



Compact2025

Leadership Council Meeting

October 6, 2016, 09:30 – 11:30 (EST)

IFPRI, 2033 K Street, NW, Washington, DC

MEETING NOTES

Overall Summary

- Consensus that stunting remains a persistent and serious problem
- As guiding principles, C2025 should
 - Be demand-driven and responsive to country needs
 - Support SDGs and use them as an overarching framework
- To add value, C2025 should focus on
 - Supporting scale-up of successful programs with a focus on empowering communities
 - Aligning and mainstreaming nutrition in investments, strategies, policies, and programs
 - Developing better narratives about the broad benefits of ending hunger and undernutrition
 - Providing guidance and tools for implementation
 - Helping collect better data and design better indicators to improve accountability
- The global Knowledge and Innovation (K&I) Hub should be developed expeditiously

Accelerating Progress at the Country Level: Roundtable Discussions and Next Steps

- The C2025 team noted that scoping studies were done for the four focal countries Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Rwanda. These studies served as input to subsequent multi-stakeholder roundtables in these countries that identified specific key knowledge, policy, and implementation gaps as well as opportunities, synergies, and priority areas for action. Derived from these country specific findings were also cross-cutting recommendations that include
 - Make strategies, policies, and programs more nutrition-driven
 - Improve coordination and accountability
 - Enhance and implement policies and scale-up successful programs
 - Strengthen capacity
 - Fill data and knowledge gaps
- Key points that emerged during the discussion include the following:
 - C2025 should help to promote greater alignment among key actors and initiatives at the country level
 - C2025 can play a role to
 - develop concrete, scalable results that are well communicated and useful to people working on the ground
 - help set and achieve measurable outcomes
 - engage in research that is pragmatic and aligned with achieving SDGs
 - C2025 should go beyond its four focal countries to include others, such as SUN countries
 - C2025 can bring stakeholders together across the food value chain and help increase engagement of the private sector
 - Research, knowledge, and evaluations are critical, and the global K&I Hub can play a key role to share existing knowledge—the Hub should be developed quickly
 - C2025 should develop a network of available experts to field knowledge requests from countries
 - It was noted that following the C2025 roundtable discussion, Rwanda has established a secretariat that provides coordination, policy advice, advocacy and M&E

Emerging Research on Investments to End Hunger and Undernutrition

- The C2025 team shared that [Nourishing Millions: Stories of Change in Nutrition](#) was among the first products of C2025, bringing together success stories from nutrition-specific interventions, nutrition-sensitive interventions, country experiences, and leading nutrition champions.
- IFPRI’s IMPACT Model team noted that their IMPACT Model integrates climate, water, crop, and economic models to estimate production, consumption, hunger, and environmental impacts under a range of scenarios. The model projects that the number of people at risk of hunger would fall to
 - 500 million by 2030 without accounting for climate change
 - 600 million by 2030, accounting for climate change
 - 400 million by 2030, accounting for climate change plus increased investment in developing country agriculture (agricultural R&D, irrigation expansion, water use efficiency, soil water holding capacity, and infrastructure)
- Key points that emerged during the discussion include the following:
 - C2025 should contribute to estimating and communicating the comprehensive benefits of ending hunger and undernutrition, not just their costs—doing so is critical for advocacy
 - C2025 should provide guidance and tools for how to implement nutrition and gender programs, including through developing toolkits and checklists
 - Humanitarian responses must be more systematic and institutional; resilience is fundamental for humanitarian aid to lead to long term development
 - Risk financing is an area in which the private sector should be engaged and mobilized
 - C2025 should play a role in developing indicators measuring the impact of monetary and macroeconomic policy to achieve food security and nutrition

Supporting Regional and Global Initiatives: Knowledge and Innovation Hub and Next Steps

- The C2025 team shared that C2025 is developing a global K&I Hub that will be complemented by country-level hubs to catalyze innovation, generate knowledge, engage stakeholders, and monitor progress. The global K&I Hub has the potential to support other regional and global initiatives by
 - Developing a “network of networks” of experts to address on-demand requests and undertake peer review
 - Synthesizing lessons learned and case studies
 - Creating a dashboard of key indicators
 - Piloting innovations for implementation
- Key points that emerged during the discussion include the following:
 - The K&I Hub should
 - focus more on strengthening partnerships that are grounded in the reality of beneficiaries and that leverage their knowledge
 - operate with a much broader perspective than just research and consider where knowledge is generated, how it is communicated, and where it is used
 - examine underlying causes of hunger and undernutrition, including political, governance, and rights issues, and explore the potential of remittances for investing in development
 - The K&I Hub should focus on innovations that
 - are practical, focus on people (especially smallholders and their communities), and provide opportunities for rural women
 - provide a better measurement of poverty—going beyond income to assets, nutrition, and more
 - C2025 can play a role in compiling and sharing
 - best practices for implementation, breaking out of silos, and working for multisectoral solutions
 - success stories for scaling technologies and catalyzing innovations
 - experiences in developing new kinds of partnerships, e.g. with the private sector
 - C2025 should aim to improve tools for accountability and build better monitoring tools, e.g.

- scorecards of commitments at country and global level
- data visualizations to document impacts on nutritional outcomes
- evidence to measure and track against baselines whether countries are working multisectorally
- Women in farmer organizations have critical knowledge that should be shared and leveraged
- Roundtable discussions alone are not enough—need for concrete milestones and country action plans
- Capacity strengthening across sectors is key, especially for how to implement policies, generate and analyze quality data, and engage in M&E

Next steps

- Establish country hubs to address and support implementation of recommendations
 - Develop country action plans and accountability mechanisms
- Further develop the global K&I hub
- Explore ways in which SUN and Compact2025 can work together, e.g.
 - Developing a “network of networks” of researchers for peer review and on-demand advice

PARTICIPANTS

- **Fazle Hasan Abed**, Founder and Chairperson, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
- **Joanneke Balfoort** (*on behalf of Lilianne Ploumen*), Deputy Chief of Mission, The Royal Netherlands Embassy
- **Catherine Bertini**, Professor of Public Administration and International Affairs, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University
- **Rob Bertram**, Chief Scientist, USAID
- **Shenggen Fan**, Director General, IFPRI (*ex officio*)
- **Newai Gebre-ab** (*on behalf of Deputy Prime Minister Demeke Mekonnen*), Chief Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister, and Executive Director, Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)
- **Jeff Hill**, Director of Policy, USAID
- **Isatou Jallow** (*on behalf of Ibrahim Mayaki*), Senior Nutrition and Partnership Advisor, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)
- **Wolfgang Jamann**, Secretary General and CEO, CARE International
- **Sagar Kaushik** (*on behalf of Jai Shroff*), Chief Operating Officer, UPL Limited
- **Mathilde Mukantabana** (*on behalf of Prime Minister Murekezi*), Ambassador, Republic of Rwanda
- **Kanayo Nwanze**, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- **Stanlake Samkange** (*on behalf of Ertharin Cousin*), Director, Programme and Policy Division, World Food Programme (WFP)
- **Kathy Spahn**, President and CEO, Helen Keller International
- **Gerda Verburg**, Coordinator, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement

OBSERVERS

- **Paul Dorosh**, Director, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI
- **Luis Jimenez McInnis**, Director for Partnerships and Resource Mobilization, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- **Deirdre McGrenra**, Chief, Americas Liaison Office Partnership and Resource Mobilization, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- **Tonya Rawe**, Senior Advisor for Policy and Research, CARE
- **Mark Rosegrant**, Director, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI
- **Elodie Shami**, Assistant to Ambassador Mukantabana, Embassy of Rwanda

COMPACT2025 Team

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