



Compact2025

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Meeting

October 7, 2016, 07:30 – 09:00 (EST)

IFPRI, 2033 K Street, NW, Washington, DC

MEETING NOTES

Update on Compact2025

- Since the last TAC meeting, country assessments and multi-stakeholder roundtables have been completed in four focal countries. C2025 is in the process of developing a global Knowledge and Innovation (K&I) Hub and supporting initiatives and partnerships.
- Moving forward, key activities include establishing country hubs to address and support implementation of recommendations; further developing the global K&I Hub; enhancing partnerships (e.g. supporting SUN as a knowledge network); and mobilizing resources.
- During the October 6 Leadership Council meeting, participants reiterated the need for political will and demand-driven action as well as the importance of scaling up successful interventions. They expressed strong support for a global knowledge platform and called for a change in narrative focusing not only on the costs of hunger and undernutrition but on the benefits of addressing these challenges. It was suggested that the SDGs be used as an overarching framework for C2025. The importance of timely, reliable data and investments in nutrition-driven policies were emphasized.

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 countries identify how to scale up successful programs and how to strengthen existing government bodies working on nutrition.
 - Capacity strengthening is critical at all levels, from community to national government, and is the link that connects the cross-cutting recommendations from the country roundtables. C2025's capacity strengthening work may also include strengthening – and in some cases creating – accountability mechanisms, not just at the national level but at community levels as well.
 - C2025 should catalyze work in pilot villages and document successful approaches that can then be scaled up by existing agencies and organizations.
 - C2025 can play an important role in convening the research and analytical communities to provide data in response to demands from national actors.
 - C2025 could play a role in developing a checklist for implementers working to integrate and mainstream nutrition and to scale up programs.

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:
 - Better models and data are needed on the impact of climate change on crops that are most important to the poor. A food systems approach is required to look at the longer term nutrition impacts of climate change.
 - There are opportunities to leverage the partnerships involving communities in development work (e.g. through women's self-help groups) to work specifically on issues of food security and promotion of community nutrition.
 - C2025 should contribute to changing the focus from the costs of hunger and undernutrition to also highlighting the benefits of addressing these challenges.
 - Digital technologies offer opportunities for C2025 to explore platforms for behavior change communication to promote better nutrition.
 - Community nutrition intervention models will need to vary to align with dietary cultures by country and area.
 - C2025 should look at both the medical and economic costs of poor 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 to implementation.
- Key points that emerged during the discussion include the following:
 - There is demand for "learning moments" that link policymakers, implementers, and researchers across sectors and organizations.
 - The dashboard should also feed into accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes.
 - The K&I Hub could contribute greatly to mapping existing programs and interventions and identifying ways in which they could be made more nutrition-driven.
 - The K&I Hub should explore how to harness sub-national-level data and local-level research to contribute to evidence-based decisions that are often based only on national-level surveys.
 - C2025 has an opportunity through the K&I Hub to provide comprehensive, tangible guidance that can be used quickly by governments, similar to the Global Nutrition Report's translation of country progress toward the World Health Assembly targets. The Hub could also provide deeper analysis of the individual country profiles produced by the GNR.

- The K&I Hub should highlight data quality issues and gaps, and use data visualization to convey these messages on the web platform in an interesting way.
- The K&I hub should also contribute to national and global communications activities and agenda setting tactics that monitor progress in fighting hunger and undernutrition and keep the national and global discussions on responsibility and accountability alive.

Closing Remarks

- Future meetings should be scheduled for a longer amount of time or more frequently to allow for more in-depth discussions.
- Questions related to implementation emerged throughout the discussions – what are the capacity needs and what long-term strategy does C2025 have for strengthening capacity? What does accountability mean and how can the link to community-level accountability be strengthened?
- C2025 should develop a comparative advantage to curate knowledge at the global level. At the country level, further work is required to determine how country-level hubs will be managed, ensuring their work is demand-driven and aligned with SUN and other initiatives/groups.
- C2025 should be catalytic, identifying existing approaches that work and helping to scale these up at country and regional levels.

PARTICIPANTS

- **Catherine Bertini**, Professor of Public Administration and International Affairs, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University (co-chair)
- **Stuart Gillespie**, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI (co-chair)
- **Mushtaque Chowdhury**, Vice-Chairperson, BRAC
- **Shenggen Fan**, Director General, IFPRI
- **Patrizia Fracassi**, Senior Nutrition Analyst and Policy Advisor, SUN Movement Secretariat
- **Sheryl Hendriks**, Director, Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being, University of Pretoria
- **Isatou Jallow**, Senior Nutrition and Partnership Advisor, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)
- **Nabeeha Kazi**, President and CEO, Humanitas Global, USA
- **Laketch Mikael** (on behalf of Khalid Bomba), Senior Director, Environmentally Sustainable & Inclusive Growth, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA)
- **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**, IRD Research Officer, IRD/NutriPass Joint Research Unit
- **Jennifer Requejo**, Senior Technical Officer, Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health, World Health Organization (WHO)
- **Vijay Sardana**, Vice President & Head, Food Security and Agribusiness, UPL Limited
- **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

COMPACT2025 TEAM AND OBSERVERS

- **John McDermott**, Director, CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition & Health (CRP 4), IFPRI
- **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**, Research Analyst, Director General’s Office, IFPRI
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