

## Evidences

### Study #2220

#### Contributing Projects:

- P349 - Engagement with key stakeholders in design, implementation and evaluation of nutrition-sensitive agricultural policies

#### Part I: Public communications

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

**Status:** On-going

**Year:** 2017

**Title:** Policymakers use A4NH evidence to inform decisions that guide and support nutrition-sensitive strategies in Bangladesh

#### Short outcome/impact statement:

Policymakers in Bangladesh drew on evidence from the Transform Nutrition research program consortium (2011-2017), as well as an assessment of the National Nutrition Service (NNS), to inform the nutrition section of the National Five-Year plan in 2015. This plan is the framework for policy decisions made by the Government of Bangladesh. Since the National Nutrition Service assessment was completed, the Government of Bangladesh have implemented recommendations to strengthen frontline delivery through District Nutrition Officers, with support from UNICEF.

#### Outcome story for communications use:

<Not Defined>

**Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:** <Not Defined>

#### Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies :** Yes

**Policies contribution:** <Not Defined>

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 2

#### Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDOs:

- Conducive agricultural policy environment
- Optimized consumption of diverse nutrient-rich foods

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- # of more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies of one or more of the following essentials micronutrients: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate and vitamin B12

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

#### Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Bangladesh

Comments: <Not Defined>

**Key Contributors:**

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- A4NH - Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

Contributing Flagships:

- F4: Supporting Policies, Programs, and Enabling Action through Research (SPEAR)

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:

- IDS - Institute of Development Studies
- ICDDR,B - International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
- Government of Bangladesh

**CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**

<Not Defined>

**Innovations:** <Not Defined>

**Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:**

Policymakers in Bangladesh drew on evidence from the Transform Nutrition research program consortium (2011-2017), as well as an assessment of the National Nutrition Service (NNS), to inform the nutrition section of the National Five-Year plan in 2015. This plan is the framework for policy decisions made by the Government of Bangladesh. Since the National Nutrition Service assessment was completed, the Government of Bangladesh have implemented recommendations to strengthen frontline delivery through District Nutrition Officers, with support from UNICEF. ICDDR, B are currently engaged in evaluating the impact of this initiative.

In addition to those changes, more outputs and contributions, including a pilot study called the Transfer Modality Research Initiative [1], work on drivers of nutritional change [2], the economic case for investments in nutrition [3], and a cross-country analysis of child malnutrition [4] - were cited in the World Food Program-commissioned Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh [5]. This report was validated by an advisory committee chaired by the General Economics Division of the Ministry of Planning. The report calls for a more diversified agriculture sector and an enhanced social protection system that leaves no one behind. The National Nutrition Service work has also informed the work of the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey.

The Transform Nutrition research program consortium (Transform) was formed of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (lead organization), the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR, B), the Institute of Development Studies, the Public Health Foundation of India, and Save the Children, UK. It was funded by the UK Department for International Development from 2011 to 2017 with contributions from A4NH. Transform worked to strengthen the content and use of nutrition-relevant evidence to accelerate undernutrition reduction in the two highest burden regions of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, with a special focus on three high-burden countries (India, Bangladesh and Ethiopia), the East African region (especially Kenya) and the wider global context.

**References cited:**

1. Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI).  
<https://bangladesh.ifpri.info/our-work/transfer-modality-research-initiative/>
2. Headey, D., Hoddinott, J., & Park, S. (2016). Drivers of nutritional change in four South Asian countries: a dynamic observational analysis. *Maternal & child nutrition*, 12, 210-218.
3. ???
4. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22377>
5. Smith, L. C., & Haddad, L. (2015). Reducing child undernutrition: past drivers and priorities for the post-MDG era. *World Development*, 68, 180-204.
6. <https://www.wfp.org/content/2017-strategic-review-food-security-and-nutrition-bangladesh>

**Quantification:** <Not Defined>

**Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**

**Gender relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Youth relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**CapDev relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Climate Change relevance:** <Not Defined>

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** <Not Defined>

**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #2220](#)

**Contact person:**