themselves, and also short-term impacts on the visibility of agriculture/nutrition/health (ANH) issues in the media and in popular and professional discourse. We then move to a discussion of impacts with longer-term potential, driven by post-conference activities of the conferees and use of materials generated by the conference. Finally, we include a preliminary examination of several potentially important programmatic changes and institutional innovations shaped by the conference. These will merit monitoring in subsequent and more complete versions of this impact assessment.

A. Impacts on the opinions of conferees

Returning to the opinion profile of those who attended the conference, to what extent did opinions change as a result of attending the conference? To answer this question, a follow-up survey of conferees was conducted six weeks after the Delhi meeting. There were a total of 315 responses to this survey (response rate 32 percent). The breakdown of regional, institutional, and sector representation was closely parallel to the pre-conference survey.

This post-conference survey revealed only modest changes in substantive opinions among conferees. For example, on the question of who should take the lead in handling the intersection of agriculture, nutrition, and health, the pre-conference preference for national governments remained strong. It had even strengthened slightly following the conference, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Which organizations should take the lead?

What organizations should take the lead?	Pre-conference (Percent of those responding)	Post-Conference (Percent of those responding)
National Governments	56%	63%
Inter-governmental Organizations	20%	19%
Community leaders, Grass-Roots organizations, or Individuals	13%	11%
International foundations and international NGOs	8%	5%
Private companies	2%	1%

On a second important question of whether the agriculture, nutrition, and health nexus should be handled by the same policy makers or handled by separate policy makers, post conference survey results continued to favor “same policy makers,” but in this case a bit less strongly than before the conference:

Table 2: Who should handle policy?

Who should handle policy?	Pre-conference	Post-conference
Same policymakers	75%	67%
Separate policymakers	25%	33%

This small opinion shift toward favoring separate handlers of these issues should not be interpreted as a rejection of the message of the conference, however. Several prominent conference speakers explicitly advocated a “separate policy makers” model, arguing that officials should think in an integrated fashion about the three sectors, but take separate policy actions within their own sectors. This separation of jurisdictions was described by some as necessary to preserve accountability and avoid paralysis.

The post-conference survey revealed almost no opinion change on the question of where new funding should be allocated. The balance of pre-conference and post-conference preferences was essentially unchanged, with agriculture continuing to claim highest priority.

Table 3: Funding allocation

Where should new funding be allocated?	Pre-conference opinion	Post-conference opinion
Agriculture	54%	55%
Nutrition	33%	36%
Health	13%	10%

The pre-conference tendency of respondents to rate their own cross-sector knowledge as superior to that of those from other sectors was also changed little by the conference. If anything, the regard of the attendees for their own cross-sector knowledge increased slightly, while their respect for the cross-sector knowledge of others slightly diminished:

Table 4: Understanding of other sectors

Sector Identification	Pre-conference: I understand other sectors	Pre-conference: Others understand my sector		Post-Conference: I understand other sectors	Post-Conference: Others understand my sector
Agriculture	79%	16%		81%	13%
Nutrition	89%	16%		96%	10%
Health	72%	17%		81%	10%

Upon reflection, it is not surprising that opinions among the conferees would be changed little by the conference experience. Those that attended the Delhi conference were almost all mature professionals with advanced training and years of experience. Among those who responded to the post-conference survey, 93 percent were over the age of 30, while 44 percent were actually over the age of 50. Among those who responded to the post-conference survey, 99 percent had at least a baccalaureate degree, 92 percent had at least a Masters degree, and 52 percent had a doctorate. A mature, elite audience of this kind is not ready to be “transformed” by any conference experience. The elite status of the conferees may also help explain the (probably exaggerated) opinion they held of their own cross-sector understanding.

B. Impacts on public and professional discourse

To what extent did the Delhi conference “change the conversation” surrounding agriculture, nutrition, and health? We can answer this question in part by counting visits to the conference website, in part by reconstructing media attention to the conference, in part by using an Internet search engine to monitor attention to the themes of the conference in cyberspace, and in part by monitoring institutional websites for changes in attention to the themes of the conference.

IFPRI’s website for the Delhi conference was heavily visited just prior to the conference and during the month of the conference itself. It has continued to receive visits at a lower level in the months since the February conference. Monthly visits to the conference website, number of visitors, and average time on the site are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Activity on conference website

	Jan 2011	Feb 2011	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011
Visits	5,995	10,738	3,319	2,075	1,769	1,185
Visitors	3,365	6,102	2,191	1,454	1,246	852
Average time on site	4:52	5:17	4:48	3:43	3:25	3:21

Media attention to the conference may also be considered. Attention in the media can be fleeting and is not by itself an indicator of impact, but it does extend the message and the materials of the conference to a wider audience, and media attention helps to validate the importance of these messages and themes. In the conventional print media, between October 2010 and May 2011, there were at least 33 stories by international journalists invited to the conference, including in *Atlantic* (USA) and *Die Welt* (Germany), plus at least 15 stories in Indian media outlets and at least 25 additional media stories in English, French, and German, found in highly prominent outlets such as the *Washington Post* and *The Economist*.

Beyond these print media, there were at least 36 separate blog references to the conference from around the world, and at least 22 electronic stories covering the conference through “donor/stakeholder outlets” such as Zunia, the AGRA blog, or ILRI Clippings. This coverage ranged from simply factual to strongly favorable. A report on the conference appeared in April 2011 in the journal *Food Security*, describing the Delhi meeting as “critically important in providing the momentum to a much needed area of work in development...[T]here has not been a ‘meeting of the minds’ of this scale and visibility across the three critical sectors.” In June 2011, one foundation-based blogger described the conference (to an online community at Centraldesktop) as an “historic event,” and “a leap forward in convening the communities of experts in these fields.” A full compilation of media references to the Delhi conference is provided as Appendix II to this report.

Conventional in the conventional print media was also extended electronically to wider audiences. A March 24 *Economist* story covering the conference (16 paragraphs in length and included a summary of two of the papers presented at the Delhi meeting) was published online, where it received 56 “recommends,” 75 tweets, and 577 “Likes” (The Like button lets a user share content with friends on Facebook).

A third method for measuring attention to an event such as the Delhi conference is to conduct periodic Google searches on the Internet for the name of the event.² Accordingly, the consultant did periodic searches for the formal name of the Delhi conference (“Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health,” in quotes) between January 7, 2011 and May 3, 2011. Due to substantial pre-conference publicity, there was already considerable Internet awareness of the conference during January 2011, the month before the conference took place. Comparing average numbers of Google hits (“Ghits”) during this pre-conference month in

² For one explanation of what a count of Google hits (Ghits) can indicate, see Douglas Hubbard (2011), *Pulse: the New Science of Harnessing Internet Buzz to Track Threats and Opportunities*, John Wiley & Sons.

January 2011, to the conference month of February 2011, to a post-conference period of March–April 2011, we see that the Internet visibility of the Delhi conference continued to increase throughout this period.

Table 6: Numbers of Google hits when searching for “Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health”

	Pre-Conference Period: January 2011	Conference Period: February 2011	Post-Conference Period: March 8 – May 3, 2011
Number of searches conducted	12	13	12
Average hits per search	26,600	54,000	85,100
Peak number of hits per search	30,000 (1/28)	85,900 (2/23)	96,000 (3/28)

Beyond the title of the conference, we can also track more generic changes in the Internet visibility of the major themes of the conference, by conducting periodic Google searches for “*linking agriculture, nutrition, and health,*” a combination of words that captures the theme of the conference without repeating the formal title. The total number of hits for this kind of search was significantly smaller than for the formal conference title, reassuring us that we were capturing independent references to the conference themes rather than the conference title. The Internet presence of these themes also increased significantly during the conference and post-conference period, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Average number of Google hits when searching for “linking agriculture, nutrition, and health”

	Pre-Conference Period: January 2011	Conference Period: February 2011	Post-Conference Period: March 8 – May 3, 2011
Number of searches	12	13	12
Average number of Google hits per search	9,288	9,839	13,508
Peak number of hits per search	9,910 (1/7)	11,500 (2/23)	18,100 (4/27)

Notice in Table 7 that during the post-conference period the average Internet presence of this combination of conference themes increased by 45 percent compared to the immediate pre-conference period.

