



# ACCELERATING THE END OF HUNGER AND UNDERNUTRITION

**C**OMPACT2025 IS AN INITIATIVE FOR ENDING HUNGER AND UNDERNUTRITION BY 2025. It brings stakeholders together to set priorities, innovate and learn, fine-tune actions, build on successes, and share lessons in order to accelerate progress.

Hunger and undernutrition impose enormous human and economic costs. Not only do they lead to misery, disease, and death for millions, but they also reduce global gross domestic product by US\$1.4–2.1 trillion a year. Yet the tools to end hunger and undernutrition by 2025 are within our grasp.

## THE CHALLENGE

The case for ending hunger and undernutrition is clear. The challenge comes in accomplishing it. There are a wide range of policy options for addressing hunger and undernutrition. But determining exactly what tools to use, what steps to take, and when, is complex. In every country, many sectors play a role in creating a system in which people are food and nutrition secure. Should the focus be on agricultural policies, social protection, markets, sanitation, health, education, or empowering women? Which of these areas should be the top priority in a particular country, and how should these sectors interact? How should policies be sequenced? How can effective projects be scaled up? How can implementation challenges be addressed, especially at the subnational level?

## MEETING THE CHALLENGE THROUGH KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND PARTNERSHIPS

Compact2025 is an initiative designed to answer these questions by bringing knowledge and innovation to bear on the challenge of ending hunger and undernutrition.

Success stories in a handful of countries not only show that rapid progress is possible, but also suggest pathways for moving forward. Brazil, for example, aggressively expanded

effective social protection programs and targeted nutrition interventions to dramatically cut poverty, hunger, and undernutrition. China and Vietnam made it easier for small farmers to produce and purchase more nutritious foods, lowered food prices for poor consumers, and raised demand for rural labor, boosting rural people's incomes. Thailand combined all of these approaches to achieve large improvements in food security and nutrition. These experiences can help shorten the learning curve by providing models that can be adapted for other countries.

Existing knowledge takes us partway there, but innovation is needed too. Compact2025 includes opportunities for testing approaches in pilot projects and experimenting with policies to learn more about what works.

Because one actor or sector alone cannot end hunger and undernutrition, Compact2025 works through national and international partnerships that include many sectors and stakeholders. Compact2025 offers an opportunity for stakeholders to come together to do their part in eliminating these complex problems.

In short, by building a knowledge base and promoting innovation, Compact2025 helps countries develop, scale up, and communicate policies and programs for the biggest impacts. In so doing, it helps weed out ineffective or inefficient policies and prevent duplication of effort.

## APPROACHES AND ACTIVITIES

To help countries develop and implement strategic actions for food security and nutrition, Compact2025 employs the following approaches and activities:

### ENGAGING COUNTRIES

Success in ending hunger and undernutrition depends on country-owned and country-led strategies and investments. Compact2025 is a tool for countries that wish to achieve this goal by 2025. It helps them bring together the many sectors involved in food security and nutrition, build their own capacity, craft strategies, experiment with programs and policies, and make rapid progress.

Compact2025 began with an initial focus on four countries—Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Rwanda—which seek to accelerate their progress toward ending hunger and undernutrition. The initiative will scale up to include additional countries.

### STIMULATING KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION

Compact2025 is creating a global Knowledge and Innovation (K&I) Hub to provide policymakers and practitioners with pragmatic, evidence-based guidance on scaling up success stories to end hunger and undernutrition. The hub serves as a place to find evidence, generate and share knowledge, and experiment with new, innovative ways to advance food security and nutrition. It also bundles knowledge and innovation from the national hubs in the participating countries.

### SUPPORTING EXISTING INITIATIVES AND PARTNERSHIPS

To build on existing momentum, Compact2025 complements established networks such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and initiatives such as the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the Zero Hunger Challenge. It works hand in hand with institutions, such as the African Union, the European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP), that are already dedicated to accelerating the end of hunger and undernutrition. Moreover, by working to end hunger and undernutrition, Compact2025 supports a number of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## GETTING TO ACTION

At the country level, Compact2025 engages in a series of steps oriented toward the goal of ending hunger and undernutrition in less than a decade:

### SET PRIORITIES

- › Analyze strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats relevant to a country's food security and nutrition situation
- › Convene roundtable meetings with key stakeholders to recommend policy actions

### INNOVATE AND LEARN

- › Develop an innovation lab
- › Conduct policy pilots and experiments
- › Design monitoring mechanisms

### FINE-TUNE ACTIONS AND BUILD ON SUCCESSES

- › Monitor and evaluate pilot projects and policy experiments to assess their impact
- › Enhance K&I Hub activities, such as capacity building and communications

### SYNTHESIZE SHARABLE LESSONS

- › Monitor and evaluate the impacts of scale-ups
- › Synthesize lessons learned for the global K&I Hub
- › Share lessons and select further policies to scale up

## ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

Compact2025 and partners organized one-day roundtable discussions in Bangladesh (May 5, 2016), Ethiopia (March 28, 2016), Malawi (May 26, 2016), and Rwanda (March 24, 2016) to set the critical groundwork for assessing how to accelerate progress to end hunger and undernutrition in each country by 2025. In all countries, there was a high degree of commitment, strong interest to work together across sectors, and out-of-the-box thinking for solutions to accelerate progress. A synthesis emerged as a meeting output and includes five major cross-cutting recommendations:

1. Make strategies, policies, and programs more nutrition-driven
2. Improve coordination and accountability
3. Enhance and implement policies and scale-up successful programs
4. Strengthen capacity
5. Fill data and knowledge gaps

## KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION HUB

The global Knowledge and Innovation (K&I) Hub has four areas of focus.

