

Impact Assessment: IFPRI 2020 Conference on Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security

May 15–17, 2014

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Robert Paarlberg



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Series Name Change Announcement

The Impact Assessment Discussion Paper (IADP) series has been renamed "Independent Impact Assessment Report" beginning with report #36, and the numbering for this series will continue from the IADP series.

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IFPRI 2020 Conference on
Building Resilience on Food and
Nutrition Security**

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Robert Paarlberg

**Independent Impact Assessment Report No. 37
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

A4NH	CGIAR Research Program on “Agriculture for Nutrition and Health”
ACCRN	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network
ACP	Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific
ACRIS	Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summit
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
APAARI	Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
AU	African Union
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CDD	Community-driven development
CEO	Chief executive officer
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIRAD	La recherche agronomique pour le développement (Agricultural Research for Development)
CPP	Country-level program paper
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSD-17	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development
DCHA	Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DEVCO	Development Cooperation
DFID	Department for International Development
DG	Director general
DDG	Deputy director general
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DSM	Koninklijke DSM N.V. (or Royal DSM)
EC	European Commission
ECHO	EU Commission’s Humanitarian Aid
EDRO	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
ESSP	Ethiopia Strategy Support Program
EU	European Union
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Policy Action Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFAR	Global Forum for Agricultural Research
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
Ghits	Google hits
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HLEF	High-Level Expert Forum
HLTF	High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security

ICT4D	Information and communication technologies for development
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGO	Intergovernmental organization
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMG	International Monetary Fund
IRECR	Inclusive Rural Economic Climate Resilience Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NAM	National Apostolate of Maronites
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OWG	Open Working Group
PhD	Doctor of philosophy
PIM	CGIAR Research Program on "Policies, Institutions, and Markets"
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RA	Resilience Alliance
ReSAKKS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RPP	Regional common program paper
SAFGRAD	Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHARE	Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience
SIDS	Pacific and Caribbean Small-Island Developing States
STRIVE	Sustainable Transformation for Rural Initiative and Voluntary Efforts
TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs International
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UPL	Formerly known as "United Phosphorus Limited," now only UPL Limited
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1995, the 2020 Vision Initiative within IFPRI has organized periodic international multi-stakeholder conferences for dialogue, debate, information sharing, and consensus building. The sixth of these conferences was the May 2014 Conference on “Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security,” in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. By 2012, the concept of resilience had gained widespread attention among donors, intergovernmental organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), as a way to bridge humanitarian relief interventions and longer-term economic or agricultural development, in hopes of escaping cycles of recurring crisis.

The 2020 Conference took place at the Sheraton Addis hotel, on May 15–17, 2014. The main program included presentations by more than 140 experts and practitioners, both in plenary and parallel sessions. In addition to the main program, the conference featured 16 side events on the day before the conference formally opened, plus 5 more side events on the first day of the conference. The conference also provided a “Knowledge Fair” both online and throughout the three days of the conference to facilitate networking, brainstorming, and cross-sector collaboration. The 2020 Conference was by invitation only. A total of 778 invited individuals pre-registered to participate, and final participation was roughly 800.

When planning its 2014 2020 Conference in Addis, IFPRI had a number of goals in mind:

- Articulate an intellectual framework for resilience;
- Identify key emerging shocks that pose the biggest threats to food and nutrition security, where resilience needs to be significantly strengthened;
- Assess experiences through case studies and draw out lessons from programs, policies, institutions, and investments around the world;
- Identify key approaches and tools to build resilience to shocks;
- Set priorities for action by different actors and in different regions; and
- Identify knowledge and action gaps in research, policy, and programming that need to be met or scaled up in order to successfully build resilience to food and nutrition insecurity.

The “impact” of the 2020 Conference can be measured along several dimensions:

- Impacts on the individual participants;
- Impacts on professional discourse;
- Impacts on the organizations that participated; and
- Impacts on IFPRI itself.

Impacts on Individual Participants

Surveys conducted before and after the conference confirmed that the 2020 Conference did deliver new knowledge to those who participated, first by making available a wide range of specialists representing multiple fields, and second by making available written materials suitable both for use and for sharing with colleagues following the conference. The professional views of conference attendees were changed very little by the conference, yet

this was to be expected, given the seniority of those in attendance. The Conference participants did make valuable new professional contacts. One post-Conference survey question asked, “As a result of attending the Addis conference, did you develop new professional relationships that you are now maintaining.” In response, 79 percent said yes, while 21 percent said no. Networking dynamics delivered benefits to the participants that were more than just temporary. The first question asked in the consultant’s post-conference survey was, “How would you describe the impact of the Addis conference on you and on your organization?” The respondents could either say there was “no impact,” “temporary impact,” or “continuing impact.” In this survey roughly 6 weeks after the conference, 64 percent of respondents described the impact of the conference as “continuing,” while only 25 percent said “temporary,” and just 11 percent said “no impact.”

Impacts on Professional Discourse

Another arena in which to look for impacts from the 2020 Conference was the arena of professional discourse. To what extent did the Conference “change the conversation” surrounding resilience or food and nutrition security? Several techniques were employed to answer this question. Media coverage was monitored, visits to the Conference website were reconstructed, Twitter activity was monitored, Internet searches revealed attention to Conference themes in Cyberspace, and institutional website searches revealed attention to the themes of the Conference by key organizations.

Media coverage was most intense during the week of the conference itself. Between May 13 and May 19, IFPRI noticed 72 separate news or blog stories on the conference, and between May 20 and May 31, 11 more stories appeared. News coverage tapered off sharply at that point, and over the next six weeks only 9 more articles or blogs were recorded. Much of this news reporting was perfunctory, but several outlets published more lengthy stories on the 2020 Conference, for example the English language China Daily, which saw the conference as significant due to China’s recently expanded presence in Africa. The Thomson Reuters Foundation also published a lengthy piece, describing not just the Conference but also some of the IFPRI research presented at the Conference. Immediately following the Conference, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs published a commentary by IFPRI’s DG, on the need for resilient smallholder farming systems.

Google Analytics provided an analysis of the use of the Conference website. Over a one year period from September 1, 2013, up to September 1, 2014, a total of 14,598 separate users visited the site, engaging in a total of 28,223 separate sessions. The average number of page views per session was 3.12, and the average session duration was 4 minutes and 22 seconds. Use of the Conference website was genuinely international, with the heaviest use coming from United States visitors (29 percent of all sessions), followed by Ethiopia (11 percent), the UK (5 percent), Kenya (5 percent), Italy (5 percent), Germany (4 percent), India (3 percent), then Canada, the Netherlands, France, Nigeria, South Africa, Switzerland, and Belgium at 2 percent each. In all, visitors from 100 different countries used the site, including 33 different African countries.

The use of Twitter and other social media can be an indicator of the intensity of interest in an event, including in real time while that event is underway. Using a TweetReach¹

¹ <http://tweetreach.com/about/>

service, it was possible to reconstruct the number of unique Twitter users that tweeted about the search term #2020resilience over a 9-day period, April 14–22, 2014. Over this period, 220 contributors tweeted with this search term, a total number of 669 tweets were sent, and the total number of followers reached was 451,679. The 2020 Conference also placed a lot of effort in adding resources to the Mendeley Group, [2020 Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security](#). Readership of Mendeley publications will emerge as another metric for measuring Conference impact.

Internet searches for the themes of the Conference revealed little change in post-Conference patterns compared to pre-Conference patterns. Changing the larger conversation in Cyberspace about resilience and food and nutrition security was probably too much to ask from the 2020 Conference. Resilience issues had been a prominent focus of international discussions at least since 2011, so the concept had already attained a mature and stable visibility on the Internet well before the 2020 Conference in May 2014. The 2020 Conference did a much better job of increasing attention to its themes among the many different organizations that participated in the conference. When pre-conference and post-conference searches were conducted on the websites of these organizations (i.e., those with searchable websites), a post-conference increase in attention to the theme “resilience for food and nutrition security” was widely noted.

Impacts on the Organizations that Participated

Another method for detailing impacts from the 2020 Conference on the many organizations working in the resilience space was to examine the actual resilience work done by those organizations prior to the 2020 Conference, and then to check three months later for any changes that might be attributable to the conference. The independent consultant conducted a systematic investigation of such changes through Google searches plus personal interviews with a sampling of individuals representing the most prominent organizations that participated the Addis conference. The consultant conducted several dozen informal face to face interviews in Addis in May 2014 while the Conference was underway, supplemented then by a total of 25 confidential interviews subsequently conducted primarily by Skype and telephone, in August and September 2014. Using such methods, a number of post-Conference changes within key organizations were noted.

The organizations studied included major donor agencies, leading philanthropic foundations, organizations within the United Nations system, national governments (including the Government of Ethiopia), regional organizations in Africa, development and humanitarian relief NGOs, organizations within the CGIAR system, and private companies.

