



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 people’s nutrition and health. 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 such as 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.

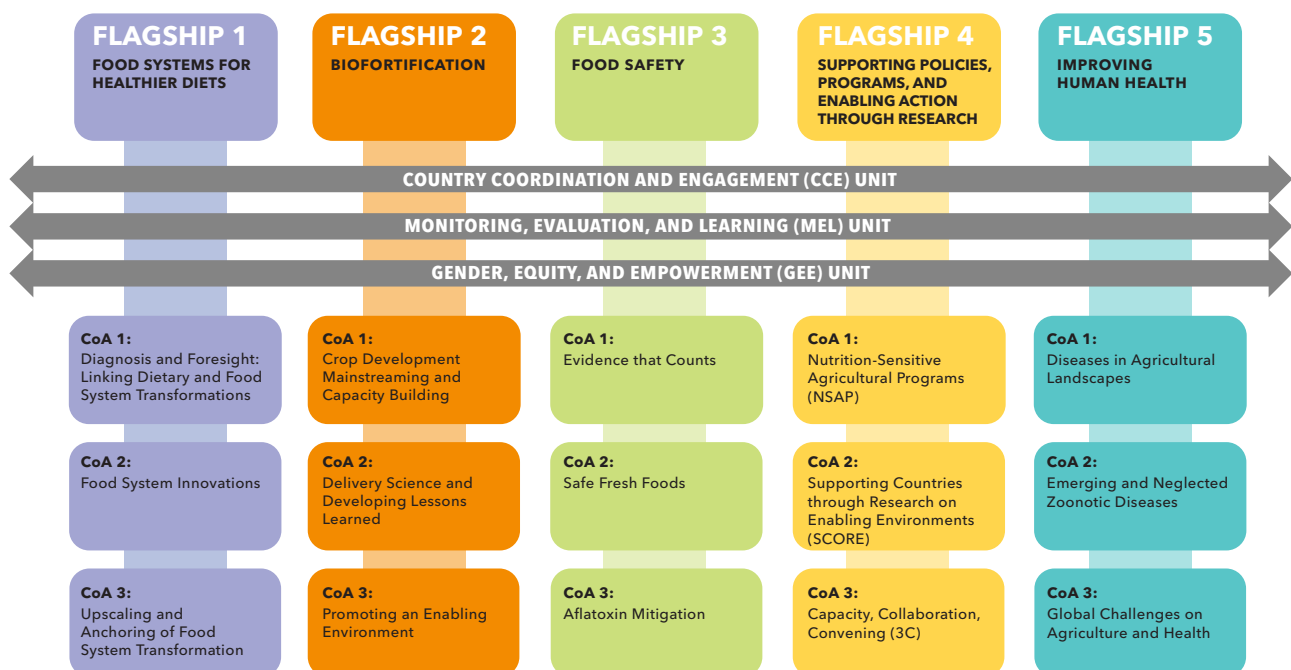
As CGIAR’s only research program on nutrition and health, A4NH makes a unique contribution to specific CGIAR targets related to reducing poverty and improving food and nutrition security for health. Recognizing that these are major tasks, A4NH brings

together five CGIAR Centers and two 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.

By 2022, as a result of A4NH research, we expect to be able to demonstrate observable changes among our partners and in the countries where we work.

- 20 million more farm households in at least 12 countries, including nine in Africa and three in Asia, will have adopted improved varieties, breeds, or trees and/or improved management practices;
- 116 million more people, of whom 50 percent are women, in at least 14 countries, including 10 in Africa and four in Asia, will be without deficiencies of one or more of the following essential micronutrients: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, or vitamin B12; and
- 10 percent fewer women of reproductive age will be consuming less than the adequate number of food groups in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Vietnam.

FIGURE 1 A4NH Program Structure



Our dynamic structure and approach

CGIAR has a long legacy of building global food security. But ensuring consumers can access enough healthy, affordable, and safe food requires a perspective that encompasses far more than agricultural productivity. A4NH is addressing this gap, focusing specifically on CGIAR's System Level Outcome of improving nutrition and health. In taking on this challenge, A4NH recognizes that no single institution can reach this goal on its own. Working with hundreds of partners around the world, A4NH forges cooperation between the agriculture, nutrition, and health sectors and strengthens the capacity of national research organizations and scientists to achieve country, regional, and global development goals.

Seven institutions play a key role in managing A4NH, and these managing partners are essential to effectively implementing the A4NH research agenda and research-for-development partnerships. With two managing partners outside the CGIAR system, A4NH gains comparative advantage in research areas, such as public health and food systems, and links to new strategic partners from their respective disciplines and from the private sector. The managing partners drive the A4NH research agenda, which is organized into five flagships that are strategically and scientifically defined and involve multiple institutions, bringing together people, ideas, and resources. Within each flagship, projects are grouped into clusters of activities according to proposed research outcomes.

Working with so many partners, in so many different places, on such a robust agenda could make it easy to overlook opportunities to collaborate and share lessons learned. To make research more efficient, A4NH formalizes ways to share information between flagships and partners across issues, with an emphasis on five focus countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, and Vietnam. A4NH targets efforts in these countries to support country leaders, capacity, and performance for healthier food systems and more effective cross-sectoral policies and investments. This effort also links A4NH and the CGIAR site integration process, an initiative to help the CGIAR system work, think, coordinate, and collaborate more as a system than as separate, independent organizations.

By focusing on collaboration at different levels, A4NH can adapt and refine its impact pathways by incorporating theories of change and evaluating progress in real time to support learning. This approach also allows A4NH researchers to be mindful of gender and equity issues across their portfolios, and to receive support and expertise in these critical areas across the program.

A4NH Priority Countries

Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Vietnam

A4NH Countries

Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

A4NH'S WORK IS GUIDED BY SEVEN MANAGING PARTNERS

International Food Policy Research

Institute: Lead Center for A4NH, hosting the Program Management Unit and cross-cutting units; leads Flagship 4, all research clusters in Flagship 4, and the country coordination teams in Bangladesh and India; and co-leads Flagship 2, all research clusters in Flagship 2, and a research cluster in Flagship 1.



Bioversity International: Leads partnership with Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, IFAD, WFP) and co-leads a research cluster in Flagship 1.



International Center for Tropical

Agriculture (CIAT): Leads the country coordination team in Vietnam and co-leads Flagship 2, all research clusters in Flagship 2, and a research cluster in Flagship 1.



International Institute of Tropical

Agriculture (IITA): Leads a research cluster in Flagship 3 and the country coordination team in Nigeria.



International Livestock Research

Institute (ILRI): Leads Flagship 3, two research clusters in Flagship 3, and a research cluster in Flagship 5; and co-leads Flagship 5, a research cluster in Flagship 5, and the country coordination team in Ethiopia.



London School of Hygiene and Tropical

Medicine: Leads partnership with public health research institutions and a research cluster in Flagship 5, co-leads Flagship 5 and a research cluster in Flagship 5.



Wageningen University and Research:

Leads Flagship 1 and co-leads all Flagship 1 research clusters.



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