A simple two-theme Google search for just “agriculture” and “health” also triggered many more hits after compared to before the Delhi conference, once again suggesting that the conference theme of linking these two sectors had gained wider electronic prominence:

Table 8: Average number of Google hits when searching for agriculture AND health

	Pre-Conference Period: January 2011	Conference Period: February 2011	Post-Conference Period: March 8- May 3, 2011
Total searches during period	12	13	12
Average hits per search	167 million	203 million	202 million
Peak hits per search	179 million (1/14)	234 million (2/18)	227 million (3/16)

Institutional websites provide another venue for tracking conference impacts on discourse, in this case professional rather than popular discourse. Did attention to the themes of the conference increase on key institutional websites following the conference in Delhi? To answer this question, periodic searches were done for the number of times “agriculture” AND “nutrition” AND “health” were found on the websites of 21 different organizations, both pre-

conference and post-conference. The number and variety of links available on these sites differed dramatically, so the numbers differed as well, yet in nearly all cases post-conference numbers for agriculture/nutrition/health were significantly larger than pre-conference numbers.

Table 9: Number of times Agriculture-Nutrition-Health were found when searching organization websites

Name of Organization	Pre-Conference Search (January 19)	Conference Period Search (Feb 15)	Post-Conference Search (May 3)
ADB	10,800	5,780	4,900
AGRA*	35	33	38
CGIAR	2,000	1,930	5,800
DFID*	1,050	1,060	2,050
FANTA-II	290	289	271
FAO	9,180	9,340	30,000
Feed the Future	40	47	58
GAIN	25	35	45
Gates Foundation	758	443	409
GTZ	6	57	85
HKI	63	81	129
Irish Aid*	92	109	134
Micronutrient Initiative	41	50	52
NEPAD	32	48	87
Pepsico	57	61	155
UN H. L. Task Force*	177	200	227
USAID	5,480	5,880	26,800
WFP	2,770	3,050	5,020
WHO	6,010	6,540	13,300
World Bank	9,020	9,230	30,500
World Vision	852	628	1,020

*More recent website changes may make comparisons for these sites difficult going forward.

Taking all of these measures together—media attention, Internet visibility, and professional website visibility—the Delhi conference appears to have had a visible and thus far sustained impact on both public and professional discourse.

C. Post-conference impacts via individual attendees

Some impacts from the Delhi meeting took place as a result of post-conference actions by ordinary individual attendees, at a “retail” level. The more than 900 individual Delhi conferees were a diverse group, and each made use of the conference in a slightly different way. The post-conference survey, which generated more than 300 separate responses, provided a glimpse into this variety of actions. Details were also gleaned from post-conference telephone interviews with a structured sampling of 16 individual conferees (16 reached out of a sample drawn of 20), plus subsequent telephone interviews with members of the conference Advisory Committee.

As already noted, most individual conferees did not undergo significant changes of opinion during the Delhi conference, since most brought firm, long-established professional views with them to the meeting. The conference produced individual impacts not by changing the views of conferees but instead by giving those conferees useful new opportunities for learning and networking, as well as a chance to promote some of their own projects, report new information to their colleagues and superiors, and use conference materials to better position themselves within their own work environment.

C1. Learning

Many attendees used the Delhi conference to upgrade and update their understanding of cross-sector issues. For example, one younger development assistance professional working for a major donor came to the conference to give herself a quick course in nutrition and health, since her formal training had largely been in agriculture. This person described the conference as a “confidence builder” for her; it confirmed a number of suspicions she had about the agriculture-nutrition-health nexus, it gave her materials she could study in greater depth, and it helped her think more carefully about competition for budget resources between the sectors. One important nutrition-oriented NGO, Helen Keller International (HKI), sent 13 of its field staff to the conference as part of an institutional effort to build capacity in cross-sector issues. One

interviewee who had a background in public administration and planning in the health sector said he valued the conference because it gave him more confidence to do work in nutrition.

C2. Networking

Many attendees valued the conference for the networking opportunity it provided. A number of attendees from the developing world mentioned in interviews the opportunity this conference provided—particularly between sessions—to converse and exchange business cards with senior specialists, with counterparts from other countries, and also with delegates from their own country. One attendee claimed to have exchanged cards with 50 other conferees. In some cases, the networking led directly to new projects. One attendee, a senior government official, was contacted soon after the conference by a food security advisor for an important regional organization who had also attended the conference, and was asked to prepare a concept note on food and nutrition security to be presented at an upcoming regional summit meeting.

Not all of the networking was international. Several of those later interviewed went out of their way to mention how valuable the conference was in introducing them to counterparts from their own country, who were also looking for ways to work across the agriculture-nutrition-health nexus. One health sector conferee from Latin America who previously had no links to her agriculture ministry at home mentioned how valuable it was to travel to the conference with a colleague from the agricultural ministry, and thus form a personal tie. The most extensive “within country networking” at the conference was clearly among delegates from the host country, India. But as a consequence these host country conferees may have done less international networking; one Indian attendee joked that he had used the conference to make new contacts with foreigners, *unlike* a number of others from the Indian delegation.

It also seems that a majority of the new ties formed at the Delhi conference remained at least tentatively in place after the conferees returned to their home institutions. Among those from the agricultural sector who responded to the post conference survey, 66 percent reported that they

had remained in touch with someone they had met at the conference for the first time, and 74 percent of these new contacts were reported to be in another area of specialization—a particularly desirable achievement for a conference of this kind. Among nutrition sector attendees, 58 percent reported remaining in touch with a new contact, and 79 percent of those new contacts were reported to be outside the nutrition sector. Among health sector attendees, 56 percent reported remaining in touch with a new contact, with 78 percent of the new contacts being outside the individual’s area of specialization. Significant cross-sector bridge building among conferees was thus one short-term impact of the conference experience.

C3. Promoting

A number of conferees came to Delhi with something to promote, and their use of the conference for this purpose emerges as another kind of impact. For example, one corporate representative valued the opportunity, at the conference, to publicize his company’s new prize competition linking water, rural development, and nutrition. Another private sector conferee valued the opportunity, through the “knowledge fair,” to make contact with counterparts who can now help him add nutrition outcomes to a computer model of national agricultural systems he had been developing. Building this capacity may bring to his firm new clients, including donors and philanthropic foundations. Another attendee, along with two colleagues, had organized a series of paper presentations (on “the agriculture-nutrition disconnect in India”) at a side-event at the conference, and these papers proved to be of sufficient quality to be accepted as core chapters in a forthcoming IFPRI book on the same subject.

C4. Reporting

When most attendees at the Delhi conference returned to their home organization, they delivered a report on the event either to their superiors or to co-workers or both. This important multiplier of the conference message was anticipated by IFPRI planners, who made available to

all attendees a set of PowerPoint slides presenting key conference highlights. These “conference at a glance” slides were far from a complete summary of the conference, but they ensured that post-conference reporting by attendees (and others) would be more accurate, and firmly within the spirit of the meeting. The post-conference survey and telephone interviews confirmed the value of these materials. Six weeks after the conference, 86 percent of agricultural sector attendees reported they had shared conference materials with others who had not attended the conference. Among nutrition sector attendees, 78 percent had shared materials. Among health sector attendees, 84 percent shared.

Some conferees gave private reports to their boss only, while others made full presentations to their fellow workers with a Director General (DG) present. The materials shared through such presentations included not only the “conference at a glance” PowerPoints, but also the 2–3 page paper summaries prepared by IFPRI, the conference papers themselves, and documents picked up at the knowledge fair. In some cases this reporting was quasi-official. One senior conferee sent a briefing note on the Delhi conference to his country’s president, the national planning authorities, and also to the relevant ministers and permanent secretaries, plus his various foundation and private sector contacts.

C5. Using conference materials

Attendees also reported, in post-conference surveys and telephone interviews, using conference materials in the course of their own work. Among the agricultural sector attendees who responded to the post-conference survey, 67 percent reported that they had used conference materials in their own work during the six weeks following the conference. Among nutrition sector attendees, 66 percent reported they had used conference materials. Among health sector attendees, 65 percent reported using conference materials in the first six weeks following the Delhi meeting.

These reported uses of conference materials were highly diverse, befitting the diversity of both the materials and the attendees. For example, agricultural sector attendees reported using conference materials,

“in the preparation of a food security plan...”