Most of the organizations that sent delegations to the 2020 Conference had been working in the resilience space for a year or more before the conference took place, which limited to some extent impact potential. The 2020 Conference was not in a position to set a new agenda for these organizations. The Conference was, however, well designed to give these organizations a new and unique opportunity to advance and expand their existing work in the resilience space, by connecting, sharing, and learning from others working in the same space.

Impacts on IFPRI Itself

In Addis, IFPRI's first purpose was to use its convening power to help other organizations advance their own work on resilience, but a second purpose was to lay a stronger foundation for building the research agenda around resilience inside IFPRI itself. IFPRI had earlier specified "building resilience" as one of the six formal Research Areas listed in its own internal Strategy for 2013–2018, and the 2020 Conference in Addis was designed as an important step down this path.

A single 2020 Conference would not be enough to support a move by IFPRI to create a full research agenda around resilience. Knowing this, IFPRI built in a schedule of important follow-on events, including a small format conference convened at IFPRI headquarters in November 2014, bringing together key researchers, donors, the private sector, and NGOs, to identify knowledge gaps and brainstorm around the appropriate content of a research agenda on resilience. It will require a number of months for IFPRI to develop a new cross-divisional research agenda around resilience, and still more time to raise the needed money from an appropriate consortium of funders (including some who were at the Addis conference), and then finally to assemble the multidisciplinary research team needed to pursue this agenda, but as of November 2014, IFPRI was committed to developing this forward looking resilience research thrust, to leverage the substantial investment earlier made on its 2020 Conference in Addis

Summary

IFPRI's 2020 conference in May 2014 did generate a wide variety of short-term impacts, some larger than others, felt both at the level of individual conference participants and within the organizations that sent them to Addis, and last but not least within in the organizing institutions. Most of these impacts took the form of accelerated learning and increased coordination across organizations, for project development and program advancement. Many of these impacts were durable rather than just temporary.

By intent, the 2020 conference in Addis was designed to produce impacts large in number and variety, but not immediately visible to outsiders. The conference agenda was not focused on one issue, or even on a single grouping of issues. There was no push on the agenda toward a single goal. More than 140 speakers shared information and views regarding the resilience-building activities they were already engaged in, and multiple simultaneous parallel sessions and side-events provided a broad menu of choices for attendees to find one another, compare notes, and make plans, but the 2020 Conference did not immediately lead to any single headline-grabbing change.

The pursuit of a more visible single impact would have required an alternative conference design. Some who participated in IFPRI's 2020 Conference in Addis had earlier participated in IFPRI's 2020 Conference in Delhi three years earlier, on "Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health." There was a shared impression that the Delhi conference attracted more global attention, offered more in the way of fresh thinking, and generated a more immediate donor response. Referring to an impact assessment of this earlier 2011 conference in Delhi, this does appear to be the case. Even when employing a parallel short-term time frame for assessing impact, the Delhi conference did bring more visible change (Paarlberg 2012). This was in part attributable to the timing of the Delhi

conference, which came early in a cycle of global attention to the agriculture/nutrition/health nexus. In contrast, the 2020 Conference in Addis took place after a first global wave of resilience thinking had already crested.

The abstract concept of resilience was also less engaging to outsiders than tangible themes such as health, nutrition, or agriculture. Resilience will never be a headline-grabbing concept. Journalists and politicians do not routinely employ the word. The concept is primarily useful for planners and technicians working along the important policy continuum that should bridge relief to development, and also for the researchers who must do a better job of supporting those planners and technicians. Most who attended the 2020 Conference in Addis were part of this identifiable community, and had long been working in the resilience space. Many came to Addis ready to make use of the opportunities they knew they would find at the 2020 Conference, to learn about the work of others, present their own work, and advance plans for collaboration. For those who came with well-considered purposes of this kind, the 2020 Conference proved enormously fruitful and rewarding.

The longer term impacts of the Addis conference will not be known for at least another two or three years. These impacts will depend in part on the strength of IFPRI's own efforts, currently underway, to leverage its short-term 2020 Conference success in Addis into successful collaboration in the design of a distinct and fundable research agenda around the topic of resilience-building for food and nutrition security. If those efforts are successful, the 2020 Conference in Addis in 2014 will deserve to be seen as a key enabler for that success.

1. THE 2020 CONFERENCE, ORIGINS, AND CONTEXT

Since 1995, the 2020 Vision Initiative within IFPRI has organized periodic international multistakeholder conferences for dialogue, debate, information sharing, and consensus building. The first 2020 Conference was in Washington, DC in June 1995. The second was in Bonn, Germany, in September 2001. The third was in Kampala, Uganda, in April 2004. The fourth was in Beijing, China, in October 2007. The fifth was in New Delhi, India, in February 2011. The sixth was the May 2014 Conference on “Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security,” in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Why Resilience?

The international community had begun to focus more intensely on the concept of “resilience” after an intense drought struck the Horn of Africa in 2010–11. In July 2011, the United Nations declared an actual famine in Somalia’s Southern Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions, caused by this drought plus an ongoing military conflict. Tragically, 258,000 people in Somalia died from this severe food insecurity between October 2010 and April 2012, including 133,000 children under 5 (FEWSNET 2013). The international response to this new emergency included intense frustration, since Somalia had been a scene of famine two decades earlier, in 1992. Why had years of international assistance in response to food emergencies on the Horn of Africa done so little to eliminate a seemingly endless cycle of crisis?

Hoping that humanitarian assistance would reduce future needs for aid, not just relieve short-term suffering, leaders in the donor community began to focus on strategies to “build resilience.” In June 2011, even before famine was formally declared in Somalia, the UK Government presented “disaster resilience” as a new and vital component of its humanitarian and development work, and committed to embed resilience building into all DFID country programs by 2015 (DFID 2011). Then in December 2011, with the crisis on the Horn still underway, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) convened a workshop in Washington, DC, titled “Enhancing resilience in the Horn of Africa.” This workshop, which USAID co-hosted with IFPRI, brought together 180 participants to “initiate a dialogue among donors, private voluntary organizations, researchers and academics, and the private sector on evidence-based strategies for enhancing resilience in the Horn of Africa” (Headey and Kennedy 2012, p.7).

The next spring in March 2012, USAID and DFID published a joint discussion note on “Building Resilience to Food Security Shocks in the Horn of Africa.” This note discussed the meaning of resilience, listed principles for better resilience programming, and itemized “Key Entry Points for Operationalizing Resilience Programs” (USAID 2012). Then in April 2012, in Nairobi, USAID, DFID, other development partners, the African Union, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), co-hosted a Joint Ministerial and High-Level Development Partners Meeting on Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa. The result was a new partnership—the Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth—to strengthen coordination on these issues within the development community. At the same time, USAID launched a planning process to link its humanitarian assistance and development programs so as to enhance resilience in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere.

Within the United Nations System, in parallel fashion, a High-Level Expert Forum (HLEF) on Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises was held in Rome at FAO in September 2012, under the auspices of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Among the recommendations that emerged from this forum was “promoting resilience at the core of selected responses to food insecurity in protracted crises” (FAO 2012).

By 2012, therefore, the concept of resilience had gained widespread attention among donors, intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs, as a way to bridge humanitarian relief interventions and longer-term economic or agricultural development, in hopes of escaping cycles of recurring crisis. IFPRI was already a part of the conversation, having co-hosted the 2011 workshop on resilience with USAID, and had committed itself to employing the concept in its own work, having incorporated “building resilience” into its own internal Strategy for 2013–2018, as one of its six formal Research Areas (IFPRI 2013). To ensure that the continuing international discussions around resilience would pay adequate attention to food and nutrition security, and also to reinforce its own internal commitment to the concept as an area for research, IFPRI selected “building resilience for food and nutrition security” as theme for its next 2020 Conference. In 2013, “resilience” also became IFPRI’s main communications theme.

Why Addis?

It made sense for IFPRI to hold a resilience conference in Addis for multiple reasons. Addis was physically close to the 2011 food security crisis on the Horn, and as headquarters for the African Union (AU) it was something of a “political capital” for all of Africa. In addition, Ethiopia was not just a large and important country in the eyes of the donor community; it also had a special relationship with IFPRI. As explained in 2013 by Khalid Bomba, the CEO of Ethiopia’s Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), IFPRI had played an essential technical role in Ethiopia over the previous decade, helping build the resilience of that nation’s food and farming systems.

The relationship between IFPRI and the ATA is one that predates the creation of the ATA itself. IFPRI was a primary partner in the diagnostic study that was initially done at the request of Prime Minister Meles [Zenawi] for the Gates Foundation. At that time, the Gates Foundation identified IFPRI as an important organization that could help do the diagnostic studies in key parts of the agricultural sector. These diagnostics, which included the seed sector, extensions, soil, and irrigation among others, led to the creation of the ATA.

