



# Minutes SDG2 Roadmap TWG Meeting

## Participants

### Group Members

- **Ammad Bahalim**, *Gates Foundation*
- **Bruce Campbell**, *Switzerland*
- **Carin Smaller**, *Shamba Centre*
- **Christina Connolly**, *UK*
- **David Laborde**, *FAO*
- **Elisabeth Simelton**, *Sweden*
- **Fabrizio Moscatelli**, *Gates Foundation*
- **Jaron Porciello**, *University of Notre Dame*
- **Jill Guerra**, *Canada*
- **Klaas Grimmelmann**, *GIZ*
- **Manon Bellon**, *France*
- **Naomi Sterk**, *The Netherlands*

- **Nikita Eriksen-Hamel**, *Canada*
- **Sung Lee**, *USAID*
- **Torgeir Fyhri**, *Norway*
- **Willem Olthof**, *European Commission*
- **Yasaman Mantinroshan**, *FAO*

### GDPRD Secretariat

- **Maurizio Navarra**
- **Michelle Tang**
- **Alessandro Cordova**
- **Monique Amar**

## Agenda

ISSUE	ITEM (DAY ONE)	DETAILS
1.	Welcome and introduction	Ammad Bahalim (Gates Foundation), Sung Lee (USAID)
2.	Update from the Secretariat	Maurizio Navarra (GDPRD)
3.	Hesat2030	Carin Smaller (Shamba Centre), Jaron Porciello (Notre Dame) David Laborde (FAO)
4.	50X2030	Ammad Bahalim (Gates Foundation)
5.	Future Directions for SDG2 Roadmap TWG	All

# Key Highlights/Issues

## 1. Welcome and introduction

- Sung Lee (United States) has accepted to continue US' role as Co-Chair of the TWG, together with Ammad Bahalim (Gates Foundation)

## 2. Update from the Secretariat

### PURPOSE OF SECTION:

*The Secretariat provided a summary of recent highlights and the Platform's current workstreams.*

### ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- The GDPRD is advancing its country-level donor coordination workstream, led by Jim Woodhill, through interviews with senior-level individuals from various organizations, governments, and non-profits. Based on reflections from these interviews, a high-level meeting will be convened in June and a report will be produced in time for the AGA in October.
- A new workstream will launch shortly on finance for food systems transformation. Though the overall workstream is broader, particular focus will be on blended and innovative finance. The Shamba Centre for Food and Climate will be engaged for this workstream.
- The GDPRD, along with the EU Commission, IFAD, and GPSDD, hosted a closed meeting on 13 February on "[Assessing the Data 'Quantum' Leap in Agriculture and Food Systems: Consultations for New Strategic Directions](#)". The event took stock of more than a decade of data initiatives for food systems, nutrition, and agriculture. There was a request for the GDPRD to follow-up on the event with some kind of initiative to possibly develop a contribution to the Food Systems Summit Stocktake exercise in July. The Secretariat is discussing this together with the event co-organizers.
- The GDPRD will hold its Annual General Assembly (AGA) in October, which will commemorate the Platform's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The proposed theme of the AGA is to reflect on the aid effectiveness agenda, taking stock 20 years after the agenda. **[Maurizio Navarra]**

## 3. Hesat2030 (follow-up to Ceres2030)

### PURPOSE OF SECTION:

*The Hesat2030 team provided an update on the initiative. The report's uptake in 2022 was discussed, along with an overview of what is planned for 2023-2025.*

### ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- The points that arose during the Group's [stocktaking exercise last year](#) will guide the three main outcomes of Hesat2030: (1) Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of ODA to food systems, particularly using recommendations from Ceres2030; (2) Broaden focus of SDG2 to include nutrition, gender, and climate; and (3) Promote stronger, institutional hosts of agri-food mechanisms for better longevity.
- Hesat2030's outcomes will be supported through focus on aligned investment and evidence-based analysis. While Ceres2030 was inward-looking in terms of integration of approaches and tools, Hesat2030 will be outward-looking, with much more engagement with external partners. High-quality evidence will be generated, with increasing use of machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI), and more complete mapping exercises on ODA flows to food

systems.

- Ceres2030/Hesat2030 uptake is ongoing, and had many achievements in 2022:
  - The report played a role in increasing ODA for food systems with the G7, United States, Germany, Norway, and Canada, and in the replenishments of IFAD, GAFSP, and CGIAR.
  - The Ceres2030 recommendations led to the launch of the [Zero Hunger Coalition](#) and [Private Sector Pledge](#). The Coalition has received support from 31 countries, 44 companies, and 36 international organisations & civil society. The Pledge has raised half a billion dollars worth of investment in 47 priority countries identified in Ceres2030.
  - Country-level deep dives (Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria) are being conducted to better understand the integration of diets and climate change into SDG2.
  - The Juno Evidence Alliance is being established, which will target evidence synthesis and decision-making in food systems and climate work.
- Hesat2030 will be used in 2023 for an AI-assisted donor-project database with Global Affairs Canada, an ODA tracking and monitoring tool, new evidence collections with the Juno Evidence Alliance, and more country deep dives. Institutional homes and AI-applications will continue as themes for Hesat2030 into 2024 and 2025.
- The cost of inaction on SDG2 is extreme; it is fiscally responsible to support long-term development and investments in food systems to avoid spending even more on emergency and humanitarian aid in the future. To this point, the Shamba Centre, FAO, and University of Notre Dame are leading Hesat2030, with help from many other partners on knowledge and evidence fronts. Three-quarters of funding for Hesat2030 has already been raised, with almost half from the Gates Foundation. **[Carin Smaller, David Laborde, Jaron Porciello]**