“as reference material for writing proposals...”

“for briefing my organization and planning follow-up action...”

“for planning a food and nutrition security program for the country...”

“for helping in development and delivery of high-iron pearl millet...”

“for submitting a concept note on a new research proposal...”

“for staff training...”

“in writing newspaper articles...”

“in making policy decisions regarding food security...”

“in fine tuning an agriculture sector planning document...”

“in developing a new project proposal on livelihoods...”

“for developing an Agricultural Sector Development Plan for my country...”

“as a reference in writing a white paper...”

“as material for a full page article in a national newspaper...”

Nutrition sector attendees also reported a variety of uses of conference materials:

“in teaching my course on global nutrition problems to PhD students...”

“in reviewing our National Nutrition Action Plan...”

“in influencing agriculture and health sector officials I work with...”

“in my work on community nutrition...”

“in my advocacy to policymakers...”

“in teaching MSc and PhD students and researchers...”

“in preparing a presentation for our ministry, and in communicating with NGOs and UN partners...”

Responding health sector attendees found other uses for conference materials:

“for revising the conceptual framework of our proposed programs...”

“for developing concept notes to be presented to funding agencies...”

“for use by our students...”

“for making policy on nutrition and health at a high level within the Ministry of Health...”

Post-conference telephone interviews provided further detail on the variety of uses of conference materials. Several of those interviewed were teachers and researchers who made use of conference materials in the classroom or in updating their own research libraries. One conferee working for a South Asian government reported using the final declaration of the conference in preparing a country investment plan. This agricultural sector person worked with another attendee from his country—from the nutrition sector—to include a “nutrition agenda” in the country investment plan, one that stressed private sector involvement and a strong gender dimension, two important themes at the conference. Another conferee, a government official working at the subnational level, used conference materials to persuade his state minister of finance that positive nutrition and health benefits would be realized from increases in agricultural productivity. Another attendee, a senior national budget official, used some of the case study materials provided at the conference in designing a national budget strategy. Another said that he expected to use conference materials in developing a new strategic plan for his organization’s work in a disadvantaged region.

C6. Positioning

Telephone interviews revealed one additional way conferees benefitted from attending the Delhi meeting. Many who came to the meeting in Delhi were already trying to work across

the intersections of agriculture, nutrition, and health, but were poorly positioned to do so because the leadership of their organization undervalued cross-sector linking and leveraging strategies. These attendees used the materials from the conference, and the visibility of its senior participants, to recast themselves as advocates for a message that now had strong international support. For example, one attendee from the private sector said the Delhi conference helped her in promoting a “health agenda” with senior leaders inside her company. Another attendee, an agricultural sector specialist doing cross-sector work in health, said his experience at the conference, when reported inside his own organization, provided “a validation” for the cross-sector approach he had long been promoting. For example, he now has more leverage inside his organization to propose a new initiative for employing technologies suited to previously neglected legume crops.

D. Satisfied versus dissatisfied conferees

Conferee “satisfaction” with the meeting in Delhi is not by itself an important impact, yet it may capture indirectly the extent to which those attending the meeting were engaged or energized. In the weeks immediately following the conference, the organizers at IFPRI received 98 unsolicited letters and email messages from conferees (many quite senior) expressing satisfaction and extending heartfelt thanks. A number of these messages even included statements of resolve regarding the steps they would take going forward, and also some proposals to IFPRI for partnerships in taking such steps.

The post-conference survey also generated evidence of strong conferee satisfaction. When the survey asked attendees to “describe in one sentence any impact the Delhi conference has had, so far, on your own work,” 184 out of 194 responses (95 percent) referred to impacts that were positive rather than negative.

At the same time, the post-conference survey and telephone inquiries did turn up some complaints from conferees who were not completely satisfied. In the post-conference survey, a

small minority responded by observing that the meeting had “no impact,” or they “did not learn much,” or there was “not enough time to interact,” or the plenary sessions had a “lack of substance,” or were “too general.” Overt expressions of dissatisfaction were unusual, however, as they came from only a small minority (5 percent or less) of those surveyed.

Post-conference interviews, by phone and in person, also brought out occasional complaints. One conferee asserted that the schedule was too full, making it impossible for attendees with mutual cross-sector interests to go much beyond exchanging business cards. This attendee thought a less crowded program would have resulted in more time for personal interaction, as opposed to passive listening. Several others expressed dissatisfaction that “nothing new” was presented at the conference, or that too little time was spent addressing the more practical “how to do it” issues facing project managers. One prominent senior analyst (an individual known to hold and express strong views) complained that the conference did not bring forward any new data or analysis, and offered the opinion that too much plenary session time was taken up with short cameo talks rather than challenging new analysis.

E. Initiatives with impact potential going forward

The Delhi conference helped launch or support a number of new initiatives going forward. Most of these initiatives are still too young to be judged for impact, but all will deserve to be tracked when a longer-term assessment of the Delhi conference is prepared. For convenience, these post-conference initiatives can be classified as (1) follow-on meetings and conferences, (2) post-conference efforts to contact government decision-makers, (3) post-conference initiatives by donors, and (4) post-conference changes to programs or institutions.

E1. Follow-on meetings and conferences

It is a cliché that the first agreement reached at any large conference will be to schedule a follow-on conference. Even before the Delhi meeting convened, it was known there would be at

least one follow-on conference for selected participants. IFPRI had planned to join with the Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health (LCIRAH) to host a workshop on “Measuring Effects of Agri-Health Interventions” in London on May 12–13, 2011. This technical workshop would bring together agriculture and health specialists to develop common tools, methods, and metrics for evaluating “agri-health” interventions. Roughly 100 international experts—academics and practitioners from multiple countries—participated in the two-day workshop. Day One reviewed existing metrics and methods, with presentations from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Imperial College London, and the School of Oriental and African Studies. Day Two focused on policy aspects of measuring food security and nutrition outcomes. Many who participated in this workshop had previously participated in the Delhi conference, making for useful continuity. Dr. Jeff Waage, Director of the London International Development Centre (LIDC) and Chair of LCIRAH, later said the workshop was “an important step towards developing a common language, shared tools, and overcoming a range of institutional and cultural barriers.”

Several other related conferences, or preliminary plans for such conferences, were also inspired or supported by the Delhi meeting. For example, one attendee at the Delhi conference, a senior food and nutrition security advisor to the African Union’s New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), was inspired by the meeting to plan a joint conference for agriculture, nutrition, and education ministers within NEPAD, possibly scheduled for March 2012. NEPAD has already agreed “in principle” to convene such a conference. The materials from the Delhi conference helped this person “make a better case” for proposing such a tri-sector conference at NEPAD.

The Delhi conference has inspired other kinds of “tri-sector” conferences as well. The German government (ministry of economic development and cooperation, and ministry of environment) will be hosting in November 2011 a conference in Bonn on “The Water, Energy, and Food Security Nexus,” as part of its run up to the “Rio2012” conference. IFPRI, on the

strength of its Delhi meeting, has now been asked to serve as a strategic partner for this November 2011 conference. Tri-sector conferences of the Delhi kind are now being referred to as “nexus conferences.” The German organizers of the water, energy, and food security conference told IFPRI they were planning the consultation “having witnessed your impressive and successful conference on Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health.”

The Delhi conference has also prompted sector-bridging modifications in a number of previously planned conferences. A Consultation on post-2015 drinking-water and sanitation targets and indicators in Berlin in May 2011, organized by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program, was given shape with the format of the IFPRI conference in mind, to stimulate debate and intensify interactions between participants. In May 2011, the 64th World Health Assembly adopted a Resolution on Water, Sanitation, and Health. The Resolution text, with the French Government as the main sponsor, had initially focused mainly on water quality and health, but was expanded based on the inputs from a WHO official (who had attended the Delhi conference) to include several Delhi-like cross-sector themes, including an agricultural dimension. Attendance at the Delhi meeting also inspired the Director-General of the International Fertilizer Association (IFA) to recruit a senior representative of the CGIAR (Mr. Lloyd Le Page, the CGIAR’s first Consortium CEO, and head of the Sustainable Agriculture and Development division of Pioneer Hi-Bred) to serve as a keynote speaker on cross-sector themes at the annual meeting of his association in Montreal. Also, in May 2011, FAO held a 3-day regional workshop on “Linkages Between Nutrition and Food Security,” in Dakar, Senegal, with participants from the ECOWAS and Sahel countries. The concept note for this workshop stressed the importance of breaking down sector boundaries and included direct quotes from Delhi conference materials.