Since that time, the partnership with IFPRI has actually expanded and become deeper to support the work of the ATA when it comes to specific research areas we felt were critical to understand more deeply, but did not have the capacity to undertake as a new organization. As such, the partnership with IFPRI allows us to identify these critical areas of research and work with researchers who have expertise in these areas, which help inform the recommendations that we make to the government. In addition, the partnership with IFPRI has actually enabled us to tap into experts within the wider CGIAR community (Bomba 2013).

These intimate professional ties to the Ethiopian government were an asset IFPRI could use in planning a 2020 Conference in Addis, since the host country was well known to IFPRI and vice versa. There would be strong support from senior Ethiopian officials, who

would be eager to highlight their own success in building resilience, and IFPRI's role in that success would not go unnoticed. IFPRI nonetheless worked hard to maintain a distinction between Ethiopia, as the host country for the Conference, while IFPRI alone served as conference Chair, with support from numerous other sponsoring partners.

Conference Goals

IFPRI's stated formal goals for the 2020 Conference were as follows: "This global policy consultation is designed to inform, influence, and catalyze action by policymakers, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, educators, researchers, and communities themselves to incorporate resilience into the post-2015 agenda and improve policies, investments, and institutions to strengthen resilience so that food and nutrition security can be achieved for all" (IFPRI 2014).

More specific conference goals were listed as follows:

- Articulate an intellectual framework for resilience;
- Identify key emerging shocks that pose the biggest threats to food and nutrition security, where resilience needs to be significantly strengthened;
- Assess experiences through case studies and draw out lessons from programs, policies, institutions, and investments around the world;
- Identify key approaches and tools to build resilience to shocks;
- Set priorities for action by different actors and in different regions; and
- Identify knowledge and action gaps in research, policy, and programming that need to be met or scaled up in order to successfully build resilience to food and nutrition insecurity.

In its pre-conference literature, IFPRI mentioned several specific targets for impact. One of these was to inform the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) process, inside the United Nations system. Another was to inform intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, United Nations special agencies, donor organizations, NGOs, and others who were weighing how a resilience agenda might fit into their work. A third was to help governments in countries such as Ethiopia and Bangladesh, and regional organizations in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, to incorporate resilience into their thinking. A larger goal was to "break down silos" between the humanitarian assistance and development communities (IFPRI 2014). Too often agencies that focus on humanitarian relief do not pay adequate attention to long-term development, and vice versa. In addition, IFPRI hoped to use the 2020 Conference as an assist in developing its own internal research program on resilience, along with those of its sister CGIAR centers such as ILRI.

Leadership and Partners

The Conference in Addis was organized by IFPRI and its 2020 Vision Initiative, led by Project Manager Rajul Pandya-Lorch, Head of the 2020 Vision Initiative and IFPRI Chief of Staff. Conference planning was supported by an advisory committee, consisting of 33 distinguished international members (listed in Appendix C).

IFPRI's consortium of "partners" for the Addis conference included the African Union Commission, Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) within the CGIAR, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), DSM, DuPont Pioneer, Farming First, Federal

Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Irish Aid, Rockefeller Foundation, Resilience Learning Consortium, Policies Institutions and Markets (PIM) within the CGIAR, UPL Limited, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

2. CONFERENCE CONTENT AND PARTICIPANTS

The 2020 Conference took place at the Sheraton Addis hotel, on May 15–17, 2014. The main program included presentations by more than 140 experts and practitioners, both in plenary and parallel sessions. The formal conference program remains available on-line through the conference website, here: <http://www.2020resilience.ifpri.info/2020-conference/conference-program/>

In addition to the main program, the conference featured 16 side events on the day before the conference formally opened, plus 5 more side events on the first day of the conference. The conference also provided a “Knowledge Fair” both online and throughout the three days of the conference to facilitate networking, brainstorming, and cross-sector collaboration. Included in this Knowledge Fair were more than 70 electronic posters, more than 30 short videos, plus resources distributed by Conference partners, and a series of 5-minute “rapid fire” presentations. The Knowledge Fair also built a “collaborative bibliography” on resilience (with 13 members and 600 papers) and offered the chance to take a “resilience quiz.” In addition, IFPRI prepared and made available 28 separate conference papers and briefs on the themes of the conference. Some of these papers, for example the von Braun and Thorat paper on “Resilience and Exclusion,” represented entirely new work and would not have been written without the occasion of the 2020 Conference.² All of the papers remain available online.³

The 2020 Conference was by invitation only. A total of 778 invited individuals pre-registered to participate, and final participation was roughly 800. Of those who pre-registered, 62 percent were male and 38 percent female. Regionally, 47 percent were from Africa (including 200 from Ethiopia, and 72 from Kenya), 19 percent from North America, 17 percent from Europe, 6 percent from South Asia (including 29 from India), 5 percent from East and Southeast Asia (including 10 from China), 3 percent from Oceania (including Australia), 2 percent from the Middle East, and 1 percent from Latin America.

A pre-conference survey sent to prospective participants on May 3, 2014, provided a more detailed profile. This electronic survey was completed and returned by 244 individuals, a 31 percent response rate (slightly higher than the 27 percent response rate to a similar pre-conference survey before the 2020 Conference in Delhi in 2011). When survey responses on gender and region were compared to pre-registration data, close similarities indicated that the response sample was strongly representative of all participants (e.g., among those who responded to the survey, 64 percent were male, nearly identical to the 62 percent of all who pre-registered. Among those who responded to the survey, 47 percent came from the African region, which was identical to the share of those who pre-registered).

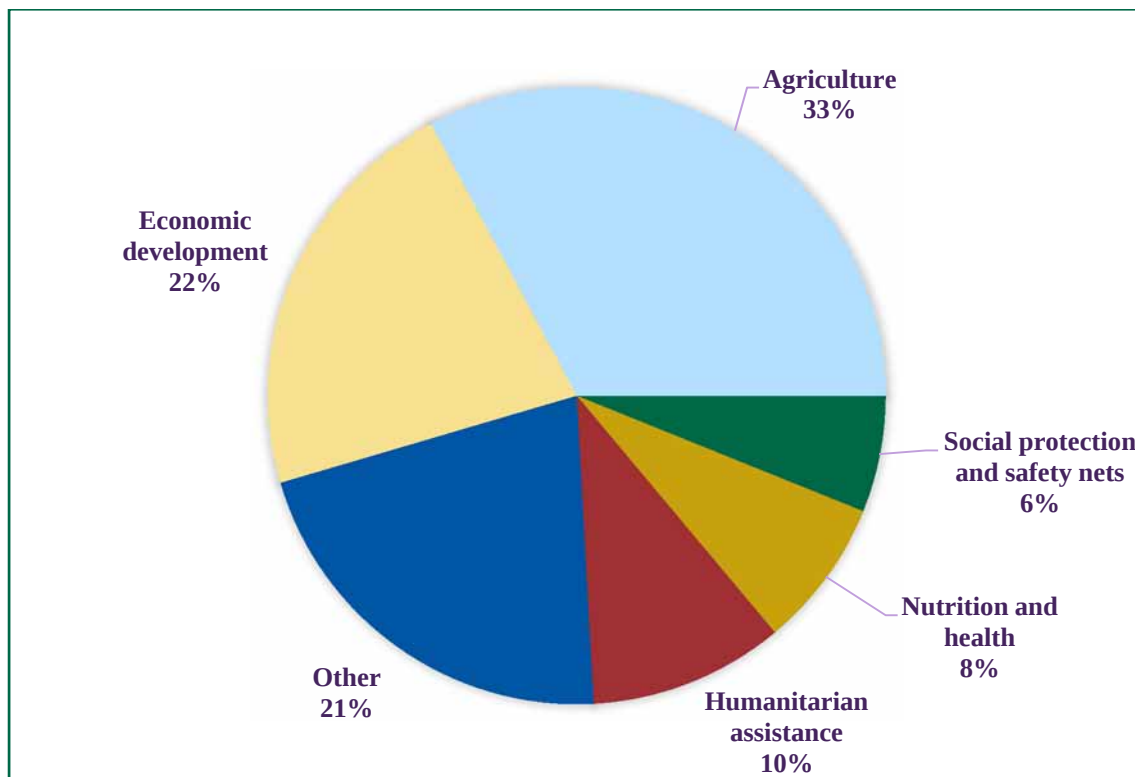
One conference goal had been to bring together professionals with differing specializations. This diversity was largely achieved. Among those who responded to the survey, 33 percent worked primarily in agriculture, 22 percent primarily in economic

² <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/resilience-and-exclusion>

³ <http://www.2020resilience.ifpri.info/resources/papers/>

development, 10 percent in humanitarian assistance, 8 percent in nutrition and health, 6 percent in social protection and safety nets, and 21 percent in some other field.

