



Frequently Asked Questions

GOALS

Is the goal of ending hunger and undernutrition in 10 years achievable?

- Eliminating hunger and undernutrition in 10 years is a huge task, but it [can be accomplished](#). Brazil, China, Thailand, Peru, and Vietnam have each dramatically reduced hunger and undernutrition in a relatively short time. Learning from their experiences, further empowering women, and leveraging strong international and national commitments to end hunger and undernutrition make it possible to accelerate progress even further.

Does “ending” hunger mean 0% of hungry and undernourished people?

- Achieving the goal means that the bulk of the problem is solved. It may still leave about 5-8 percent of the population suffering from hunger and undernutrition, as these are levels comparable to those seen in a number of developed countries.

What is the relation between Compact2025 and the SDGs for food security and nutrition, and the difference in timeframe (2025 vs 2030)?

- The Compact2025 objective of ending hunger and undernutrition is fully consistent with and supportive of SDG 2 (*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*) and cuts across many others (e.g. Goals 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere, and Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages). Compact2025 will contribute towards the tracking of the SDG hunger and poverty goals by designing robust SDG Monitoring & Evaluation systems.
- The 2025 target relates to many of the SDGs because ending hunger and undernutrition are [stepping stones to ending extreme poverty](#)—the central theme of the SDGs.

Have others adopted the goal of ending hunger and undernutrition by 2025?

- A number of key stakeholders and initiatives have adopted 2025 as the year by which hunger and undernutrition are eliminated, including the African Union in the [Malabo Declaration](#) and the FAO through the [Decade of Action on Nutrition](#)—a decade that began in 2015 after the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2).

There are many manifestations of malnutrition—what exactly will Compact2025 aim to eliminate? What about overweight and obesity?

- Compact2025 aims to end hunger, taking FAO’s definition as the consumption of fewer than about 1,800 kilocalories per day, and undernutrition, particularly in the forms of child stunting and wasting and micronutrient deficiencies in all individuals.
- While the goal of eliminating overweight and obesity is increasingly important for human, economic, and ecological well-being, it is outside the present scope of Compact2025. Efforts on the part of Compact2025 may nevertheless contribute to ending malnutrition in all its forms.

Compact2025 focuses on food security and nutrition, which are different and involve different actors. To tackle undernutrition, will Compact2025 encompass non-food system policies and actors?

- Indeed, food security and nutrition are [distinct concepts](#) that require multisectoral solutions. Compact2025 will take broad, pragmatic approaches that involve non-food policies and actors. For example, it will promote social protection-led strategies, women’s empowerment, ICTs, social marketing, and nutrition-sensitive sectors such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

COMPACT

What does the “Compact” element of Compact2025 actually entail?

- Being a member of Compact2025 signals engagement and buy-in for stakeholders across multiple sectors to work together at the country level to end hunger and undernutrition by 2025.

How will Compact2025 relate to other compacts and initiatives (e.g. Nutrition for Growth, SUN)?

- Compact2025 will complement and support global, regional, and national initiatives that have common objectives. Through its Knowledge and Innovation Hub, Compact2025 will help develop evidence-based plans for action in the policy and implementation domains, including how to leverage multiple sectors (e.g. agriculture, health, and nutrition), and linkages between each sector, to efficiently and effectively eliminate hunger and undernutrition.
- Compact2025 will also complement and support other initiatives by providing data, knowledge, capacity, communications expertise, innovation, and research support, with particular focus on overcoming implementation challenges at sub-national levels. For example, the K&I Hub will collaborate with other networks to gather information about what does and does not work for a collection of best practices in policymaking and implementation for nutrition (i.e. the proposed Nourishing Millions project). It will also enhance accountability for nutrition goals and actions by promoting monitoring and evaluation systems and regulatory mechanisms for effective targeted impact.

Is it IFPRI’s comparative advantage (as an international research organization) to initiate Compact2025?

- Researching and finding policies that solve food problems is in IFPRI’s DNA. As an international research organization, it is IFPRI’s comparative advantage to identify and fill knowledge and innovation gaps in eliminating hunger and undernutrition, and by bringing together countries, donors, and decision makers across multiple sectors who want to know the most efficient and effective ways to do so.
- Though Compact2025 is initiated and facilitated by IFPRI, it will include a range of partners working together. Leaders from international organizations (IFAD, WFP), countries and regions (Ethiopia, Malawi, African Union), the private sector (UPL Ltd), other research organizations (M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation), and non-governmental organizations (Helen Keller International) are among those championing Compact2025.

Will Compact2025 go beyond IFPRI for knowledge?

- Yes. Compact2025 will synthesize and share knowledge from credible, evidence-based sources—it seeks to be a true global hub, with country-specific hubs as well, for knowledge on ending hunger and undernutrition. Compact2025 will be very inclusive, beginning with the agenda setting phase. One can only achieve the ambitious goal to end hunger by 2025 when all stakeholders are willing and able to fully play their roles.

How will Compact2025 relate to existing country plans, including those informed by Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)?

- Compact2025 will support focal countries in further developing their country-led plans, irrespective of their membership in SUN or other initiatives. Compact2025 will work to support existing plans, including those developed or informed by SUN members.

GOVERNANCE

The main work appears to be through the IFPRI secretariat working with in-country collaborators. Is this feasible for more than a few countries?

- The main work of Compact2025 will be to support country-led efforts, which requires strong partnerships with in-country collaborators. Initial work will begin in focal countries where hunger and undernutrition are concentrated and where national leaders are committed to the goal, and will expand to other countries based on these criteria.

Will the Technical Advisory Committee include experts beyond researchers who can offer operational advice?

- Yes, the Technical Advisory Committee will also include development practitioners to draw upon recent advances in program implementation, communications, and social marketing, and offer operational advice.