As further follow-on, in June 2011, IFPRI and CTA co-sponsored a half-day briefing in Brussels on “Addressing ACP Nutrition Security,” to reaffirm the importance of agriculture/nutrition linkages. With more than 200 policy experts and stakeholders present, a number of speakers who had earlier presented at the Delhi conference repeated the message, this

time to a Brussels-based audience. On the following day in Belgium, HarvestPlus conducted a consultation with European donors on “Reducing Malnutrition Through Micronutrient-Rich Crops.” Tracking the donor response will be an important task for the November 2012 final version of this impact assessment. As one other impact on conferencing from the Delhi meeting, the organizers of the 2011 World Food Prize conference in Des Moines, Iowa, have decided they should include a number of themes and speakers from the Delhi meeting.

In some cases, convening activities separate but parallel to the Delhi meeting were strengthened by the 2020 conference. Prior to the Delhi conference, World Economic Forum USA had launched a New Vision for Agriculture initiative, and created in doing so a Global Agenda Council on Food Security. In the run up to the Delhi conference, this food security council was “merged” with a parallel council on nutrition, partly in response to the IFPRI’s advocacy for such cross-sector leveraging. To guide its cross-sector thinking in these areas, the World Economic Forum also sponsored a 15–20 person three-day meeting in November 2010 in Davos, borrowing heavily on IFPRI personnel (but not those most directly involved in Delhi conference planning). This meeting helped the Forum operationalize links between agriculture, nutrition, and health. Following the Delhi conference, the Forum went farther, linking with the private sector task force of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative. The Forum is now facilitating business input into the heads of state G20 meeting for the November 2011, with two companies that were deeply involved in the Delhi meeting, Nestle and Pepsico, seeking broad private sector input on the agriculture-nutrition link. These various World Economic Forum actions, which have made heavy use of IFPRI leadership and the themes of the Delhi conference, will merit further tracking in the months ahead.

In other cases, efforts parallel to the Delhi conference went forward with less continuous IFPRI engagement. For example, in the spring of 2011 the Chicago Council on Global Affairs launched a study and advocacy project on “Healthy Agriculture and Non-Communicable Diseases.” This effort shares some of the same corporate sponsors as IFPRI’s Delhi conference,

and the Chicago Council did consult with IFPRI's 2020 leadership regarding the cross-sector dimensions of the project, but the Chicago Council effort is best understood as independent. IFPRI's efforts to extend the Delhi message have not, so far, included direct participation in preparations for the September 2011 United Nations General Assembly high-level meeting on the prevention and control non-communicable diseases. IFPRI will, however, provide the Chicago Council with a Washington platform for presenting its results on these themes prior to the UN meeting.

As an interesting aside, at least one follow-on conference has *not* taken place due to IFPRI's Delhi conference. When the International Congress of Nutrition (ICN) in 2011 asked USAID for support in setting up an "expert consultation" on agriculture, nutrition and health, USAID's response was to say "IFPRI has already done that." USAID advised ICN to use materials from IFPRI's Delhi conference as the "starting point" for any future work in this area.

E2. Follow-on initiatives to contact government decisionmakers

Many senior government decision makers were active conference participants in Delhi, either on the program or as attendees. Numerous other senior decision makers were at least briefed by subordinates on the Delhi meeting, as noted above. Beyond this, a number of outside-of-channels efforts to bring Delhi materials to decision makers took place following the conference.

For example, one conference attendee who was an advisor to the Karnataka Nutrition Mission in India, helped persuade the Secretary of the Agriculture Department of Karnataka to include "Nutrition Security" in the Objectives of the new Integrated Farming Systems approach being introduced by the State Government, and also to integrate agriculture more deeply into the work of Karnataka Nutrition Mission. In another immediate post-conference initiative in India, one of the Delhi conferees attended a private meeting with the Minister of Finance of Kashmir

State, and used that occasion to persuade him of the positive impacts on nutrition and health that come from agricultural development.

Government decision makers in China were not able to attend the Delhi conference for visa reasons, as noted above, but both the Chairman of the State Food and Nutrition Consultation Committee (SFNCC) and the General Secretary of the SFNCC were briefed about the conference before the event, and they have now invited IFPRI DG Shenggen Fan and IFPRI's China Program leadership to brief them on the outcome. IFPRI has shared the conference program, key policy briefings, and other materials with the Chairman of SFNCC. The SFNCC is currently charged with drafting a second 10-year plan for food and nutrition in China, so from their vantage point the timing of the Delhi conference was fortunate. In addition, SFNCC is in the process of developing a food safety and nutrition development institute at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), and has asked IFPRI to provide technical assistance. To support this effort SFNCC will host a global conference on food and nutrition in Beijing in September 2011, where IFPRI has been invited to provide a keynote talk on the key results of the 2020 conference in Delhi. In addition, IFPRI's Delhi conference organizers have been asked to provide assistance for this Beijing conference.

Post-conference approaches to decision makers were not limited to developing countries. In the spring of 2011, one conference attendee who was the CEO of Concern Worldwide (an Ireland based NGO) amended a briefing paper he had prepared on the SUN program to include a section inspired by the Delhi meeting. In May 2011 he presented this paper (together with a former IFPRI DG, and senior DFID officials) to a meeting of 60–70 experts at the House of Commons in London, chaired by an MP.

E3. Initiatives by donors going forward

Donors were an important part of the Delhi conference, both as participants and observers. In at least one instance, the conference helped produce an immediate donor funding

response. The Vice President of the Canadian international development agency (CIDA) attended a “donor breakfast” while at the Delhi conference, one of a significant number of “side events” that provided opportunities for intensive small group discussions. At this meeting, CIDA’s Vice President (VP) had the opportunity to receive a briefing from the head of the HarvestPlus project, on crop biofortification. CIDA had previously extended support to HarvestPlus in 2010, to fulfill part of its pledge to the 2009 G8 meeting, but ordinarily CIDA would have waited at least 12 months before providing more support to HarvestPlus. However, the meeting in Delhi—plus the availability of some unexpended funds at CIDA—led to an immediate grant to HarvestPlus of an additional \$6–10 million. Donors from Europe also had opportunities to learn more about HarvestPlus in Delhi, raising a possibility that their own support will increase (a matter to be tracked in the November 2012 version of this report).

CIDA’s decision to send a senior representative to the Delhi meeting illustrates one of the more useful aspects of the conference. Donor organizations used senior participation in the Delhi meeting as a means to signal to field staff the importance of working more effectively across sectors. For CIDA, the institutional imperative was closer collaboration between agriculture and nutrition. Nutrition programs at CIDA had traditionally focused on industrial fortification only, but under the combined influence of the SUN program and IFPRI’s Delhi conference, this traditional habit of separation from agriculture has begun to break down.

A number of European government donors were strongly represented at the Delhi conference, including Germany. The German delegation to the conference included the deputy director general from the ministry for economic cooperation and development (who chaired a panel) and the head of Germany’s public food agency within the ministry of food and agriculture. This was the first time such senior German officials had travelled to attend an IFPRI meeting, and they came away from Delhi impressed with the importance of supporting cross-sector work, both within Europe and in their own future activities in the developing world.

Also influenced by the conference was the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which had 45 staff in attendance in Delhi, half from the agriculture side of the organization and half from the health side. USAID has been adding new staff in the health and agriculture sectors, and faces training challenges. Leadership at USAID had already become convinced of the importance of cross-sector coordination (for example, programming agriculture and health projects together) and used the Delhi conference to bring this message home to staff. Also following the conference, USAID sent Delhi documents and briefs for use as training materials to six new junior staff recently sent to the field. One USAID official who had been promoting cross-sector work within the agency for several years expressed appreciation for IFPRI's strong expression of this approach; since the IFPRI conference, she now says, her staff have been more willing to meet together across sectors and program in a coordinated manner.