Figure 1. How would you describe your current work?



Diversity in institutional affiliation was also achieved. Of those who responded to the survey, 24 percent worked for an international or regional organization, 19 percent for a research institute, 15 percent for a development NGO, 13 percent for a university, and 10 percent for a national government. Less well represented were those who worked for humanitarian assistance NGOs (only 6 percent) and for private companies (only 3 percent). The age profile of those who responded to the survey was 8 percent under 30, 59 percent 30–50, 31 percent 51–70, and 1 percent over 70. The participants were most of all highly educated. Among those who responded to the survey, 92 percent had a graduate degree, with 43 percent holding a doctorate.

What Does It Mean for a Conference to have “Impact”?

This assessment attempts to detail “impacts” from IFPRI’s 2020 Conference in Addis, held in May 2014. By “impacts” we mean all of the things—both good and bad—that have happened so far *because of the Conference*. These things that happened “because of” the Conference we assume would not have happened in an imagined counterfactual world without such a Conference. The Conference does not have to be a *sufficient* cause of these impacts (in the sense that nothing else was needed), merely one of the *necessary* causes (in the sense that without the Conference, the impact would not have been felt).

Establishing the 2020 Conference in Addis as “necessary” for the occurrence of a particular post-Conference activity (enough to classify that activity as an “impact”) is challenging for several reasons. First, the 2020 Conference in Addis was just one of hundreds of prominent events in a position to alter subsequent actions by participating individuals and organizations. Before attributing an impact to the 2020 Conference, then, we must check to be sure some unrelated parallel event was not the real cause. Second, the 2020 Conference in Addis might seem like a discrete event in time, but it was not. Even before the Conference opened in Addis, IFPRI’s planning work for the Conference had engaged research and policy communities around the world on a number of resilience themes, possibly generating pre-conference impacts. These early impacts must still be classified as Conference impacts because they would not have happened if there had been no Conference (and hence no planning process for the Conference).

A more difficult decision concerns impacts generated by IFPRI’s continuing activities post-Conference. Efforts by IFPRI to build and promote a research agenda around resilience remained strong for a number of months following the Conference, generating impacts not attributable to the Conference alone. Yet these post-conference IFPRI efforts, as well, would not have been undertaken without the Conference, so the impacts they generate will be also classified as Conference impacts.

When identifying impacts from a conference, a difficult balance must be struck. The immediate impacts may not be as significant as the long term impacts, yet the passage of time reduces the certainty of attribution for these longer term impacts. Impacts examined within a four or five month period following of a conference, such as those examined here, may only be the leading edge of a longer term process of change, but tracing these impacts to the specifics of the conference—rather than to some other event—is at least a reasonable task. With the passage of time, so many other sources of influence become plausible causes for actions that confident attribution to the conference can become impossible.

Assessing the impact of a conference is not the same thing as measuring its benefits relative to cost. First, not all impacts may be beneficial. Second, placing a dollar value on the impacts that are beneficial will in many cases be impossible. For example, dollar values cannot be placed on the social capital built among attendees at a successful conference, or on the intellectual capital built when research results are shared, or when agreements on new collaborative research projects are reached. For our purposes here, it will be enough to document the occurrence of such things, without trying to attach a speculative or arbitrary dollar value.

3. CONFERENCE IMPACTS ON PARTICIPANTS

When assessing impacts from the 2020 Conference, we first can look for impacts on the individual participants themselves. Did the 2020 Conference give these participants new knowledge about resilience? Did it give them new professional contacts? Surveys of the participants conducted both before and after the conference confirm that new knowledge and new professional contacts were gained by most.

New Knowledge

A pre-conference consultant's survey of registered participants revealed that most came to Addis already familiar with the concept of resilience. When asked "How familiar are you with the concept of 'resilience'?", 65 percent said "highly familiar," 34 percent said "slightly familiar," and only 1 percent said "not familiar." When asked if they employed the concept of resilience in their own work, 38 percent said "all the time," 53 percent said "in some instances," and only 10 percent said "no."

It is of interest that pre-conference survey revealed only small geographic differences in resilience familiarity among participants. Those who worked primarily in North America had the highest degree of familiarity with the concept (75 percent claimed to be "highly familiar"), but this was only slightly higher than the 65 percent "highly familiar" score among those who worked in Sub-Saharan Africa. This strong prior familiarity with the concept of resilience among most conference participants aided in ensuring a high level of professional discussion in Addis, yet at the same time it could have diminished somewhat the potential for "new knowledge" to be delivered to the participants.

Nonetheless, when IFPRI conducted an immediate post-conference survey in late May 2014, the participants expressed considerable satisfaction with the new knowledge available to them in Addis. When asked if the conference papers and briefs extended the knowledge base on resilience for food and nutrition security, 51 percent of those responding agreed and another 39 percent agreed strongly. Asked if the conference highlighted the latest research, policy initiatives, and programmatic actions, 62 percent agreed and another 19 percent strongly agreed. Asked if the speakers were knowledgeable about their subject areas, 57 percent agreed and another 34 percent strongly agreed. When asked if the 2020 Conference contributed to improved understanding of resilience in the context of food and nutrition security, 48 percent agreed and another 40 percent agreed strongly. Only 4 percent disagreed, and only 7 percent were not sure. Despite a lower response rate for this late May survey (170 responses, or 22 percent), the results suggest high levels of participant satisfaction about the new knowledge made available at the 2020 Conference.

The new knowledge most desired by conference participants was knowledge about how to measure resilience. The conference participants came to Addis mostly believing in the value of the concept of resilience, but unsure of how it should be measured. Nearly three quarters (72 percent) said they found it a useful or helpful concept for professionals working on food and nutrition security issues, and another 26 percent said it might be. Yet when asked before the conference, "Do we know how to measure resilience?," 74 percent flatly said "no." Among participants from North America—the group that was most familiar with the concept—88 percent said we did not know how to measure resilience.

A second post-conference survey conducted by the independent consultant confirmed that conferees had gained new knowledge as a result of attending the Addis conference, largely by learning about fields other than their own.⁴ When asked, “As a result of attending the Addis conference, did you gain new knowledge about fields quite different from your own?” 70 percent answered yes. This survey also confirmed a significant use of conference materials. When asked, “Since attending the Addis conference, have you used any of the written materials from the conference in your work?” 56 percent answered yes. In addition, 75 percent reported having shared conference materials with colleagues who did not attend.

This consultant’s survey also confirmed, however, that only limited progress had been made toward an agreed method for measuring resilience. When asked, “Do you believe the Addis conference moved us closer to a common understanding of how to measure resilience?” only 52 percent of respondents said yes, while 48 percent said no.

Impacts from the 2020 Conference on the views of the participants toward resilience were only slight. A comparison of the pre-conference and post-conference consultant survey responses shows little change as a result of having been in Addis. Asked before the conference if they believed “resilience” was a useful or helpful concept for professionals working on food and nutrition security issues, 72 percent said yes, while 26 percent said maybe; in the post-conference survey, 75 percent said yes, 19 percent said maybe, a small but hardly a significant increase in support for the concept. Asked before the conference if there is a danger that investments to build resilience against shocks will take resources away from the goal of long-term poverty reduction, 52 percent saw no competition between these goals, and 39 percent saw only a bit of competition. The post-conference response was nearly identical, with 55 percent seeing no competition, and 39 percent a bit of competition.

