

## Other organizations' progress: Nutrition for Growth (N4G) tracking table

Organization	Commitment	Progress in 2014–2015
<p><b>Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrating agriculture and nutrition to address hidden hunger through a new cross-CABI program.</li> <li>Working with Groupe Speciale Mobile Association (GSMA) in developing mNutrition, a new mobile phone-based nutrition and agriculture service to 3 million people in Africa and South Asia.</li> </ul>	<p>CABI has developed an overarching nutrition-sensitive program strategy with associated Theory of Change and indicators. The broad objectives are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve nutrition-sensitive farming practices and knowledge, household dietary management, and the nutritional status of farming communities in rural and peri-urban areas via a coordinated, complementary set of traditional and innovative extension interventions.</li> <li>To increase the capacity of support services (agriculture extension services) to provide efficient and sufficient nutrition-sensitive agriculture services to the farming community.</li> <li>To integrate nutrition management into the core business of support services (agriculture extension services).</li> </ol> <p>CABI is leading the Global Content element of the UK Department for International Development (DFID)/GSMA mNutrition Initiative, targeting 3 million people across Africa and South Asia. CABI and its mobile content consortium (comprising CABI, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition [GAIN], International Livestock Research Institute, Oxfam Great Britain, and the British Medical Journal) have built a delivery plan for all 14 target countries and begun rollout in 2014.</p> <p>The 14 target countries are Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Malawi, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Uganda, Zambia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and Pakistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A comprehensive nutrition landscape report has been created for 12 of the 14 countries as a baseline study and situational analysis.</li> <li>Work started on preparation of 5 country-specific content frameworks used to pinpoint the key nutritional issues, target interventions, crops, and livestock.</li> <li>Connections have been made with Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) country contacts in 8 countries (Ghana, Malawi, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Sri Lanka).</li> <li>A number of formal memoranda of understanding are in the process of being developed and the first has been signed with the Sri Lankan Department of Agriculture.</li> <li>Requirements have been specified for the initial development of a Nutrition Knowledge Bank, a repository of open access country-specific nutrition-based factsheets and mobile messages created under the program.</li> <li>The nutrition content structure, which guides the development of all content under the program has also been finalized.</li> </ul>

Organization	Commitment	Progress in 2014–2015
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with food companies, human health programs, and agricultural extension programs to create a platform for multistakeholder dialogue and a portfolio of products and services.</li> <li>Delivering knowledge products and services to meet the needs of researchers, policymakers, and farmers and ensure access via Plantwise and tailored mobile services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global templates and processes have been created for the recruitment of Local Content Partners (LCPs) in each country, and the first LCP has been appointed in Sri Lanka.</li> <li>The LCP training materials and curriculum have been developed in order to build capacity to develop high-quality nutrition content in country (training will begin to rollout to LCPs in 2015 as they come on board).</li> </ul> <p>Funding support required in order to progress.</p> <p>Funding support required in order to progress.</p> <p><b>2015 assessment:</b> Not clear</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Commitments 1 and 2 have made good progress, but Commitments 3 and 4 have no progress reported on fundraising strategy or efforts.</p>
CGIAR	Scaling up its work on nutrition-relevant agricultural research through CGIAR research programs: (1) Agriculture for Nutrition and Health; (2) Roots, Tubers, and Bananas; (3) Policy, Institutions, and Markets; and (4) Livestock and Fish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Across CGIAR the investment in nutrition-relevant agricultural and nutrition-sensitive development research is currently estimated at around US\$110 million.</li> <li>All the CGIAR research programs contributing to nutrition outcomes design their programs by developing appropriate impact pathways and theories of change and monitoring progress through a combination of agriculture and nutrition and health indicators. Key indicators include stunting for children less than 2 years of age; micronutrient intake (particularly for iron, zinc, and vitamin A) for women and children; and dietary diversity for women and children.</li> <li>In 2014 and early 2015, the CGIAR has revised its Strategy and Results Framework to guide its future research from 2017 to 2026. In the results framework, food and nutrition security for health is one of three goals. High-level outcome indicators include improving diet quality, food safety, and health associated with good agricultural practice.</li> </ul> <p>The largest program focusing on nutrition outcomes in CGIAR is Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) (US\$82 million expenditure in 2014). In 2014 selected key achievements include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commencing a new five-year delivery phase for biofortified plants to provide vitamin A, iron, and zinc to poor and rural populations in nine target countries in Africa and South Asia (Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan). In April 2014, a high-level meeting was convened with the Government of Rwanda, to engage and secure commitments from policymakers, investors, and partners in the delivery phase. Key outcomes and commitments are summarized in the conference report (<a href="http://biofortconf.ifpri.info/conference-report/">http://biofortconf.ifpri.info/conference-report/</a>) and in the conference declaration of commitments (<a href="http://biofortconf.ifpri.info/files/2015/01/Kigali-Declaration.pdf">http://biofortconf.ifpri.info/files/2015/01/Kigali-Declaration.pdf</a>).</li> <li>In 2014, biofortified crops reached an addition 1 million households in target countries, bringing the cumulative number of households to more than 2.4 million.</li> </ul>