### CATALYZE INNOVATION

Compact2025 will provide an arena for practitioners and researchers from a wide range of sectors and backgrounds—including nontraditional players—to pilot innovations and experiment with ways of implementing and scaling up proven strategies.

### GENERATE KNOWLEDGE

Through a web-based portal, Compact2025 provides curated knowledge on how to accelerate progress towards ending hunger and undernutrition. It synthesizes best practices from all over the world to promote South-South learning. Nourishing Millions, a collection of evidence-based case studies of nutrition successes, is an example of one such resource. Compact2025 will also disseminate regular bulletins of important developments in food security and nutrition.

### ENGAGE STAKEHOLDERS

Compact2025 facilitates opportunities for decisionmakers to interact, learn, and take action on hunger and undernutrition within their countries, networks, and platforms. It will link policymakers, practitioners, and researchers from different sectors through virtual and in-person policy dialogues.

### MONITOR PROGRESS

Monitoring activities promote accountability and feedback on progress. Along these lines, Compact2025 draws on knowledge products such as the Global Nutrition Report. It will also

offer training and support to boost countries' own capacity to collect timelier and better-quality data on food security and nutrition indicators.

## GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The governance structure of Compact2025 comprises three levels: the Leadership Council, the Technical Advisory Committee, and the Secretariat.

The Leadership Council includes champions and influential thinkers. It provides strategic guidance to help shape and unify the commitments of national leaders to overcome challenges to eliminating hunger and undernutrition in the next decade.

The Technical Advisory Committee includes representatives from governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society with a focus on development practitioners, researchers, and innovative thinkers. This committee identifies the key priorities, gaps, and evidence required to accelerate progress toward food security and nutrition at the country level.

The Secretariat supports the Leadership Council and the Technical Advisory Committee and handles the day-to-day business of Compact2025. It also ensures state-of-the-art communication about the initiative. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) hosts the Secretariat. IFPRI, with 40 years of experience in conducting research on every aspect of food policy, has a wealth of data and analysis on what works in various contexts. It has a comparative advantage in identifying and filling knowledge and innovation gaps and bringing together countries, donors, and decisionmakers across sectors.

## COMPACT2025 KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION HUB



## LEADERSHIP COUNCIL (JANUARY 2017)

- › **Fazle Hasan Abed**, Founder and Chairperson, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
- › **Catherine Bertini**, Professor of Public Administration and International Affairs, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University
- › **Saulos Chilima**, Vice President, Republic of Malawi
- › **Matia Chowdhury**, Minister of Agriculture, People's Republic of Bangladesh
- › **Ertharin Cousin**, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)
- › **Shenggen Fan**, Director General, IFPRI (*ex officio*)
- › **Wolfgang Jamann**, Secretary General and CEO, CARE International
- › **Ibrahim Assane Mayaki**, Chief Executive Officer, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- › **Demeke Mekonnen**, Deputy Prime Minister, Ethiopia
- › **Neven Mimica**, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission (EC)
- › **Anastase Murekezi**, Prime Minister, Republic of Rwanda
- › **Kanayo Nwanze**, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- › **Lilianne Ploumen**, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, the Netherlands
- › **Jaidev Shroff**, Chief Executive Officer, UPL Limited
- › **Kathy Spahn**, President, Helen Keller International
- › **M. S. Swaminathan**, Founder Chairman and Chief Mentor, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation
- › **Rhoda Peace Tumusiime**, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission (AUC)
- › **Gerda Verburg**, Coordinator, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement

## TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (JANUARY 2017)

- › **Catherine Bertini**, Professor of Public Administration and International Affairs, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, and Senior Fellow, Chicago Council of Global Affairs (co-chair)
- › **Stuart Gillespie**, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI (co-chair)
- › **Khalid Bomba**, CEO, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA)
- › **Pedro Campo Llopis**, Policy Officer, Rural Development, Food Security, and Nutrition, Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DG DEVCO)
- › **Mushtaque Chowdhury**, Vice-Chairperson, BRAC
- › **Patrizia Fracassi**, Senior Nutrition Analyst and Policy Advisor, SUN Movement Secretariat
- › **Sheryl Hendriks**, Director of the Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being, University of Pretoria
- › **Isatou Jallow**, Senior Nutrition & Partnership Advisor and Head, NEPAD
- › **Nabeeha Kazi**, President & CEO, Humanitas Global
- › **David Pelletier**, Associate Professor, Division of Nutritional Science, Cornell University
- › **Prabhu Pingali**, Professor and Director, Tata-Cornell Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative (TCi)
- › **Yves Martin Prevel**, Research Officer, Institute of Research for Development (IRD)/NutriPass Joint Research Unit
- › **Jennifer Requejo**, Senior Technical Officer, Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health, World Health Organization
- › **Vijay Sardana**, Vice President & Head - Food Security and Agribusiness, UPL Limited
- › **Octave Semwaga**, Director General of Strategic Planning & Programme Coordination, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda
- › **Fokko Wientjes**, VP Corporate Sustainability & Public Private Partnerships, DSM
- › **Yang Yuexin**, President, Chinese Nutrition Society, and Director of the Department of Food and Nutrition Assessment, National Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety for China Center for Disease Control

## SECRETARIAT

- › **Rajul Pandya-Lorch**, Chief of Staff and Head of 2020 Vision Initiative, IFPRI
- › **Teunis van Rheenen**, Head of Partnerships and Business Development, IFPRI
- › **Klaus von Grebmer**, Research Fellow Emeritus and Strategic Advisor, IFPRI
- › **Katrin Park**, Division Director, Communications and Knowledge Management, IFPRI
- › **Christopher Rue**, Senior Research Analyst, IFPRI

## FOCAL COUNTRIES



People's Republic of Bangladesh



Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Republic of Malawi



Republic of Rwanda

## PARTNERS

