

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

Organization	Commitment	Progress
<b>CABI</b>	<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> <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, policy makers, and farmers and ensure access via Plantwise and tailored mobile services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has set an overarching logical framework and associated indicators for mNutrition, targeting 3 million people, which CABI and its mobile content consortium (comprising CABI, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition [GAIN], International Livestock Research Institute [ILRI], Oxfam Great Britain, and the British Medical Journal [BMJ]) will contribute toward through its activities. For each of the 14 operational countries, a baseline study (nutritional landscape) has been or is being collected, against which specific mobile interventions will be prioritized and progress reported. A sample landscape study can be provided on request.</li> <li>In addition to the mNutrition program, CABI has developed an overarching nutrition-sensitive program strategy with draft TOC, log frames, and indicators. The broad objectives are as follows:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve nutrition-sensitive farming practices and knowledge, household dietary management, and 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 services of nutrition sensitive agriculture to the farming community</li> <li>To integrate nutrition management in the core business of support services (agriculture extension services)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<b>Assessment:</b> Not clear		
<b>Basis for assessment:</b> The progress reported did not mention progress on (1) working with food companies, human health programs, and agricultural extension programs to create a platform and (2) delivering knowledge products and services (Plantwise commitment).		

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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 the CGIAR the investment in nutrition-relevant agricultural research is currently estimated at around US\$100 million.</li> <li>• All the CGIAR research programs are relatively new; however, progress has been made in the development of appropriate theories of change and impact pathways concerning enhanced nutrition across the relevant programs. Progress was also made in designing appropriate monitoring tools to track improvements in nutritional outcomes that the CGIAR contributes to, including indicators. For selected development interventions (some funded by complementary investments under Nutrition for Growth), we will conduct impact evaluations to assess impacts on nutritional outcomes—mainly stunting for children &lt; 2 years; micronutrient intake (particularly for iron, zinc, and vitamin A) for women and children; and dietary diversity for women and children—and to understand why impact did or did not occur.</li> <li>• Assessing the extent to which the results, lessons, and practices that have shown to be effective are taken up by implementing organizations (for example, agricultural research institutes, development organizations) and enabler (for example, donors, policymakers).</li> <li>• The CGIAR program on agriculture for nutrition and health (A4NH) built and strengthened country programs in eight target countries (Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC], Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan) and delivered high-iron beans to 210,000 households in Rwanda and 150,000 households in DRC. In total for all improved seed, across the target countries, biofortified crops have reached 632,000 households in 2013 and 1,374,100 households cumulatively.</li> <li>• <i>The Lancet</i> published its second seminal series of papers on maternal and child nutrition, and two of the four papers were led by A4NH researchers. “Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions and Programs: How Can They Help to Accelerate Progress in Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition?” makes the case for development programs to be nutrition sensitive to effectively combat malnutrition; and “The Politics of Reducing Malnutrition: Building Commitment and Accelerating Progress” addresses the challenge of cultivating and sustaining enabling political environments to support nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific program interventions.</li> <li>• Impact evaluations of homestead food production programs and other nutrition-sensitive programs conducted by A4NH have increased understanding of why such programs lead to improved consumption of micronutrient-rich foods but tend to result in limited or no impact on nutrition outcomes.</li> </ul>

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		<p>The Livestock and Fish program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus has been on increasing the supply of accessible, affordable, and safe animal-source foods to strengthen community and national food and nutrition security in Egypt and Bangladesh through aquaculture systems; in Nicaragua, Tanzania, and India through smallholder dairy systems; in Burkina Faso and Ethiopia through small ruminant meat systems; and in Uganda and Vietnam through smallholder pig systems.</li> <li>• The program has not had a dedicated nutrition component per se, but has been collaborating with A4NH to conduct nutrition and health impact assessments and methodologies in several target value chains.</li> <li>• The program is now committed to developing a nutrition component: a major planning meeting, in collaboration with A4NH, will be held later this year to bring together potential partners. The aim is to develop a collaborative agenda dedicated to enhancing the role of animal-source foods in addressing nutritional needs, of the poor generally and of nutritionally challenged subpopulations more specifically, in our nine target value chains.</li> <li>• Both the A4NH and Livestock and Fish programs are core partners in the GSMA-funded mNutrition activity described by CABI.</li> </ul> <p>The CGIAR program on Roots, Tubers, and Bananas (RTBs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed new breeding methods for quicker delivery of orange sweet potato (OSP) clones; increased concentrations of iron and zinc in potato tubers by more than 50% and 20%, respectively; and developed breeding populations combining resistance to cassava mosaic disease with high-carotenoid content targeted for Africa south of the Sahara (SSA).</li> <li>• Initiated on-farm participatory selection with base potato population with high levels of Fe and Zn to Ethiopia and Rwanda.</li> <li>• Released and distributed 15 drought-resistant OSP clones in response to droughts to more than 134,000 households in Mozambique.</li> <li>• Distributed high-carotenoid, Cassava Mosaic Disease-resistant breeding materials of cassava and established on-farm testing with partners in SSA.</li> <li>• Screened and selected banana varieties for provitamin A carotenoids, good agronomic characteristics, and community preferences.</li> <li>• Through innovative seed technologies (for example, Triple S, storage in sand) and distribution of planting materials, more than 800,000 households received OSP vines between 2009 and 2013 in SSA.</li> <li>• Developed market chains for six sweet potato–based processed products with emphasis on access by women in SSA.</li> </ul>