Organization	Commitment	Progress in 2014–2015
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A portfolio of impact evaluations of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition-sensitive development programs are being conducted in a number of countries in Africa and Asia. Interventions include homestead food production, nutrition education, cash transfers, and nutrition-specific interventions. Early results from agricultural interventions show that it is very helpful to evaluate implementation and there are often problems that implementers can fix. Also, in the short term, micronutrient levels and diet diversity can be improved, but stunting rates are not reduced with agriculture interventions alone.</li> <li>• The most nutritious foods are often perishable, and usually poor people either supply or purchase these foods from traditional markets. A book looking at food safety for animal-source foods in informal traditional markets summarizing research with partners in Africa was published in 2014.</li> <li>• A major event—Together for Nutrition—was convened in New Delhi in October 2014. It brought together the experiences and progress of 14 states (<a href="http://poshan.ifpri.info/together-for-nutrition-2014-conference-background/">http://poshan.ifpri.info/together-for-nutrition-2014-conference-background/</a>).</li> </ul> <p><b>2015 assessment:</b> Not clear</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress only details research program on (1) Agriculture for Nutrition and Health. It does not include information on (2) Roots, Tubers, and Bananas; (3) Policy, Institutions, and Markets; and (4) Livestock and Fish.</p>
<p><b>Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)</b></p>	<p>1. The Business Platform for Nutrition Research (BPNR), under design with 10 of the world’s largest companies in partnership with leading public-sector and academic institutions, seeks to channel new investment into research and development for nutrition. Over the next several months GAIN and partners will work to define the specific research agenda, delivery model, and governance structure with the intention of formally launching the BPNR at the UN General Assembly in September 2013.</p> <p>2. As co-chairs of the SUN Business Network (SBN), in partnership with the World Food Programme, GAIN will help launch the Business Innovation Programme, which by 2017 will do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broker 20 new multistakeholder partnerships, via a partnership brokering facility, to address priority interventions identified by SUN country governments.</li> </ul>	<p>1. The BPNR was formally launched in September 2013 alongside the UN General Assembly. Its members are Ajinomoto, Arla Foods, BASF, Britannia, GlaxoSmithKline, Mars Incorporated, Royal DSM, PepsiCo, and Unilever; and the initiative is led by GAIN, which hosts its Secretariat. In 2014, GAIN finalized the structure of the BPNR Secretariat by on-boarding a full-time senior manager and a research associate, fully integrating them into the organizations’ research structure within the Monitoring, Learning, and Research Unit. BPNR has also developed a detailed governance structure, intellectual property guidelines, neutrality policy, and contractual tools necessary to support the operations of the platform.</p> <p>In collaboration with partners and experts in academia, BPNR has identified specific research questions, matching the priorities of corporate partners with public health research priorities. Two Requests for Proposals under research streams of “bioavailability and biomarkers of nutritional status” and “behavior change communication” are being finalized and will be used to commission research by mid-2015, with partial funding through a generous grant from the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development that will be matched by the private sector. A series of meetings are planned in order to develop an additional research stream on “Food Safety” that is aligned with identification of the topic by the WHO as a global priority and focus of the 2015 World Health Day.