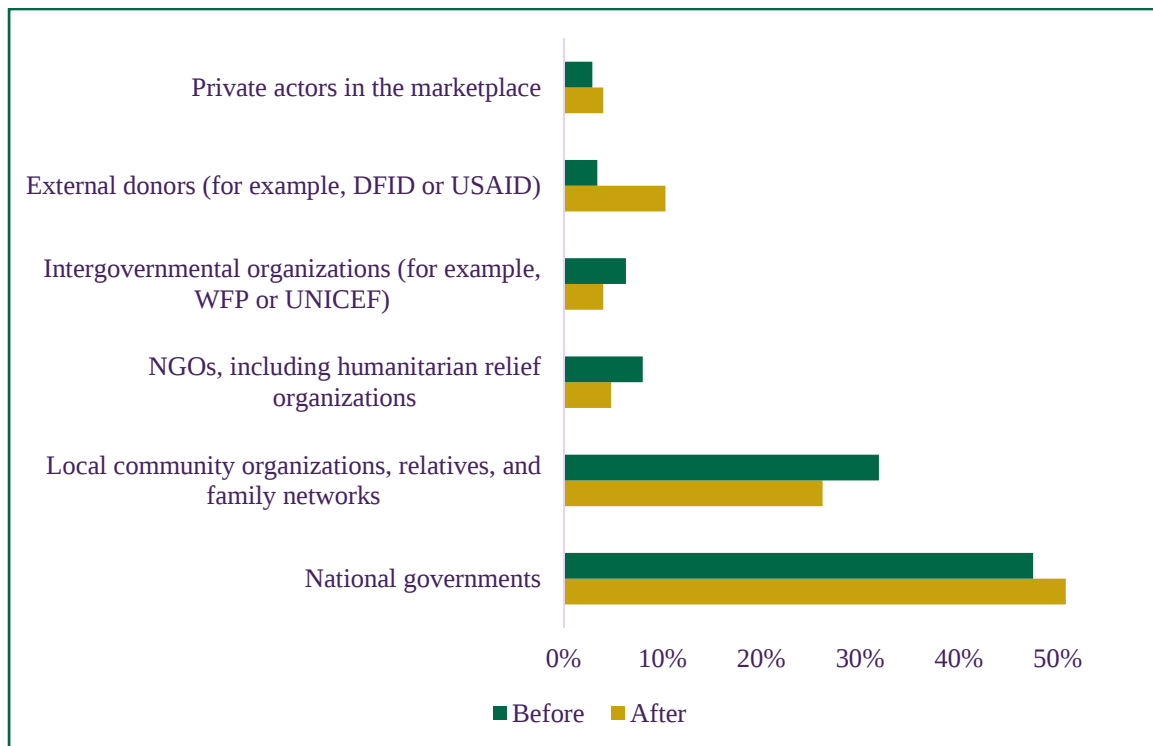
There was likewise very little change in opinion regarding where resources should go. Pre-conference, 31 percent of respondents said any new funding that becomes available should be allocated to building resilience, while 69 percent said to long-term development. Post-conference, 29 percent said to building resilience and 71 percent said to long-term development. This persistent preference for long-term development funding versus funds to build resilience (by more than a 2-to-1 margin) may reflect in part a heavy presence at the 2020 Conference of individuals who described their current work as primarily in economic development (22 percent) or in agriculture (33 percent), versus social safety nets (6 percent) or humanitarian assistance (10 percent).

The 2020 Conference altered only slightly the views of participants when asked which institutions were “most needed to provide an appropriate and adequate response in the event of a shock to food and nutrition security.” In the pre-conference survey, 47 percent

⁴This second post-conference survey was administered by the independent consultant in late June. This survey had a low response rate (126 responses, or 16 percent of pre-registered participants), yet the profile of respondents to this survey was once again significantly parallel to that of the attending conferees (e.g., 62 percent male pre-registers, and 60 percent male survey responses). The post-conference survey respondents were also similar in profile to the pre-conference survey respondents (e.g., 34 percent worked primarily in agriculture, compared to 33 percent for pre-conference survey), suggesting some legitimacy in making comparisons between pre-conference and post-conference responses. Both the questions and responses to this post-conference survey can be found in Appendix A.

said national governments, while post-conference 51 percent of respondents held this view. Pre-conference 32 percent said local community organizations, relatives, and family networks, while post conference 26 percent held this view. Pre-conference, 3 percent said external donors, and post-conference this increased to 10 percent. Both pre- and post-conference, fewer than 10 percent of respondents named either IGOs, or NGOs and humanitarian assistance organizations, or private actors in the marketplace. This consistently strong endorsement of national government responsibility in response to shocks came despite the fact that only 10 percent of survey respondents worked for national governments in both the pre-conference and post-conference surveys.

Figure 2. When a shock occurs to food and nutrition security, which will be most needed to provide an appropriate and adequate response?



In sum, the 2020 Conference did deliver new knowledge to those who participated, first by making available a wide range of specialists representing multiple fields, and second by making available written materials suitable both for use and for sharing with colleagues following the conference. The professional views of conference attendees were changed very little by the conference, yet this was to be expected, given the seniority of those in attendance. Recall that 32 percent of those attending were over 50 while only 8 percent were under 30, and nearly half were PhD's. This was a seasoned group that arrived at the 2020 Conference with strongly held views that had been formed over the length of a career and were unlikely to be changed by a single conference experience.

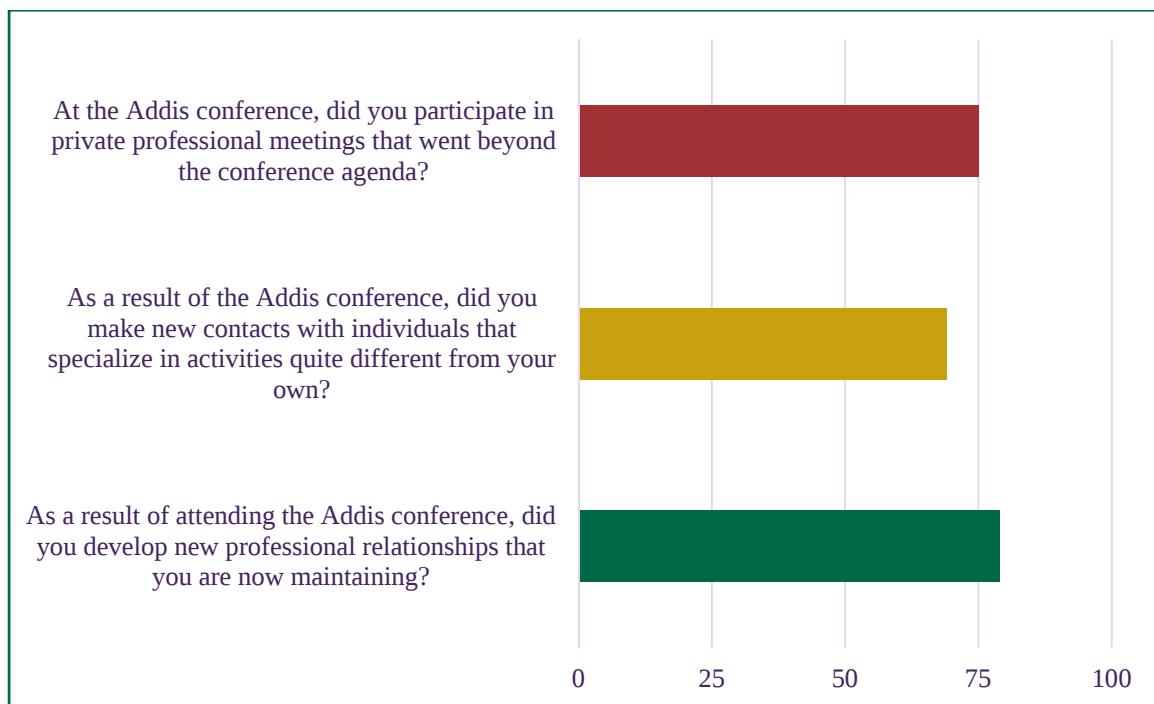
New Contacts

The individuals who attended the 2020 Conference came away with new professional contacts, including contacts beyond their own field of specialization. The IFPRI post-conference survey in late May asked if the conference enabled those attending to hear

“other perspectives and experiences outside of my own sector/discipline/network,” facilitating “cross-sector/cross-disciplinary/cross-boundary exchange.” In response to this question 44 percent of respondents agreed and 49 percent more agreed strongly. Only 2 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 5 percent were not sure. When asked if the conference “broadened and deepened” their professional networks and partnerships, 56 percent agreed and another 32 percent strongly agreed.

Similar impacts were revealed by the consultant’s June survey. The question was asked, “As a result of attending the Addis conference, did you develop new professional relationships that you are now maintaining.” In response, 79 percent said yes, while 21 percent said no. To learn if these new relationships were within or across specialties, the question was also asked, “As a result of the Addis conference, did you make new contacts with individuals that specialize in activities quite different from your own?” In their response, 69 percent said yes and 32 percent said no. Of course, some who answered “no” to this question used the conference to maintain existing contacts across activity areas. Networking activity at the 2020 Conference was intense. The post-conference consultant’s survey asked, “At the Addis conference, did you participate in private professional meetings that went beyond the conference agenda?” In response, 75 percent said yes and 25 percent said no.

Figure 3. Percent of “yes” responses for networking



Examples of Impacts on Conferees

Recall that the consultant’s post-conference survey gave respondents an opportunity to elaborate on why their interest in using the concept of resilience had either “gone up,” or “gone down,” or “stayed the same” as a result of attending the conference, and 53 percent reported their interest had gone up, while 44 percent said it had stayed the same, and 3 percent said it had gone down.

Among those who reported increased interest in resilience as a result of the conference, the most frequent explanation was that the conference had broadened their understanding of the concept, showing it can be applied in more than one area. The second most frequent explanation was that the conference had shown how an existing work program could be improved with the concept. The third most frequent explanation was that the conference had shown the ability of the concept to bring people together across specializations, employing a more positive frame of reference than alternative concepts such as “vulnerability.” Several respondents said they came away from the conference convinced that increased resilience would be extremely important for their country, or their locality. One respondent reported an increased interest in resilience following the conference because, “The applicability of the concepts and approaches is great. I like anything that tears down the stovepipes....” Several university-based respondents noted that since the conference they had already incorporated resilience thinking into their research work, or their teaching plans.

