



# Minutes SDG2 Roadmap TWG Meeting

## Participants

### Group Members

- **Nikita Eriksen-Hamel**, *Canada*
- **Jill Guerra**, *Canada*
- **David Laborde**, *FAO*
- **Ammad Bahalim**, *Gates Foundation (Co-Chair)*
- **Fabrizio Moscatelli**, *Gates Foundation*
- **Maria Wichmann**, *Germany*
- **Franziska Huth**, *GIZ*
- **Theresa Landwehr**, *GIZ*
- **Challiss McDonough**, *Global Health Visions*
- **Federica de Gaetano**, *Italy*
- **Naomi Sterk**, *The Netherlands*
- **Jessica Nyman**, *Norad*
- **Torgeir Fyhri**, *Norway*
- **Carin Smaller**, *Shamba Centre for Food & Climate*
- **Bruce Campbell**, *Switzerland*
- **Iris Krebber**, *United Kingdom*
- **Sung Lee**, *United States (Co-Chair)*
- **Jaron Porciello**, *University of Notre Dame*

### GDPRD Secretariat

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

## Agenda

ISSUE	ITEM	DETAILS
1.	Welcome and Introduction	Ammad Bahalim (Gates Foundation), Sung Lee (USAID)
2.	Hesat2030	Carin Smaller (Shamba Centre), Jaron Porciello (Notre Dame), David Laborde (FAO)
3.	SDG2 and 1.5C	Ammad Bahalim (Gates Foundation), David Laborde (FAO)
4.	FASA Fund	Sung Lee (USAID), Jessica Nyman (Norad)
5.	Working Group Priorities	Ammad Bahalim (Gates Foundation), Sung Lee (USAID)
6.	Wrap-up and Closing	Sung Lee (USAID)

# Key Highlights/Issues

## 1. Welcome and Introduction

- TWG Co-Chairs Ammad Bahalim (Gates Foundation) and Sung Lee (United States) welcomed members to the first Working Group call of 2024 and gave a brief history of the TWG.
- Franziska Huth (GIZ), Theresa Landwehr (GIZ), Jessica Nyman (Norad) and Challiss McDonough (Global Health Visions) joined for the first time.

## 2. Hesat2030

### PURPOSE OF SECTION:

*An update was provided on Hesat2030's achievements in 2023 and plans for 2024 and beyond.*

### ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- The goals of [Hesat2030: a global roadmap to end hunger sustainably, nutritiously, and equitably](#) are to increase uptake of the [Ceres2030](#) recommendations, facilitate a measurable improvement in the quantity and quality of ODA to agriculture and food security, and offer additional evidence-based analysis on achieving SDG2. This aligns with Hesat2030's priority pillars of ODA, evidence, and advocacy and action.
- Hesat2030 has three founding organizations (FAO, University of Notre Dame, and the Shamba Centre for Food & Climate), and works through:
  - Support from Champions, a steering committee, the SDG2 Roadmap TWG, and funders,
  - **Core initiatives** (e.g., Zero Hunger Coalition and Private Sector Pledge, Juno Evidence Alliance, ODA Tracker),
  - **Affiliates** (e.g., the Vision for Adapted Crops & Soils, the Rural Inclusive Transformation Initiative, FAO's Science–Policy Interfaces for Evidence and Innovation Commission for Climate Change, Food Security and Agriculture), and
  - **Collaborations** (e.g., Global Alliance on Food Security, the COP28 Food Systems Working Group, GAIN's Nourishing Food Pathways).
- In 2023, Hesat2030 was launched at the The UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment (UNFSS+2), was present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), continued work on donor and country deep dives, and started designing the ODA tracker.
- In 2024, Hesat2030 will focus on:
  - New analysis and cost modelling around nutrition-sensitive interventions, which will culminate in recommendations based on global consensus, evidence, and modelling. There will also be renewed attention on gender and social inclusion.
  - Avanzar2030, a core initiative of Hesat2030, will focus on opportunities for sustainable food systems transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
  - Launching the prototype of the ODA tracker, which the TWG was consulted about.
  - Launching the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS).
  - Engagement with the G7 and G20, while ensuring that donors (particularly G7, SDG2 Roadmap TWG, and GDPRD donors) are the target audience of Hesat2030's work.
- Hesat2030 is continuing to provide guidance on artificial intelligence (AI), particularly by helping donors use AI to assess and prioritize agriculture and food systems programming. For example, with the programmatic assessment of Global Affairs Canada food systems, which was [presented](#) to the TWG. The AI work is also strongly focused on ethics and practicality, such as with an extensive AI mapping of agriculture and food systems papers

that analysed the outcomes and gaps of research content. **[Carin Smaller, David Laborde, Jaron Porciello]**

#### **Q&A:**

- Will there be an official launch event for the ODA tracker? **[The Netherlands]**
  - **Answer:** A set of technical notes about the ODA tracker will be circulated in the coming weeks. However, once completed, the tracker will not be public; it will be restricted for use by donor agencies. **[Carin Smaller]**
- AI is also a big topic in the G7, is Hesat2030 engaging with the G7 on this? **[The Netherlands]**
  - **Answer:** Yes, the G7 is interested in understanding more about the responsible use of AI technologies, which is also specifically applicable to the agriculture and food systems community. Through Hesat2030's AI initiative, there is ample opportunity for engagement with the G7 and possibly also the G20. **[Jaron Porciello]**