The Delhi conference was far from the only influence on USAID in the area of nutrition policy, however. Well before the Delhi conference, USAID had already endorsed a parallel multi-donor initiative called Scaling Up Nutrition Framework (SUN). This initiative, which focuses specifically on malnutrition in the first 1,000 days of a child's life, was endorsed by USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah well before the Delhi conference, in April 2010, and by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton at the United Nations in September 2010. At the UN General Assembly session in September 2010, USAID and Irish Aid had teamed up as co-promoters of SUN. Subsequently, however, both USAID and Irish Aid used the Delhi conference as a venue for maintaining their close coordination on SUN. Several side sessions in Delhi dealt explicitly with the SUN initiative. The aim of SUN is to have at least eight countries receiving intensive support for scaling up nutrition by the end of 2011.

IFPRI's conference leadership team in Delhi did a skillful job of giving SUN supporters a warm welcome (scheduling two separate side sessions on SUN) without allowing SUN's more narrow "first 1,000 days" agenda define the nutrition concerns of the conference itself. While using the Delhi conference to advance its support for SUN, the donor community thus found itself

incorporating parts of IFPRI's wider tri-sector agenda into the approach. In March 2011, USAID Administrator Shah drafted a message to his field staff that first reminded them of the importance of the SUN initiative, but then included a strong endorsement of the IFPRI conference:

In February, many of USAID's food security and nutrition staff participated in the "Leveraging Agriculture to Improve Nutrition and Health" conference hosted by IFPRI in New Delhi, India. This important conference provided an opportunity to bring agriculture, nutrition, and health sectors together to unleash the potential of agriculture—as a supplier of food, as a source of income, and as an engine of growth—to sustainably reduce under nutrition and ill health for the world's most vulnerable people. Secretary Clinton provided opening remarks through video and continues to lend her strong support to the global nutrition agenda. Ambassador William Garvelink led the U.S. Delegation to New Delhi, which included several SUN side sessions and country commitments to SUN.

Administrator Shah specifically encouraged USAID's field staff to explore three of the papers presented at the Delhi conference: one on value chains and nutrition, a second on nutrition-sensitive growth, and the third on homestead food production and nutrition education. His message also provided them with a link to the Delhi conference website.

E4. Institutionalizing the messages of the Delhi Conference

The most durable impacts from any activity are usually grounded in significant institutional change. The Delhi conference generated considerable short-term excitement among the participants, since they were encountering new people and new ideas from sectors other than their own. These cross-sector encounters were stimulating at the time, and they have been fruitful in the short run as we have seen, yet once the conferees have spent some time back at their home institutions, the business-as-usual habit of sector by sector segregation is likely to resurface.

Unless new institutions are created, or unless the old home institutions undergo programmatic change, business as usual can prevail in the long run.

It is still too early to judge the success of the Delhi conference in catalyzing durable institutional change, yet several promising preliminary developments can be described. One is a modification of formal research priorities within an existing institution, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), of which IFPRI is a part. The other is a launch, following the Delhi conference, of a new network of educational institutions in the area of agriculture/nutrition/health.

Innovative thinkers within the CGIAR have long been promoting improved research links between agriculture, nutrition, and health. Since 2004–05, a formal effort has been underway within the CG system to bring the 12 centers closer together in collaborative research in seven different cross-cutting areas, and the fourth of these is “nutrition and health.” Some time before the Delhi conference, IFPRI had become a lead institution—together with ILRI—responsible for developing a concept note for a CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (CRP4). A draft of this note was submitted in May 2010. IFPRI’s contribution to this important concept note was to some extent influenced by the simultaneous planning then underway for the 2011 Delhi conference.

The next step on CRP4 was a workshop among stakeholders from multiple Centers in July 2010, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, followed by submission of a full proposal. This proposal received comments over the next six months, including during the period when the Delhi conference was actually being held. Unsurprisingly, the final revised proposal for CRP4 that was submitted in May 2011 contained many themes from the Delhi conference (for example, proposed research into the nutritional health burdens and benefits from various agricultural interventions, biofortified foods, and making nutrient rich foods affordable for the poor and accessible to them). This revised CRP4 proposal also explicitly acknowledges the Delhi conference:

“The recent IFPRI 2020 Conference—Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health (New Delhi, 2011)—brought together about 1,000 stakeholders to think through how agriculture could be energized to become a more powerful tool to tackle the persistent problems of food insecurity, malnutrition, and poor health. Building on the momentum created by those discussions, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (CRP4) is designed to fill the existing gap between agricultural development and its unfulfilled health and nutritional benefits.”

There are important limits to the influence of the conference in the case of CRP4, since this program was developed in a separate channel at IFPRI (by research staff in collaboration with other CG centers), not by the 2020 Vision Initiative leadership. Nonetheless, the development of the CRP4 proposal was informed, improved, and energized by IFPRI’s simultaneous Delhi conference planning.

CRP4 will not be fully operational until approval has been given by the CGIAR Fund Council and until a Program Implementation Agreement between the Consortium and IFPRI has been signed. The next step will then be development of a five-year operations plan, with active participation of CRP4 centers and partners. This process is likely to be eased by the strong validation given to tri-sector work at the Delhi conference. If the end result is a successful institutionalization of a cross-sector ANH approach within the research program of the CGIAR, at least a portion of the credit will be traceable back to the 2011 Delhi conference.

In the context of the CRP4 process, the Delhi conference also helped support the creation of a promising university-based network for researchers working in the nexus between agriculture, nutrition, and health. At the July 2010 CRP4 workshop in Addis, Dr. Jeff Waage, Director of the London International Development Centre (LIDC) and Chair of LCIRAH, noticed

the need for such a network. He used the Delhi conference to make a public plea for such a network, and he found others who shared his vision.

One example was Dr. Yogi Shah, associate dean of public health at Des Moines University, who had earlier begun conversations with Pioneer (an Iowa based seed company) about funding village-level work in Tanzania using a multi-sector approach. At the Delhi conference Dr. Shah not only responded positively to Dr. Waage's network proposal; he also became determined to intensify his own work on the agriculture/nutrition/health nexus in Des Moines. Following Delhi, Dr. Shah drafted a proposal to Pioneer to create a new agriculture/nutrition/health center at Des Moines University, that would combine research in child and maternal health (heavy emphasis on maternal anemia, and zinc and Vitamin A deficiency), with demonstration projects in agricultural villages in Africa. The envisioned Des Moines Center would include degree programs (Masters in Health Administration and Masters in Public Health) and it would link to eight other Iowa colleges and universities through a "Heartland Global Health Consortium."

Dr. Shah also attended the Delhi follow-on meeting in London in May 2011, where he spoke at greater length with Dr. Jeff Waage about building an international network to link together centers working in agriculture, nutrition, and health. With the encouragement of Suresh Babu at IFPRI in late March 2011, Professor Waage solicited commitments to develop such a network from those who had expressed a provisional interest in Delhi, including Dr. Shah in Des Moines. In Waage's vision, this network will promote cross-sector training as well as research. By July 2011, ten universities with ongoing ANH initiatives had responded that they would like to participate in such a network. These were Des Moines University, University of Stellenbosch, Cornell University, University of Copenhagen, University of Pretoria, University of La Paz, Columbia University, University of Ghana, and Makerere University.

Waage's current plan is to use LCIRAH as the network hub, and begin by publishing a monthly Newsletter of Agriculture, Nutrition and Health, to which each institutional partner on

the Network would contribute—beginning with a summary of their own ANH activities. If the newsletter generates sufficient interest, more interactive website activity will follow. The Network will also be linked to the new CGIAR research program on agriculture, nutrition, and health (CRP4), and to CRP4 contacts at IFPRI and to ILRI.

IFPRI itself may become one final setting for a growing institutionalization of the themes of the Delhi conference. Some of this could be demand driven, as the success of the Delhi conference has triggered donor interest in convening similar conferences at the country level in Africa. In May 2011, the head of Irish Aid in Malawi asked the IFPRI office there to begin discussions, together with USAID, on how to bring a smaller version of the Delhi event to Lilongwe. The goal would be to reach high-level decision makers in the three sectors from government, the donor community, academia, civil society, and the private sector. Will IFPRI decide to sustain the Delhi message by undertaking new outreach and extension efforts of this kind? Doing so could require new resources and staff, plus possibly a larger in-house tri-sectoral ANH research program. It will be important to judge the extent to which IFPRI itself has become a more tri-sectoral institution when the November 2012 version of this impact assessment is prepared.