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		<p>The CGIAR research program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIMs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is investigating the effectiveness of different forms of nutritional programs (for example, cash, food vouchers) across many developing countries. Results will be shared with national governments to determine the most effective interventions in terms of increased nutritional status of households at risk.</li> <li>• Worked with Helen Keller International's Enhanced-Homestead Food Production (E-HFP) program to demonstrate that agricultural projects can improve women's asset ownership and control and can alter perceptions of and opinions about gender norms, which could have longer-term positive impacts on food security, child nutrition, and women's own well-being.</li> <li>• Showed that Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) has significantly improved food security in all regions between 2010 and 2012 and that the PSNP is improving diet quality in both male- and female-headed households. The government of Ethiopia and the consortium of donors supporting the PSNP have indicated that they will use this research as inputs into the redesign of the PSNP.</li> <li>• Developed Arab Spatial, a development and food security information tool, which analyzes food availability, accessibility, stability, and utilization, and the resulting nutritional status of individuals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis of assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</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, in partnership with the World Food Programme, GAIN will help launch the Business Innovation Programme (BIP), which by 2017 will:</p>	<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 provides its secretariat. The BPNR is collaborating with experts in academia to develop research briefs that match the priorities of corporate partners with public health research priorities. In April, BPNR secured a grant of CAD\$3 million from the government of Canada to support its first two thematic areas of exploration: bioavailability and biomarkers of nutritional status, and behavior change communication. Briefs are being developed that will help to steer the selection of specific research questions and the BPNR aims to commission a first round of research with both public and private funding by December 2014. The BPNR has developed detailed governance structure, intellectual property guidelines, and contractual tools necessary to support the operations of the platform.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brokered 20 new multistakeholder partnerships to address priority interventions identified by SUN country governments, via a partnership brokering facility.</li> <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>2. The Business Innovation Platform concept has developed into the SUN Business Network's (SBN) strategy for supporting SUN countries to engage with business. This strategy has been informed through conversations with the SUN donor network in relation to the resources available and required to support such engagement, and by the requests for support from 29 SUN countries to develop national business engagement strategies. With existing resources, and in agreement with SUN donors, SBN will develop a SUN country business toolkit and will roll this out through three regional workshops by the end of 2016, which will focus on how SUN countries can engage business in scaling up nutrition at the national level. In addition, SBN has resources to support three SUN countries to deliver a national business engagement strategy, and support the integration of business investment into nutrition strategies. For example, in Tanzania, SBN is working with the SUN focal point to prioritize program investments in agriculture and nutrition, food fortification, and behavior change. A roadmap for business investment into agriculture and nutrition in Tanzania will be available in the summer of 2014.</p>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> On track</p> <p><b>Basis of assessment:</b> Reported progress corresponds well to the commitments made.</p>		
<p><b>Naandi Foundation</b></p>	<p>Provision of US\$0.4 million for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy to keep the issue of child nutrition alive and prominently featured in Indian media—including the collection of large-scale, real-time nutrition data on an annual basis.</li> <li>• Implementation of evidence creation to demonstrate reduction in malnutrition levels through strengthening current systems and engaging communities (currently 600 villages in three states).</li> </ul>	<p>No response.</p>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> No response</p> <p><b>Basis of assessment:</b> Not applicable</p>		

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Grand Challenges	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).	Grand Challenges Canada has invested CAD \$12.5 million in 45 nutrition-related projects, led by innovators in 19 different low- and lower-middle-income countries and Canada. These projects include innovations such as micronutrient prenatal sprinkles; bar codes for improved family nutrition; a needle-free, handheld anemia-screening device; nutrition and hygiene skills development programs; as well as research into the effects of interventions such as exclusive breastfeeding on cognitive development, health, and school readiness. Grand Challenges Canada's Saving Brains initiative promotes the fulfillment of human capital potential by focusing on interventions, including nutrition, that nurture and protect early brain development in the first 1,000 days of life.
<p><b>Assessment:</b> Not clear</p> <p><b>Basis of assessment:</b> The commitment is vague and it is not clear how the response relates to the commitment.</p>		