At another end of the spectrum, a small minority of respondents said their interest in using the concept of resilience had actually “gone down” after the meeting in Addis, and this also counts as an “impact” from the conference. Several reported coming away believing that the concept of resilience remained too broad and too poorly defined to be of operational value. Others came away convinced that resilience was just a new label for business as usual: “Resilience is simply the new catch-word. The content is not different from what we’ve been doing for decades.”

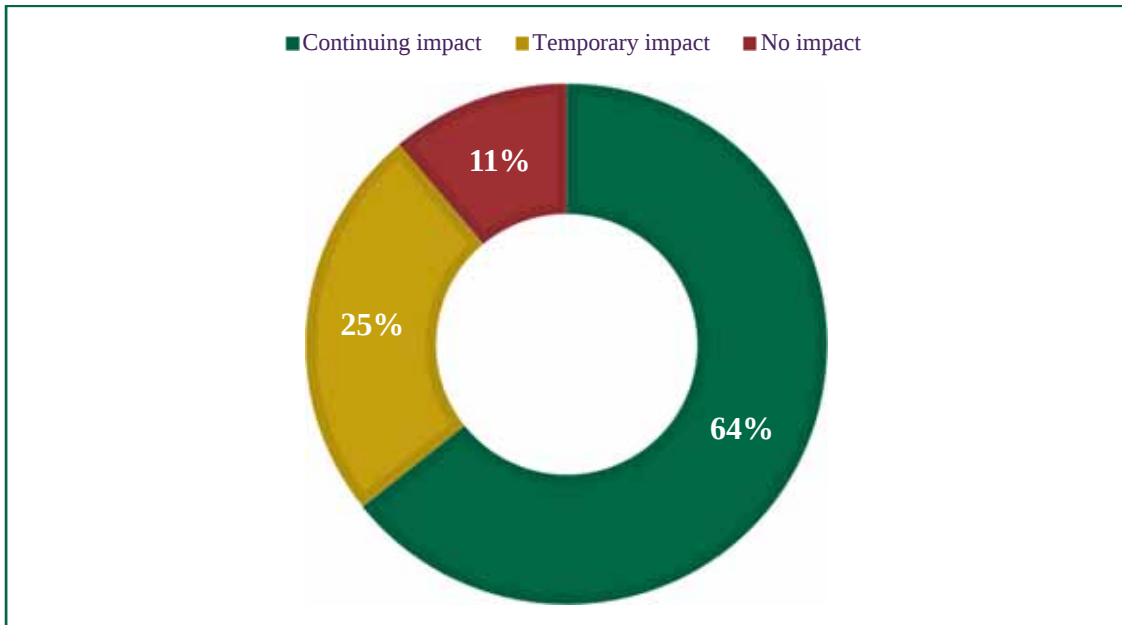
Several participants in the Addis conference also registered procedural complaints. They found the agenda over-crowded with brief presentations, many that were short on presenting new research results. Some felt too many presenters were organization representatives simply promoting their own work. The result was a competitive dynamic among organizations that one disappointed respondent called “lobbying.” This individual said, “[E]veryone tried to capture resilience approaches/language/terminology to fulfill their pre-existing agendas. Very frustrating.”

In this regard, post conference interviews with individual participants revealed an important divergence. Those who had come to the 2020 Conference with clear strategic or tactical goals gained far more from the conference than those who came simply to listen and learn. The more passive participants were sometimes overwhelmed by the number of presentations and the breadth of the agenda. Those who came to Addis with a strategic agenda, either for themselves or for their organization, appreciated the conference agenda as one they could exploit to good advantage. By offering presentation opportunities to representatives from so many different organizations, the conference planners insured that all of those organizations would be represented on the scene at a senior level. This created a rare opportunity for busy organization leaders to engage in extensive face-to-face conversations with their own opposite numbers, individually or in small groups, for the purpose of advancing or coordinating fruitful partnerships.

These important “cloak room” dynamics delivered benefits to the participants that were more than just temporary. The first question asked in the consultant’s post-conference survey was, “How would you describe the impact of the Addis conference on you and on your organization?” The respondents could either say there was “no impact,” “temporary impact,” or “continuing impact.” In this survey roughly 6 weeks after the conference, 64

percent of respondents described the impact of the conference as “continuing,” while only 25 percent said “temporary,” and just 11 percent said “no impact.” The relatively low response rate for this post-conference survey raises a possibility that conference impact prevalence and persistence has been over-reported, but even in absolute terms the number of positive responses was noteworthy.

Figure 4. How would you describe the impact of the Addis Conference on you and on your organizations?



4. IMPACTS ON PROFESSIONAL DISCOURSE

Another arena in which to look for impacts from the 2020 Conference is the arena of professional discourse. To what extent did the Conference “change the conversation” surrounding resilience or food and nutrition security? To answer this question, we can employ several techniques: We can examine media coverage of the Conference, reconstruct visits to the Conference website, monitor Twitter activity, use an Internet search engine to monitor attention to the themes of the Conference in cyberspace, and we can search institutional websites, looking for changes in attention to the themes of the Conference.

Media Coverage

The 2020 Conference in Addis did not attract a strong in-person presence from the elite global media. Ethiopia’s local media did pay attention, primarily through their interest in the participation of Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn, who delivered the inaugural address. Thanks to effective press-release work by IFPRI, a number of regional news services also took note of the conference, reporting highlights from the inaugural session. A few news outlets farther afield—including in China, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines—also reported on the conference, specifically on aspects of the proceedings that were of local interest to them.

Media coverage was most intense during the week of the conference itself. Between May 13 and May 19, IFPRI noticed 72 separate news or blog stories on the conference, and between May 20 and May 31, 11 more stories appeared. News coverage tapered off sharply at that point, and over the next six weeks only 9 more articles or blogs were recorded.

The two global news services that reported on the conference were the Thomson Reuters Foundation and WorldNews. A larger number of local Ethiopian outlets produced stories, including Addis Standard, Ethiopian News Agency, Ethiopian Radio and Television Agency, and Addis Fortune. Quite a few Africa-wide or development-focused news services also produced stories, including Africa Review, African Agricultural News, Africa Science News Service, Africa Green Media, GFAR News, Maghreb Arabe Presse Agency, ReliefWeb, Scidev.Net, Ghana News Agency, and NAM News. AllAfrica.com published a guest column by IFPRI’s DG Shenggen Fan and IFAD President Kanayo F. Nwanze just prior to the conference. More distant news outlets covering the conference included China Daily, Manila Bulletin, Jakarta Globe, PACNEWS, APAARI News, and Antigua Observer.

Much of this news reporting was perfunctory, but several outlets published more lengthy stories on the 2020 Conference, for example the English language China Daily, which saw the conference as significant due to China’s recently expanded presence in Africa. The Thomson Reuters Foundation also published a lengthy piece, describing not just the Conference but also some of the IFPRI research presented at the Conference. Immediately following the Conference, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs published a commentary by IFPRI’s Director General, on the need for resilient smallholder farming systems.

Use of the Conference Website

In the fall of 2013, IFPRI created a website for the 2020 Conference⁵ which contained blogs, publications about the conference, notifications of upcoming events, and eventually videos of conference highlights plus rapporteur notes from the parallel sessions. Google Analytics provided an analysis of the use of this site, from September 1, 2013 up to September 1, 2014. Over this one-year period, a total of 14,598 separate users visited the site, engaging in a total of 28,223 separate sessions. The average number of page views per session was 3.12, and the average session duration was 4 minutes and 22 seconds.

The number of daily sessions peaked in May 2014, coinciding with the time of the conference. At this peak, the conference site was accessed for as many as 1,000 sessions a day. The site was also visited heavily for a time soon after it opened (in October 2013), plus on a regular basis (100–200 visits a day) during the January–April, 2014 run up to the conference. The frequency of visits fell off sharply after the conference, dropping by July 2014 to a lower level than in the January–April pre-conference period. This suggests that the greatest value from the website came in preparing and supporting those who were planning to attend the conference, plus those interested in the conference during and immediately after the actual meeting dates. Use of the site after July 2014 was much less pervasive, yet possibly far richer, thanks to the increased content posted on the site by that time.

Use of the Conference website was genuinely international, with the heaviest use coming from United States visitors (29 percent of all sessions), followed by Ethiopia (11 percent), the UK (5 percent), Kenya (5 percent), Italy (5 percent), Germany (4 percent), India (3 percent), then Canada, the Netherlands, France, Nigeria, South Africa, Switzerland, and Belgium at 2 percent each. In all, visitors from 100 different countries used the site, including 33 different African countries.