3. Brief Summary Assessment

The short-term impacts of IFPRI's 2020 Conference held in New Delhi on February 10–12, 2011 have so far been visible and significant. Impacts were registered first on the conferees themselves, as measured through post-conference surveys and telephone interviews. These impacts were marginal on the substantive views and opinions of the conferees, but significant on the means and the motivation of conferees to promote the central message that agriculture, nutrition, and health must not be treated in isolation. The conferees have delivered this message both within their home institutions and in a wider research and policy arena. The Delhi meeting helped conferees by providing them with new information, new networking opportunities, and new validation for the importance of tri-sectoral integration.

The Delhi conference also delivered visible short-term impacts on professional discourse. Thanks to an effective IFPRI outreach effort, the conference attracted significant media coverage, which in turn helped generate a measurable growth in the visibility of both conference and its themes on the Internet and on the websites of key organizations. At least in part due to the conference, the average number of Google hits (Ghits) for the phrase *“linking agriculture, nutrition, and health”* increased from 9,288 in the pre-conference period to 13,508 in the post-conference period. At the same time, searches of 21 organizational websites (both pre-conference and post-conference) revealed significant increases in the visibility of conference themes on 18 of those 21 sites.

The Delhi conference also shaped or inspired a range of follow-on initiatives, including additional consultations and conferences, follow-on efforts to contact government decision-makers, and even funding actions by donors, including a decision by CIDA to make an additional \$6–10 million grant to the HarvestPlus project on crop biofortification.

In the longer run, the Delhi conference is likely to have durable impact only if some of these short term gains can be institutionalized. Several promising initiatives to incorporate the agriculture/nutrition/health nexus into more durable organizational structures or programs are now underway; both having received valuable assists from the Delhi conference. The first of these is a research program (CRP4) that would bring the agricultural research centers of the CGIAR closer together in the area of nutrition and health. The second is an effort to create an international network of educational institutions working within at the agriculture/nutrition/health (ANH) nexus.

IFPRI, an organization traditionally grounded at the agricultural corner of the ANH triangle, could not be certain it would gain adequate participation and from both the nutrition and health communities when it conceived of the Delhi conference. Taking this risk has now generated a number of short-term impact payoffs. Durable longer-term impacts will require more deliberate institutional change. Will governments, donors, NGOs, private companies, and academics begin to incorporate the tri-sectoral message of the Delhi conference into their own standard operating procedures? And, will IFPRI itself embrace a more tri-sectoral identity and devote increased resources to the policy intersections that link farming, nutrition, and health? By November 2012, when an assessment of medium/long term impacts from the Delhi conference will be prepared, more information will be available to answer such questions.

Appendix 1: Survey Text

IFPRI Conference on “Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition & Health”

Preliminary Survey Complete Text

1. How would you describe your current work?

- Primarily in agriculture
- Primarily in nutrition
- Primarily in health
- Other (please specify)

(The survey logic chose further questions according to which field the participant chose for question 1.)

Questions for agriculturalists

1. In your view, how much does agriculture have to contribute to nutrition and health?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
2. In your view, how much do nutrition and health have to contribute to agriculture?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
3. How do you rate your own understanding of nutrition and health?
 - Good
 - Not good
4. In your view, do those who work primarily on nutrition or health have a good understanding of agriculture, or not?
 - Good understanding
 - Not a good understanding
5. In the past year, have you attended a meeting primarily on nutrition or health?
 - Yes
 - No
6. In the past year, have you collaborated professionally with a specialist in either nutrition or health?
 - Yes
 - No

Questions for nutritionists

- In your view, how much does nutrition have to contribute to agriculture and health?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
- In your view, how much do agriculture and health have to contribute to nutrition?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
- 3. How do you rate your own understanding of agriculture and health?
 - Good
 - Not good
- 4. In your view, do those who work primarily on agriculture or health have a good understanding of nutrition, or not?
 - Good understanding
 - Not a good understanding
- 5. In the past year, have you attended a meeting primarily on agriculture or health?
 - Yes
 - No
- 6. In the past year, have you collaborated professionally with a specialist in either agriculture or health?
 - Yes
 - No

Questions for health professionals

- In your view, how much does health have to contribute to agriculture and nutrition?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
- In your view, how much do agriculture and nutrition have to contribute to health?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
- How do you rate your own understanding of agriculture and nutrition?
 - Good
 - Not good
- In your view, do those who work primarily on agriculture or nutrition have a good understanding of health, or not?
 - Good understanding
 - Not a good understanding
- In the past year, have you attended a meeting primarily on agriculture or nutrition?
 - Yes
 - No

7. In the past year, have you collaborated professionally with a specialist in either agriculture or nutrition?
- Yes
 - No

Questions for all participants

1. In your view, what kind of organization should take the lead in handling the intersection of agriculture, nutrition, and health matters?
- National governments
 - Intergovernmental organizations
 - Private companies
 - International foundations and international NGOs
 - Community leaders, grass roots organizations, or individuals
2. Which statement below best represents your current view?
- Agriculture, nutrition, and health are closely linked, *but are best handled by separate policy makers*
 - Agriculture, nutrition, and health are closely linked, *so they often must be handled by the same policy makers*
3. If it were possible to allocate new funding, into which sector should that funding first go?
- Agriculture
 - Nutrition
 - Health
4. Which one of the following best describes your current affiliation?
- Government
 - Research Institute
 - University
 - NGO
 - Private company
 - Foundation
 - Hospital or clinic
 - Other (please specify)
5. Where do you reside most of the time?
- Central Asia
 - China
 - East Asia/Pacific
 - Europe
 - Latin America/Caribbean
 - Middle East/North Africa
 - North America
 - South Asia
 - Southeast Asia
 - SubSaharan Africa

6. What is your age?
 - Under 30
 - 30-50
 - 51-70
 - Over 70
7. What is your gender?
 - Male
 - Female
8. What is the highest degree you have attained?
 - Less than baccalaureate
 - Baccalaureate
 - Masters
 - Doctorate

Post-Conference Survey

1. How would you describe your current work?
 - Primarily in agriculture
 - Primarily in nutrition
 - Primarily in health
 - Other (please specify)
2. Which statement below best represents your current view?
 - Agriculture, nutrition, and health are closely linked, *but are best handled by separate policy makers*
 - Agriculture, nutrition, and health are closely linked, *so they often must be handled by the same policy makers*
3. In your view, what kind of organization should take the lead in handling the intersection of agriculture, nutrition, and health matters?
 - National governments
 - Intergovernmental organizations
 - Private companies
 - International foundations and international NGOs
 - Community leaders, grass roots organizations, or individuals
4. If it were possible to allocate new funding, into which sector should that funding first go?
 - Agriculture
 - Nutrition
 - Health

Questions for agriculturalists

1. In your view, how much does agriculture have to contribute to nutrition and health?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little

2. In your view, how much do nutrition and health have to contribute to agriculture?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
3. How do you rate your own understanding of nutrition and health?
 - Good
 - Not good
4. In your view, do those who work primarily on nutrition or health have a good understanding of agriculture, or not?
 - Good understanding
 - Not a good understanding
5. Since the conference in Delhi, have you used any of the materials presented at the conference in doing your own work?
 - Yes
 - No
 - If yes, comment on value of these materials
6. Since the conference in Delhi, have you shared any of the conference materials with others who did not attend?
 - Yes
 - No
7. Since the conference in Delhi, have you remained in touch with anyone you met there for the first time?
 - Yes
 - No
8. If yes, was this person (or persons) outside your own area of specialization?
 - Yes
 - No
9. Please describe in one sentence any impact the Delhi conference has had, so far, on your own work:

Questions for nutritionists

1. In your view, how much does nutrition have to contribute to agriculture and health?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
2. In your view, how much do agriculture and health have to contribute to nutrition?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
3. How do you rate your own understanding of agriculture and health?
 - Good
 - Not good