#### **ACTION POINTS**

- *TWG members are encouraged to contact the Hesat2030 team with questions or comments. Members will also be contacted by the Secretariat on behalf of Hesat2030 for further inputs.*
- *The Hesat2030 team are currently preparing a shortlist of nutrition-sensitive interventions through a consultative process. Once ready (likely in early February), this list will be shared with TWG members through email for their feedback and input.*

### **3. SDG2 and 1.5C**

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

*The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s new publication was presented.*

#### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- At COP28 in October 2023, FAO presented a [new publication](#), "Achieving SDG 2 without breaching the 1.5 °C threshold: A global roadmap, Part 1: How agrifood systems transformation through accelerated climate actions will help achieving food security and nutrition, today and tomorrow". The full report is part one of a three-year strategy that spans over three COPs: the first presenting a global vision; part 2, to be presented at COP29 in 2024, moves from a global to a regional view and from a vision to costing and financing; and part 3, to be presented at COP30 in 2025, establishing country action plans, monitoring and accountability.
- The overarching aim of the global roadmap is to create synergies between agrifood systems transformation and climate goals by standardizing approaches to mitigation and adaptation in agriculture, ensuring that the sector moves from being a net emitter to a carbon sink. Emphasis is placed on an integrated approach that breaks silos across sectors, actors and concepts, while ensuring inequalities are addressed and a just transition is achieved.
- The systemic approach to the roadmap is illustrated through ten domains – livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, crops, enabling healthy diets for all, forest and wetlands, soil and water, food loss and waste, clean energy, inclusive policies, and data – comprising 120 actions and 20 milestones for food security and nutrition goals and contributing to the 1.5C agenda from 2030-2050. The global roadmap also seeks international coordination by aligning with other narratives, such as the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s [Net Zero Emissions by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector](#).
- Ceres2030 thinking and tools have laid the foundation for FAO's global roadmap. The modelling tools of Ceres2030 are the backbone of the modelling tools of FAO's global

roadmap. FAO's roadmap is on a broad, global scale with a timeframe of 2050, whereas Ceres2030 has a targeted audience of countries receiving donor support in the timeframe of 2030. **[David Laborde]**

#### **Q&A:**

- Does FAO's global roadmap align with the 1.5C mitigation goal of the Agreement? Will the adaptation aspect be further explained in the roadmap in the coming years? **[Canada]**
  - **Answer:** While mitigation can be measured with clear metrics and commitments to reduce emissions, adaptation is more challenging to measure; assessing farm income and agricultural productivity stability is a way to gauge the success of adaptation efforts. There is also difficulty in differentiating financial commitments for mitigation and adaptation projects, as some initiatives can benefit both. **[David Laborde]**
- How does the global roadmap tie into the work of the UNFSS+2? **[The Netherlands]**
  - **Answer:** Rather than creating country-level frameworks like the national pathways and nationally determined contributions (NDCs), the goal of the roadmap is to provide a framework and common language for a set of actions and goals. Implementation and coordination will vary at the country-level. **[David Laborde]**

## **4. FASA Fund**

### **PURPOSE OF SECTION:**

*A brief update was given on the Financing for Agricultural Small-and-Medium Enterprises in Africa (FASA) Fund.*

### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Last year, the USA and Norway jointly announced the multi-donor first loss FASA (Financing Agricultural Small-and-Medium Enterprises in Africa) fund. The goal of FASA is to help de-risk commercial capital, and USD\$1 billion is expected to be mobilized over ten years, to support 500 SMEs and 1.5 million small farmers.
- TWG members are asked to consider financially contributing to FASA, and/or supporting FASA with the establishment of a complementary technical assistance programme. **[United States]**
- FASA was established to address the scarcity of concessional capital for food and agriculture, since development finance institutions (DFIs) and other philanthropic investors are still hesitant to enter the food and agriculture sector. FASA differs from other investment funds in that it is a fund of funds, thereby leveraging the expertise and knowledge of existing fund managers. FASA will also include a strong technical assistance facility, with ample opportunities for learning and knowledge management.
- FASA is searching for an external organization to manage the fund in the future. It is intended to be a revolving fund, so capital will continuously be reinvested into new markets. There is now a shortlist of companies and organizations who are applying for this position. FASA will hopefully be launched and active in fall 2024. **[Norad]**

#### **Q&A:**

- It would be beneficial to have a thorough written outline of FASA. **[Germany]**
  - **Answer:** More detailed documents on FASA can be circulated to the TWG, and FASA colleagues would be happy to meet with those interested on an individual basis. **[Norad]**

## 5. Working Group Priorities

### **PURPOSE OF SECTION:**

*A discussion on refining the working group's priorities for 2024 and beyond.*

### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Members recognize that climate change and 1.5C is a critical emerging issue relative to the group's work. Climate will therefore be an added component to the Group's [Theory of Change](#) document, which serves as the raison d'être and strategy of the group. **[United States]**

### **ACTION POINTS**

- *The Theory of Change will be amended and circulated to all Members for feedback and approval.*

## 6. Wrap-up and Closing

### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Sung Lee joined the call for the last time, as he will soon move to a different position. Members thanked Sung Lee for his dedication and contribution to the TWG over the last two years.

### **ACTION POINTS**

- *The next SDG2 Roadmap TWG meeting will be announced in due course.*
- *TWG members will be contacted about the Co-Chairmanship process, given that Sung Lee will depart his position as Co-Chair.*