Twitter Use

The use of Twitter and other social media can be an indicator of the intensity of interest in an event, including in real time while that event is underway. Using a TweetReach⁶ service, it was possible to reconstruct the number of unique Twitter users that tweeted about the search term #2020resilience over a 9-day period, April 14–22, 2014. Over this period, 220 contributors tweeted with this search term, a total number of 669 tweets were sent, and the total number of followers reached was 451,679. One single tweet from FAOnews reached 115,043 users. There is currently no way to know if a particular user actually reads a particular tweet. By far the largest number of tweets—more than 500—were sent on April 16, the day of the Twitter Q&A. The most frequent tweeting contributors were IFPRI itself (64 tweets), Farming First (52 tweets), FarmAfrica (44 tweets), Greenvideos (32 tweets), ZeroHunger (22 tweets), Acdivoca (21 tweets), and Fintrac (21 tweets).

Over the longer period April–September 2014, the total Twitter accounts using the #2020resilience hashtag (other than IFPRI's main account) was 371, with the total tweets

⁵ <http://www.2020resilience.ifpri.info/>

⁶ <http://tweetreach.com/about/>

numbering 1,080. Of these, 321 came from IFPRI's main account while 759 came from other accounts, including 661 retweets and 29 replies.

Academic Social Media Use

The 2020 Conference sought to increase social media use among academics through Mendeley, a free reference service that shares academic papers. A private Mendeley group was created with 4 members and 9 followers. The members and followers came from economics, other social sciences, medicine, and the biological sciences.

Internet Visibility

Internet searches reveal that the prominence of “resilience” issues in cyberspace was not durably impacted by the 2020 Conference, at least not beyond the temporary moment of the conference itself. One ready method for measuring Internet attention to the themes of the conference is to conduct periodic Google searches for the 2020 Conference name, and also for the unique themes of the conference. We can then make comparisons between the average numbers of Google hits (“Ghits”) pre-conference versus post-conference.⁷ Using this method, between February–March 2014 and June–August 2014, Google word searches were conducted for several different combinations of conference themes. Table 1 below shows the average search hits during both the pre-conference period and the post-conference period.

Table 1. Average number of Google Hits for various word combinations, pre-conference and post-conference (in 1,000s)

Terms searched	Pre-conference (2/10/14 to 3/28/14)	Post-conference (6/23/14 to 8/1/14)
Food nutrition security	141,000	126,000
Food resilience	24,250	19,600
Agriculture resilience	9,776	10,680
Resilience	9,835	10,280
Agricultural resilience	12,300	7,730
Nutrition resilience	5,846	4,850
Food nutrition security resilience	4,431	4,707
Addis resilience	4,899	544
CGIAR resilience	268	317
Building resilience for food and nutrition security	357	254
Addis resilience IFPRI	156	145

Table 1 reveals that the only the word combinations that generated more than a 10 percent increase in Google hits post-conference were “food nutrition security resilience” (a 6 percent increase) and “CGIAR resilience” (showing a larger 18 percent increase, but from only a small base). Meanwhile, in 7 of 11 cases the average post-conference Google hit totals were actually lower than the pre-conference totals. Google hits for the name of the conference (“building resilience for food and nutrition security”) were actually higher over

⁷ Trends in Google hits become less reliable over longer time periods, since they can be affected by changes in Google's algorithm. The evidence such data provide must be used with qualification and great caution.

the two months prior to the conference versus a two-month period following the conference.

Changing the larger conversation in Cyberspace about resilience and food and nutrition security was probably too much to ask from the 2020 Conference. Resilience issues had been a prominent focus of international discussions at least since 2011, as noted earlier, so the concept had already attained a mature and stable visibility on the Internet well before the 2020 Conference in May 2014.

Organizational Attention to Conference Themes

The 2020 Conference did a much better job of increasing attention to its themes among the many different organizations that participated in the conference. When pre-conference and post-conference searches were conducted on the websites of these organizations (i.e., those with searchable websites), a post-conference increase in attention to the theme “resilience for food and nutrition security” was widely noted.

Website search functions differ significantly among organizations, and they also change over time, which limits the range and reliability of this measurement technique. For example, from one week to the next, website hits for the same individual word can suddenly increase or decrease by several orders of magnitude, suggesting there has been a change in search functions rather than a change in actual attention patterns within an organization. If such cases are removed from the sample of organizations considered⁸, the results that remain are those shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Average number of organization website hits for the phrase, “resilience for food and nutrition security,” pre-Conference and post-Conference (in order of percent change)

Organization	Pre-Conference (Jan-Feb 2014)	Post-Conference (June-July 2014)	Percent Change
DuPont Pioneer	149	343	130% ↑
International Livestock Research Institute	7,704	16,733	117% ↑
Catholic Relief Services	160	266	66% ↑
Irish Aid	44	67.4	53% ↑
World Bank	91,040	137,000	50% ↑
International Fund for Agricultural Development	962	1305	36% ↑
World Food Programme	3502	4690	34% ↑
United States Agency for International Development	1924	2535	32% ↑
Mercy Corps	78	85	9% →
CGIAR	3185	3075	−3% ↓
Center for Global Development	189	172	−9% ↓
Rockefeller Foundation	102	69	−32% ↓

⁸ The organizations removed from the sample for this reason were AGRA, CIDA, Concern Worldwide, FAO, DFID, NEPAD, Oxfam, and World Vision.

All twelve of the organizations shown in Table 2 sent speakers to the 2020 Conference, and all had searchable websites with no apparent changes in search functions between February and July 2014. For 9 of these 12 organizations, website attention to the themes of the conference not only increased during the conference but remained higher several months after the conference, and higher in some cases by a substantial margin.

5. IMPACTS ON ORGANIZATIONS

A more useful method for detailing impacts from the 2020 Conference on the many organizations working in the resilience space is to examine the actual resilience work done by those organizations prior to the 2020 Conference, and then to check three months later for any changes that might be attributable to the conference. The independent consultant conducted a systematic search for such changes through Google searches plus personal interviews with a sampling of individuals representing the most prominent organizations that participated the Addis conference. The consultant conducted several dozen informal face to face interviews in Addis in May 2014 while the Conference was underway, supplemented then by a total of 25 confidential interviews subsequently conducted primarily by Skype and telephone, in August and September 2014. Using such methods, a number of post-Conference changes within key organizations were noted and are described below.

Not every organization participating in the 2020 Conference was studied, and only one or two individuals representing each organization could be interviewed, so the summary below should not be taken as a full assessment of all possible impacts at the organization level. Moreover, the impacts summarized below consist only of changes visible at the three-month mark following the Conference, so longer term impacts are not captured. Organizations change more slowly than individuals, so the impacts on organizations that were noticeable at the three-month mark were understandably less prominent than some of the immediate impacts felt by individual participants.

Impacts on organizations can nonetheless be more important than impacts on individuals, because they represent changes that have been institutionalized, implying greater durability and reach. These more important and more durable impacts on organizations will often begin with impacts on individuals within the organizations, so some of the significant impacts on individuals achieved by the 2020 Conference will no doubt evolve into institutional impacts with the passage of more time. Yet the passage of time will also complicate the problem of attributing any particular institutional change to the 2020 Conference, rather than to the many other independent sources of influence that will have been proliferating subsequent to the Conference.

As an overall observation, most of the organizations that sent delegations to the 2020 Conference had been working in the resilience space for a year or more before the conference took place, which limited to some extent the impact potential for the conference. The 2020 Conference was not in a position to set a new agenda for these organizations. The Conference was, however, well designed to give these organizations a new and unique opportunity to advance and expand their existing work in the resilience space, by connecting, sharing, and learning from others working in the same space.

Donor Organizations

Department for International Development (DFID)

Among major donors, the UK's DFID was the first to embrace an explicit "resilience" agenda. In June 2011, a UK Government Response to a Humanitarian Emergency Response Review presented "disaster resilience" as "a new and vital component [of our] humanitarian and

development work.”⁹ Then in November 2011, amid concerns over the acute drought crisis in the Horn of Africa, DFID released an Approach Paper titled “Defining Disaster Resilience.” This paper pledged that “resilience-building” would be embedded in all DFID country programs by 2015, and that resilience would also be integrated into DFID’s work on climate change and conflict prevention.¹⁰ It also set minimum standards for country office resilience work, and DFID announced its intention to meet these standards in a first set of 8 country programs by April 2013.¹¹

DFID’s approach to resilience was closely linked to the growing risks associated with climate change. In November 2013, DFID announced BRACED (“Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters”) to build the resilience of people to extreme climate events in selected countries of the Sahel, Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asia. Grants would be made to nonprofit NGOs working with other NGOs, local governments, research organizations, UN agencies, and the private sector.¹² All of this resilience work at DFID took place well in advance of the 2014 Addis 2020 conference.