4. In your view, do those who work primarily on agriculture or health have a good understanding of nutrition, or not?
 - Good understanding
 - Not a good understanding
5. Since the conference in Delhi, have you used any of the materials presented at the conference in doing your own work?
 - Yes
 - No
 - If yes, comment on value of these materials
6. Since the conference in Delhi, have you shared any of the conference materials with others who did not attend?
 - Yes
 - No
7. Since the conference in Delhi, have you remained in touch with anyone you met there for the first time?
 - Yes
 - No
8. If yes, was this person (or persons) outside your own area of specialization?
 - Yes
 - No
9. Please describe in one sentence any impact the Delhi conference has had, so far, on your own work:

Questions for health professionals

1. In your view, how much does health have to contribute to agriculture and nutrition?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
2. In your view, how much do agriculture and nutrition have to contribute to health?
 - A very great amount
 - An important amount
 - Only a little
3. How do you rate your own understanding of agriculture and nutrition?
 - Good
 - Not good
4. In your view, do those who work primarily on agriculture or nutrition have a good understanding of health, or not?
 - Good understanding
 - Not a good understanding
5. Since the conference in Delhi, have you used any of the materials presented at the conference in doing your own work?
 - Yes
 - No
 - If yes, comment on value of these materials

6. Since the conference in Delhi, have you shared any of the conference materials with others who did not attend?
 - Yes
 - No
7. Since the conference in Delhi, have you remained in touch with anyone you met there for the first time?
 - Yes
 - No
8. If yes, was this person (or persons) outside your own area of specialization?
 - Yes
 - No
9. Please describe in one sentence any impact the Delhi conference has had, so far, on your own work:

Appendix II: Media Coverage

FOR 2020 CONFERENCE, “LEVERAGING AGRICULTURE TO IMPROVE NUTRITION AND HEALTH”

Held in New Delhi, India from February 10-12, 2011

(Updated as of May 9, 2011)

Coverage in donor/stakeholder outlets

October 21, 2010

Zunia

“Conference on “Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health.”

<http://zunia.org/post/conference-on-leveraging-agriculture-for-improving-nutrition-and-health/>

[hard copy unavailable]

November 5, 2010

AGRA blog

“Calling All Young Writers! How can we fix agriculture for better food and nutrition?”

<http://agraafrica.wordpress.com/2010/11/05/calling-all-young-writers-how-can-we-fix-agriculture-for-better-food-and-nutrition/>

January 1, 2011

Zunia

“Conference Seeks Synergies among Agriculture, Nutrition, Health”

<http://zunia.org/post/conference-seeks-synergies-among-agriculture-nutrition-health/>

[hard copy unavailable]

January 10, 2011

Eldis

“Conference: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) announces Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health Conference, New Delhi, India”

January 11, 2011

Zunia

“Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health”

<http://zunia.org/post/leveraging-agriculture-for-improving-nutrition-and-health/>

[hard copy unavailable]

February 1, 2011

Ricehoppers (IRRI/Asian Development Bank)

“Full and Healthy Rice Bowls Always”

<http://ricehoppers.net/2011/02/full-and-healthy-rice-bowls-always/>

February 10, 2011

USAID website

“International Conference Emphasizes Critical Links Between Nutrition and Agriculture”

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110210.html>

February 11, 2011

Zunia

“Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health”

[hard copy unavailable]

February 13, 2011

Development Horizons (Institute of Development Studies)

“Agriculture and Nutrition: Who’s Leveraging Whom?”

<http://www.developmenthorizons.com/2011/02/agriculture-and-nutrition-whos.html>

February 14, 2011

Kaiser Daily Global Health Policy Report (Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation)

“International Agriculture Conference Highlights Need To Connect Health, Agriculture”

<http://globalhealth.kff.org/Daily-Reports/2011/February/14/GH-021411-Agriculture-Conference.aspx>

Friedman Sprout (Tufts University)

“Nutrition News Bites- February 14th, 2011”

<http://friedmansprout.wordpress.com/2011/02/14/nutrition-news-bites-february-14th-2011/>

February 16, 2011

Nourishing the Planet blog (Worldwatch Institute)

“Innovative Agriculture in India to Nourish the Planet”

<http://blogs.worldwatch.org/nourishingtheplanet/innovative-agriculture-in-india-to-nourish-the-planet-ifpri-conference-delhi-ahmedabad-innovation-agriculture-hunger-food-food-security-state-of-the-world-2011-launch/#hide>

ILRI Clippings

“IFPRI agriculture, nutrition and health conference in Delhi: ‘At a glance’”

<http://ilriclippings.wordpress.com/2011/02/16/ifpri-agriculture-nutrition-and-health-conference-in-delhi-at-a-glance/>

Food Frontiers (PepsiCo)

“PepsiCo at the Vision 2020 Conference”

<http://foodfrontiers.pepsicoblogs.com/2011/02/pepsico-at-the-vision-2020-conference/>

February 18, 2011

Crop Biotech Update (International Service of the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications)

“Biofortification Highlighted at Recent 2020 Conference”

<http://www.isaaa.org/kc/cropbiotechupdate/online/default.asp?Date=2/18/2011#7371>

February 20, 2011

ICRISAT

“International conference to improve nutrition and health”

<http://www.icrisat.org/newsroom/news-releases/icrisat-pr-2011-media01.htm>

February 22, 2011

Institutional Learning and Change Initiative (CGIAR)

“News from the ILAC Initiative - February 2011”

<http://www.cgiar-ilac.org/content/news-ilac-initiative-february-2011>

March 1, 2011

FARA Secretariat

“Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health: IFPRI 2020 conference in India”

<http://farastaff.blogspot.com/2011/03/leveraging-agriculture-for-improving.html>

March 3, 2011

Asian Farmers (Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development)

“AFA paper for the conference on “Leveraging agriculture for nutrition and health”

<http://asianfarmers.org/?p=1428>

March 8, 2011

Livestock Markets Digest (ILRI)

“ILRI in the news: Scientist Delia Grace features on BBC Radio 4's Farming Today program”

<http://marketopportunities.blogspot.com/2011/03/ilri-in-news-scientist-delia-grace.html>

March 14, 2011

Zunia

“Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health”

<http://zunia.org/post/leveraging-agriculture-for-improving-nutrition-and-health-1/>

April-May 2011

Spore Magazine (Netherlands)

[Editorial by Michael Hailu, Director, CTA](#)

Media coverage by international journalists invited to the conference

January 21, 2011

Guardian (Tanzania)

“New Delhi to host global nutrition, health forum”

January 23, 2011

Guardian (Tanzania)

“Proper Nutrition for Children and Women a Key Question”

February 4, 2011

SciDev.Net blog

“SciDev.Net to blog from New Delhi agriculture conference”

<http://scidevnet.wordpress.com/2011/02/04/scidev-net-to-blog-from-new-delhi-agriculture-conference-2/>

February 10, 2011

Kenya Broadcasting Corporation

“Indian PM blames food insecurity on climate change”

<http://www.kbc.co.ke/news.asp?nid=68853>

SciDev.Net blog

“Integration, integration, integration”

<http://scidevnet.wordpress.com/2011/02/10/2730/>

Vanguard (Nigeria)

“Rapid growth in agriculture not sufficient, says India PM”

<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2011/02/rapid-growth-in-agriculture-not-sufficient/>

African Press Agency

“World experts discuss agriculture, health, nutrition in India”

February 11, 2011

SciDev.Net blog

“The higher they rise, the harder they find it to collaborate”

<http://scidevnet.wordpress.com/2011/02/11/the-higher-the-more-difficult-to-collaborate/>

Kenya Broadcasting Corporation

“ILRI warns over livestock boom”

<http://www.kbc.co.ke/news.asp?nid=68861>

African Press Agency

“Livestock Boom Risks Aggravating Animal Plagues, Research Reveals”

[hard copy unavailable]

Vanguard (Nigeria)

“Smallholder farmers important in eradicating hunger, poverty – Burwell”

<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2011/02/smallholder-farmers-important-in-eradicating-hunger-poverty-burwell/>

PanAfrican News Agency

“Experts meet in India to discuss enhancing health, through agriculture”

<http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/experts-meet-in-india-to-discuss-enhancing-health-through-agriculture-201102111215.html>

SciDev.Net

“Livestock surge may harm human health”

<http://www.scidev.net/en/news/livestock-surge-may-harm-human-health.html>

February 12, 2011

SciDev.Net blog

““Stop giving away your land...””