</p> <p>2. SBN has published and rolled out its guide to business engagement in all 54 SUN Countries and will deliver further support through three regional workshops in 2015–2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over March 2015, SBN identified key requests from 47 SUN countries for support in engaging business; this will inform the network’s in-country activities. Key requests included support for large-scale fortification, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and infant</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support 32 businesses, along with national governments, to implement multistakeholder approaches to national nutrition strategies in SUN countries and deliver on business commitments of the compact, via a technical assistance facility.</li> <li>Author at least 40 new case studies on how markets can improve nutrition for the poor, via a learning center.</li> </ul>	<p>nutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to tailored support on these issues, SBN will match requests with the competencies and partnerships on offer from its global membership of companies.</li> <li>Strategies to engage business in national nutrition strategies have been developed in Cameroon, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.</li> <li>SBN coordinators are in place in five countries—Nigeria, Mozambique, Pakistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia—to support the development and delivery of business engagement strategies.</li> <li>Specific partnerships with business have been identified in Cameroon (7), the United Republic of Tanzania (5) and Mozambique (8) to support their respective national nutrition strategies.</li> <li>Since last year, SBN’s membership has grown from 46 to 117 companies committed to scaling up nutrition. Commitments from the companies amount to annually reaching 125 million consumers by 2020 with improved nutrition. The sectors covered by SBN’s commitments range from agriculture; food fortification; and micronutrient supplementation to mobile phone technology; and water, sanitation, and hygiene.</li> <li>SBN tracked commitments from members in the 2014 and 2015 Global Nutrition Reports, adding more companies to the reporting mechanism in addition to the companies that signed the London Nutrition for Growth Compact. SBN also coordinated the private-sector delegation to the Second International Conference on Nutrition in 2014 on behalf of the United Nations’ Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization.</li> </ul> <p>SBN will develop a new strategy and roadmap in 2015 as part of the new vision for the SUN Movement’s strategy for 2016–2020, which will seek to advance support for SUN countries to develop plans for partnerships with business to deliver on national goals. Further information on SBN is available at <a href="http://www.sunbusinessnetwork.org">www.sunbusinessnetwork.org</a>.</p>
		<p><b>2015 assessment:</b> On course</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made, but no update provided on the 40 new case studies.</p>
<p><b>Grand Challenges</b></p>	<p>Grand Challenges Canada has already invested in more than 20 nutrition-related projects, led by innovators in 13 different low- and lower-middle-income countries and Canada, totaling more than CAD\$6 million (US\$6.2 million).</p>	<p>To date, over 1.5 million people have been reached, 30,000 lives improved, and 8,000 lives saved through these commitments to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive innovations. This includes work supported through Grand Challenges Canada's Stars in Global Health, Saving Brains, and Scaling portfolios and work supported by the Saving Lives at Birth Partners, of which Grand Challenges Canada (GCC) is a partner (see comment below). For more information please visit <a href="http://www.grandchallenges.ca/">http://www.grandchallenges.ca/</a> and <a href="http://savinglivesatbirth.net/">http://savinglivesatbirth.net/</a>.</p> <p>“Saving Lives at Birth Partners” is a partnership between United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation, GCC, and DFID.</p> <p>Nutrition specific: CAD\$1,642,695 Nutrition sensitive: CAD\$6,115,585</p>

Organization	Commitment	Progress in 2014–2015
		<p><b>2015 assessment:</b> Not clear</p> <p><b>Basis for assessment:</b> The commitment is vague and it is not clear how the response relates to the commitment. Reported progress does not include information on the number of projects and leadership role of innovators in 13 different low- and middle-income countries.</p>