



FLAGSHIP

Improving
Human Health

5

About A4NH

The CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), is built on the notion that agriculture has the potential to do much more than reduce hunger and poverty. Our high-quality research and evidence from Phase I (2012–2016) confirmed that agricultural development has enormous potential to make significant contributions to improving the nutrition and health of people. In Phase II (2017–2022), our focus is expanding to address challenges related to food system transformation, the rising burden of foodborne disease, and emerging health risks, like antimicrobial resistance. Our work continues to recognize that addressing inequality related to gender or other social categories is a development objective in its own right and an important condition for achieving other development objectives, particularly improved nutrition and health.

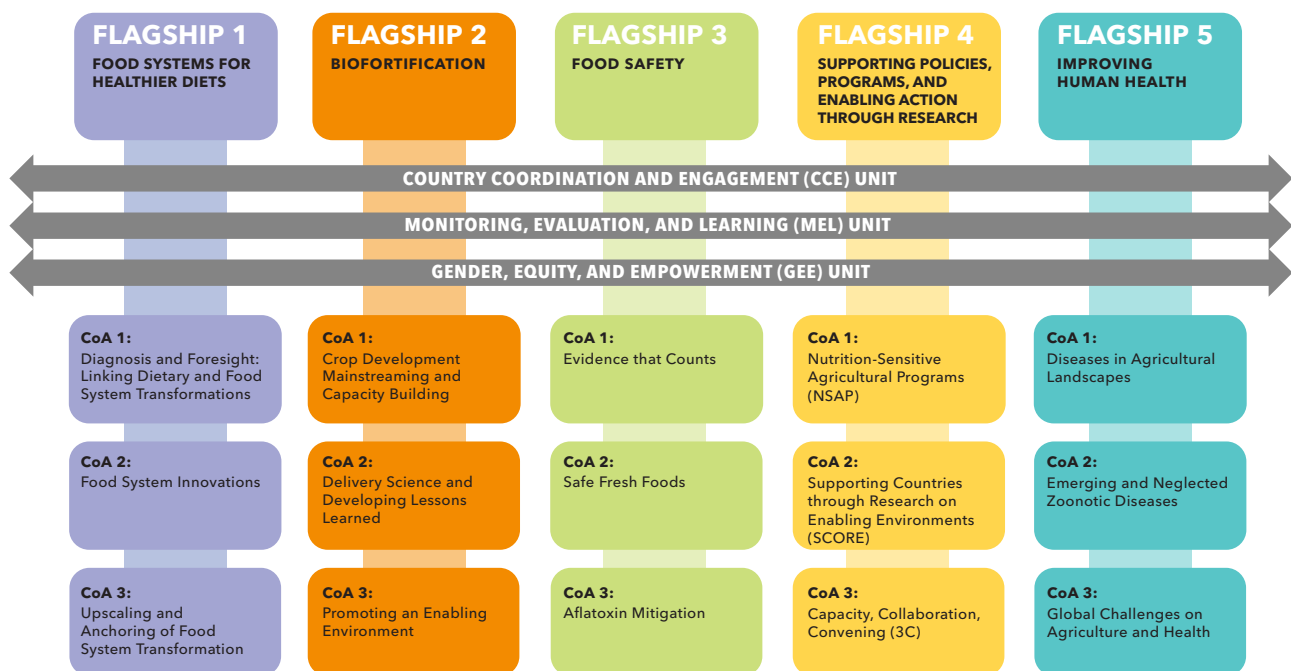
As CGIAR’s only research program on nutrition and health, A4NH makes a unique contribution to three specific CGIAR targets related to reduced poverty and improved food and nutrition security for health.

Recognizing this is a major task, A4NH brings together 5 CGIAR Centers and 2 academic institutions plus the talents and resources of a wide range of partners. Together, we carry out research activities through five unique, yet complementary, flagship programs and three cross-cutting units in at least 30 countries.

Flagship 5 Rationale and Objectives

Agriculture enhances access to food and improves livelihoods, but in some cases, may also be linked with increased risks of disease transmission. Historically, CGIAR research has explored agriculture and health interactions related to irrigation and vector-borne diseases, use of wastewater in agriculture, integrated pest management (IPM), and emerging and neglected zoonotic diseases. Research that bridges disciplinary divisions and enhances links between agriculture and health

FIGURE 1 A4NH Program Structure





Stevie Mann/ILRI

provides a largely untapped opportunity to improve the health and livelihoods of poor people, especially in rural areas where ill health may be the most critical pathway for staying or becoming poor, and undermines the benefits of agricultural development.

Clusters of Activities

Flagship 5 is an innovative collaboration between public health and agricultural researchers aimed at mitigating health risks and optimizing benefits in agricultural systems. This flagship is led by a joint partnership arrangement designed to bridge agriculture and public health research to deliver high-quality scientific outputs and to identify new key opportunities for integrated actions that improve human health.

CONNECT WITH FLAGSHIP 5

To engage with A4NH directly on Improving Human Health, please contact the Flagship 5 leader:

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LONDON SCHOOL of HYGIENE & TROPICAL MEDICINE



Flagship 5 also hosts a platform for public health and agriculture research collaboration, convened by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which will serve as a resource for CGIAR partners looking to collaborate on agriculture and health. Flagship 5 is co-led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and combines resources from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) along with several strategic partners. Our research priorities fall into three main clusters of activities:

- 1. Diseases in Agricultural Landscapes** concentrates on understanding the health effects of agricultural intensification, including changes in water use. This evidence is shared in ways that leads to an increase in agricultural research initiatives measuring health risks and benefits.
- 2. Emerging and Neglected Zoonotic Diseases** studies shared human and animal disease risks and explores the impacts of co-locating and aligning health and agricultural interventions. Study results help both agricultural and public health policymakers and implementers deliver coordinated and effective solutions to zoonotic threats, in particular, cysticercosis.
- 3. Global Challenges on Agriculture and Health** coordinates research and engagement activities that tackle emerging, common problems for health and agriculture, such as antimicrobial resistance and pesticide resistance. Our efforts are intended to help public and private sector policymakers implement measures to reduce health risks from these global challenges, like antimicrobial resistance in hotspot livestock systems.



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A world free of hunger and malnutrition

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