<http://scidevnet.wordpress.com/2011/02/12/before-they-used-force-now-they-negotiate/>

Business Mirror (Philippines)

“Livestock boom risks boosting animal ‘plagues’”

<http://www.businessmirror.com.ph/home/science/7352-livestock-boom-risks-boosting-animal-plagues>

February 13, 2011

PanAfrican News Agency

“Africa urged to address links involving agriculture, malaria, development”

<http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/africa-urged-to-address-links-involving-agriculture-malaria-development-201102131414.html>

PanAfrican News Agency

“India: Agriculture conference pledges support to govts on nutrition”

<http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/india:-agriculture-conference-pledges-support-to-govts-on-nutrition-201102131445.html>

Business Mirror (Philippines)

“Intl forum tackles threats to agri, health and nutrition”

<http://www.businessmirror.com.ph/home/top-news/7426-intl-forum-tackles-threats-to-agri-health-and-nutrition>

February 14, 2011

SciDev.Net blog

“And the hard task lies ahead”

<http://scidevnet.wordpress.com/2011/02/14/and-the-hard-task-lies-ahead/>

Guardian (Tanzania)

“Call to teach primary school pupils farming”

<http://www.ipppmedia.com/frontend/index.php?l=26043>

IRIN News

“FOOD: The cost of eating more meat”

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=91903>

IRIN News

“Is it Easy to Grow Food that is Good for you?”

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=91907>

February 15, 2011

IRIN News

“Les conséquences d’une consommation accrue de viande”

<http://www.irinnews.org/fr/ReportFrench.aspx?ReportID=91933>

February 16, 2011

British Medical Journal

“Advocacy and concerted action are needed to tackle rising rates of malnutrition”

February 17, 2011

IRIN News

“Est-ce facile de produire ce qui est bon pour la santé ?”

<http://www.irinnews.org/fr/ReportFrench.aspx?ReportID=91947>

February 18, 2011

Vanguard (Nigeria)

“India truly ‘incredible’”

<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2011/02/india-truly-incredible/>

February 22, 2011

Guardian (Tanzania)

“Economy failing to reap benefits of rapid growth – researchers”

<http://www.ipppmedia.com/frontend/index.php?l=26300>

February 25, 2011

Guardian (Tanzania)

“New Delhi meet deliberates on livestock boom effects”

<http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/index.php?l=26442>

Atlantic (USA)

“India Understands Health and Agriculture (But the U.S. Doesn't)”

<http://www.theatlantic.com/food/archive/2011/02/india-understands-health-and-agriculture-but-the-us-doesn't/71722/>

February 27, 2011

Guardian (Tanzania)

“Grain reserves an issue that deserves critical attention”

<http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/index.php?l=26499>

March 4, 2011

Die Welt (Germany)

“Die Regierung in Delhi setzt auf Mütter und Kinder”

http://www.welt.de/print/die_welt/politik/article12696883/Die-Regierung-in-Delhi-setzt-auf-Muetter-und-Kinder.html

Die Welt (Germany)

“Goldener Reis, orange Kartoffeln”

http://www.welt.de/print/die_welt/politik/article12696882/Goldener-Reis-orange-Kartoffeln.html

March 11, 2011

PanAfrican News Agency

“Africa warned against pushing off small-holder farmers to accommodate investors”

<http://www.panapress.com/Africa-warned-against-pushing-off-small-holder-farmers-to-accommodate-investors---15-758234-34-lang2-index.html>

Coverage in Indian media outlets

February 7, 2011

Economic Times (India)

“Rethinking farm for better health”

Op-ed by Shenggen Fan and MS Swaminathan

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/7440789.cms>

February 10, 2011

Press Trust of India

“Govt committed to tabling Food Security Bill in Par soon: PM”

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/Govt-committed-to-tabling-Food-Security-Bill-in-Par-soon-PM/Article1-660846.aspx>

United News of India

“PM expresses concern at malnutrition in country”

<http://news.webindia123.com/news/Articles/India/20110211/1686665.html>

Mynews.in

“India to legislate Right to Food Act soon, B'desh urges international community to set up aid for global research”

http://www.mynews.in/News/india_to_legislate_right_to_food_act_soon_bdesh_urges_international_community_to_set_up_aid_for_global_research_N317825.html

February 12, 2011

Times of India

“Is Pepsico trying to influence govt's nutrition policy”

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Is-Pepsico-trying-to-influence-govts-nutrition-policy/articleshow/7478241.cms>

Food and Beverage News (India)

“PM takes note of nation's nutrition index, reviews policies and strategies”

<http://www.fnbnews.com/article/detnews.asp?articleid=29251§ionid=1>

February 11, 2011

Hindu (India)

“Centre will table Right to Food Act in Parliament, says Manmohan”

<http://www.hindu.com/2011/02/11/stories/2011021167221300.htm>

Economic Times (India)

“Focus on agri marketing: PM”

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/focus-on-agri-marketing-pm/articleshow/7471542.cms>

India Infoline News Service

“Nestlé calls for entries for Rs. 22mn Prize in Creating Shared Value”

<http://www.indiainfoline.com/Markets/News/Nestl%C3%A9-calls-for-entries-for-Rs.22mn-Prize-in-Creating-Shared-Value/5080504121>

Asian Age (India)

Photo of PM Manmohan Singh and Sartaj Aziz

Positive Press (India)

“Prime Minister’s Address at the Conference on ‘Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health’”

<http://positivepress.in/media/?p=2353>

February 14, 2011

Food and Beverage News (India)

“Need to modernise agri marketing: PM”

<http://www.fnbnews.com/article/detnews.asp?articleid=29258§ionid=1>

February 15, 2011

Economic Times (India)

“The PM gets it right”

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/opinion/editorial/the-pm-gets-it-right/articleshow/7499198.cms>

March 2, 2011

Hindu Business Line (India)

“Budgeting for nutrition security”

http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/editorial/article1501066.ece?sms_ss=email&at_xt=4d6dfd9e20816f5b%2C0

April 9, 2011

The Financial Express (India)

What to do with hidden and apparent hunger

http://www.thefinancialexpress-bd.com/more.php?news_id=131939&date=2011-04-09

April 10, 2011

Daily Monitor (India)

India’s buffalo milk, flowers and tri-cycles

<http://www.monitor.co.ug/LifeStyle/Travel/-/691238/1141134/-/pkaijc/-/index.html>

Additional media coverage

January 29, 2011

My Joy Online (Ghana)

“Kufuor leaves for UK, India”

<http://news.myjoyonline.com/news/201101/60237.asp>

February 1, 2011

SciDev.Net

“Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health”

[hard copy unavailable]

February 10, 2011

Economist

“Hot spots”

http://www.economist.com/node/18112053?story_id=18112053

Reuters

“PM says malnutrition continues, eyes food rights bill”

<http://in.reuters.com/article/2011/02/10/idINIndia-54797520110210>

Weinformers (Ghana)

“International Conference Focuses on Improving Health and Nutrition through Agriculture”

<http://www.weinformers.net/2011/02/10/international-conference-focuses-on-improving-health-and-nutrition-through-agriculture/>

February 11, 2011

Ghana News Agency

“International Conference Focuses on Improving Health and Nutrition through Agriculture”

http://www.ghananewsagency.org/s_science/r_25311/

Voice of America

“Agriculture Experts Extol Nutrition as Goal in Farming”

<http://www.voanews.com/english/news/Agriculture-Experts-Extol-Nutrition-as-Goal-in-Farming-115897734.html>

Agencia Peruana de Noticias (Peru)

“Cultivos andinos de Perú concitan interés de expertos mundiales reunidos en Nueva Delhi”

<http://www.andina.com.pe/Espanol/Noticia.aspx?id=jqQt8IkKYI0=>

Africa Science News Service

“Livestock Boom Risks Aggravating Animal diseases”

http://www.africasciencenews.org/asns/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2677&Itemid=2

Science Daily

“Livestock Boom Risks Aggravating Animal 'Plagues,' Poses Threat to Food Security and World's Poor”

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/02/110210141210.htm>

Daily Star (Bangladesh)

“Dhaka seeks int'l help to ensure food security”

<http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=173698>

February 12, 2011

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