#### Q&A:

- It is clear that ODA is not being allocated efficiently. But if it was allocated efficiently, would it be enough to achieve zero hunger? **[Gates Foundation]**
  - **Answer:** No; while the main challenges are inefficient allocation and lack of coordination, there are also gaps in the scale of the resources. However, donors are increasingly considering complementarities between their interventions, which is necessary to deal with multiple and overlapping issues. With better complementarities and improved allocation, more can still be done, without new resources.
- How can we strengthen advocacy on food systems and influencing of decision-makers? And, even if Ceres2030 outlined which investments are most critical, how do we know which are better suited for investment in the public domain versus by donors? **[European Commission]**
  - **Answer:** It is critical for all of us to keep advocating the case for long-term investments to address food security; framing the argument from a fiscal point of view can help with getting decision-makers to care. It is also clear that progressive, long-term food systems language is being increasingly used, though it does not always lead to action. The growing funds for things like emergency food assistance, gender, and climate must be leveraged for development. The public/private funding question depends on each individual investment; however, public investments must create the enabling environments that encourage private sector investment.
- There are major inconsistencies and incoherencies between activities, policies, and funding agendas. Funding is always tied to particular agendas, for example, for climate, biodiversity, education, nutrition, etc., which are often based on OECD activity and policy codes. This makes it difficult to get funding for particular projects, and to determine exactly where funds

are going. **[Canada]**

- **Answer:** This is partly what Hesat2030 is trying to address with the ODA tracker work. However, because the codes and practices vary by country, it can be difficult to track. If TWG members are interested in this issue, a smaller group can be established to discuss.

#### **ACTION POINT**

- *Coordinate a discussion on the ODA reporting and allocation tagging issue, for those members who are interested.*

## **4. 50x2030**

#### **PURPOSE OF SECTION:**

*A summary of 50x2030's progress and changes over the past year was shared, and the initiative's next steps were discussed*

#### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- After critical slowdowns during the pandemic, 50x2030 had many successes during the past year. A new programme manager has been recruited, as well as new Resource Mobilization Officers, and new country partnerships. International Development Association (IDA) mechanisms have been used to support country needs in data collection. An in-person convening of 50x2030 colleagues and stakeholders was held in last fall to showcase these developments.
- The Gates Foundation is in the early staging of grant development for the next phase of support for 50x2030, at approximately US\$15 million over the next four years. **[Gates Foundation]**
- 50x2030 will expand into more countries this year; once these are confirmed, the USA would like to identify some of the aligned countries where donors can jointly collaborate. **[United States]**

## **5. Future directions for SDG2 Roadmap TWG**

#### **PURPOSE OF SECTION:**

*Given the new phases of two of the SDG2 Roadmap TWG's central projects (Ceres2030 and 50x2030), the group discussed possible future themes, events, and topics.*

#### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- As both Ceres2030 and 50x2030 are being re-financed for new phases, it is a moment for the TWG to consider its future directions. A few key questions for the TWG to discuss:
  - Is the quarterly or bi-annual meeting frequency adequate?
  - What subject matter or content is most interesting for the TWG?
  - Should we consider regular check-in's with Hesat2030 colleagues on their progress, and for the TWG to give them directive guidance? **[Gates Foundation]**
- There are ongoing conversations around the role of the donor and institutional community in responding to the food price crisis; the TWG could consider reflecting on and/or participating in this conversation. However, given that the crisis is embedded within broader issues of finance and energy, the TWG would have to be very prepared for this conversation, possibly by including colleagues from other sectors. **[European Commission, Gates Foundation]**
- The recent GDPRD event on data requires follow-up for better donor coordination on data

work and investments. This follow-up could include a mapping of data initiatives, facilitated by the GDPRD Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, WFP, and World Bank. **[European Commission]**

- The [Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit and Action Plan](#) are being supported by USAID and by Gates Foundation. If other members are interested, we could follow-up with a conversation on how donors can catalyze funding for this initiative, and support the development and implementation of the Action Plan. **[Gates Foundation, United States]**
  - The EU is also following preparations for the Summit, particularly on the soil health side. The TWG may not be the right platform for inputs because of how fast-moving and soon the Summit is, but could be the place to discuss follow-up and implications of the Summit for donors. **[European Commission]**

### **ACTION POINTS**

- *TWG to reconvene before the summer, possibly in June.*
- *Assess the TWG's interest in participating in either the preparations for, or follow-up to the Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit.*