Despite its early role in popularizing the resilience concept, DFID did not play a prominent role in the Addis conference itself. DFID was represented at the Addis conference by its senior Livelihoods and Disaster Resilience Adviser, who participated in a side event on “sharing donor best practices, and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), an independent think tank that produces studies for DFID, was represented by an individual who participated in a parallel session. DFID otherwise kept a low profile. One explanation is that DFID views IFPRI 2020 Conferences as calling for a strong technical presence, and DFID technicians were stretched too thin at the time of the Conference to commit to a significant presence.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

As noted previously, USAID began its own move toward a “resilience agenda” following the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa. In the year that followed USAID created agency units for both the Horn and the Sahel—called Joint Planning Cells—designed to integrate humanitarian and development planning and action, in coordination with both country governments and international partners. Coordination with partners took place within a new (April 2012) Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth, while coordinated planning at the country level emerged from an IGAD regional common program paper (RPP) plus separate country-level program papers (CPPs). In November 2012, USAID led a visit to the Horn to discuss the development of the RPP and CPPs in Kenya and in Ethiopia. In December 2012, USAID also published a new “Resilience Agenda” for helping vulnerable communities emerge from cycles of crisis onto a pathway toward development¹³, and also

⁹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67489/hum-emer-resp-rev-uk-gvmt-resp.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defining-disaster-resilience-a-dfid-approach-paper>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-developing-countries-deal-with-humanitarian-emergencies>

¹² <http://www.ypard.net/opportunity/uk-department-international-development-dfid-building-resilience-and-adaptation-climate->

¹³ http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Briefer_USAID%27s%20Resilience%20Agenda_Dec%202012.pdf

“policy and program guidance” for building that resilience.¹⁴ All of this resilience-centered activity at USAID took place 18 months before the Addis conference.

In developing its 2012 resilience agenda, USAID did not appear to draw heavily on published work from IFPRI. It cited among its resources a March 2012 Montpellier Panel Report titled “Growth with Resilience: Opportunities for African Agriculture,” DFID’s November 2011 “Defining Disaster Resilience” paper, a 2011 UNDP study “Towards Human Resilience,” a 2010 FAO concept note on measuring resilience, a 2012 FAO study on the impact of conflict on pastoralists, and a 2008 paper from the World Resources Institute on the “Roots of Resilience.” The 2012 Montpellier Panel Report also played a role in shaping IFPRI’s later approach to resilience in Africa’s food and farming sectors. Three of the 2012 Montpellier Panel members also would serve on IFPRI’s 2020 Conference Advisory Committee when it met in October 2013 to provide guidance for the Addis conference.

In one respect the Addis conference did generate significant impacts within USAID, by providing a setting in which USAID and the Rockefeller Foundation could share and consolidate plans to launch a new Global Resilience Partnership. These plans for a new \$100 million USAID/Rockefeller partnership, which were previewed at the 2020 Conference with an organized side event on May 15, were not formally announced until August 4, 2014, at a U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit in Washington, DC. This partnership is intended to help vulnerable communities by making investments across sectors in preparedness, adaptation, and inclusive economic growth, in ways that will provide a resilience dividend when a crisis hits.¹⁵

USAID sent a significant delegation of roughly 20 to the Addis conference, from both its Bureau on Food Security and its Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). The dates of the Addis meeting conflicted with USAID’s worldwide mission director’s meeting in Washington, DC, so Administrator Rajiv Shah could not attend in person, but he spoke to the conference in a recorded video. This conflict also prevented the attendance of Nancy Lindborg, Assistant Administrator for DCHA. Already committed to mainstreaming resilience into its own global operations, these top leaders at USAID did not have to attend the Conference to be convinced of the importance of the topic.

USAID officials report that they are invited to numerous resilience conferences (“there is a resilience conference every several weeks, somewhere”), and the Agency dismisses many of these resilience conferences not worth attending, as they are one-off events with no follow through, and hence no value added. Compared to these other conferences, USAID found IFPRI’s 2020 conference far more useful, owing to the superior organization of the conference and the unusual breadth of participants. USAID took greatest interest in the conference side events, several of which were described as excellent. USAID officials reported that following the Conference they spoke to IFPRI about follow-up meetings.

¹⁴ http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Policy%20&%20Program%20Guidance%20-%20Building%20Resilience%20to%20Recurrent%20Crisis_Dec%202012.pdf

¹⁵ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/08/04/fact-sheet-us-engagement-climate-change-and-resilience-africa>

One area of new thinking that the conference stimulated at USAID was in the value of social capital as a component of resilience. This thinking emerged following the Conference among USAID officials who had attended. After returning from Addis, the USAID delegation also extended the messages from the conference internally, through a debriefing to the agency's Resilience Leadership Team, a senior level developing group chaired by the Assistant Administrator for DCHA.

USAID also took an interest in the proposal for a multi-country set of "sentinel sites," put forward at the Conference in a paper by Barrett and Heady.¹⁶ The authors of this paper had been offering similar proposals since 2010, long before the Addis conference, but presenting this work in Addis ensured it would reach a much larger audience. As of August 2014, however, the authors of this paper were not aware that USAID or any other donor organization was making plans to fund the proposal.

USAID gave the Addis Conference high marks for value added, but the agency is leery of elevating resilience to the status of a new funding area, and it counsels IFPRI to be realistic about the extent to which any one resilience conference can generate a dramatic impact. It believes IFPRI is aware that this Conference will not be enough to move IFPRI into a broad agenda-setting policy role. A more narrow role in setting the agenda for research is more attainable. The Addis conference did demonstrate to USAID that IFPRI retains broad and unique convening power, with its ability to bring together a full range of organizations currently operating in the resilience policy space.

It is too soon to know if the Addis conference will trigger new USAID funding for resilience-linked projects. The Global Resilience Partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation, formally announced three months after the conference took place, was an initiative that originated several years before the Addis conference. The conference did, however, give USAID a useful opportunity to preview a preliminary outline of this partnership in front of a wide international audience.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Germany's GIZ has been using the concept of resilience explicitly at least since 2011. Within its Division for Rural Development and Food Security, GIZ even maintains a separate project to study resilience as a concept, and it employs resilience thinking in various field projects. For example, since 2011, GIZ has been working with the Ministry of Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire to "increase the resilience of the population" to climate change in the southwestern part of the country, specifically to altered rainfall patterns.¹⁷ In April 2014, GIZ hosted a symposium in Bonn on how sustainable water management can contribute to resilience. In May 2014, the week prior to the Addis conference, GIZ made a presentation to a Montpellier Conference, on its experience with resilience strengthening in the Philippines.¹⁸ GIZ even incorporates the concept of resilience into its efforts to strengthen resilience to violence and extremism (STRIVE) in Pakistan.

¹⁶ Christopher Barrett and Derek Heady, "Measuring Resilience in a Volatile World: A Proposal for a Multi-Country Set of Sentinel Sites," http://dyson.cornell.edu/faculty_sites/cbb2/files/papers/2020resilienceconfpaper01.pdf

¹⁷ <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/19301.html>

¹⁸ http://www.slideshare.net/wle_cgjar_media/strengthening-resilience-in-fragile-contextsgiz

Owing to its existing interest in resilience, GIZ was a “partner” for the Addis conference, it sent ten individuals to attend, and it co-hosted a side event with Mekelle University on strengthening capacities for integrated water resource management, at which five GIZ individuals spoke. GIZ used this side event to launch the English language version of a “manual of good practices” for small-scale irrigation in the Sahel, with 44 practices developed from its experience in Mali.

GIZ primarily used the Addis conference for what it called “knowledge management,” as a place to share its own experiences as well as to learn from others. The greatest value came from the side events and from the opportunity to distribute a large volume of printed materials to those in attendance. Following its side event presentations, GIZ was approached by an NGO hoping to collaborate with training courses in Somaliland using the best practices manual. GIZ also made use of the Addis conference by arranging a program for several of its participants to visit project sites in Ethiopia, in both the north and south, just prior to the 2020 meeting. GIZ also valued the Conference for the input it provided into current debates over the future of German development policy. Resilience issues are currently prominent in that debate, so the Conference provided a wealth of materials relevant to those debates.

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation had been a strong supporter of IFPRI’s 2020 conference in Delhi in 2011, even sending the President of its Global Development Program to give a plenary address. When preparing for the Addis conference, IFPRI took care to include a Gates Foundation Deputy Director on its advisory committee, but the Foundation itself decided not to allocate resources or personnel to the conference. This partly reflected a change in CGIAR funding rules that made it harder for organizations like Gates to contribute to specific projects such as 2020 Conferences.

Non-participation of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in 2014 also reflected disadvantageous timing, since agricultural and development work at the Foundation was undergoing an interlude of leadership change and reassessment. In addition, the concept of “resilience” did not fit cleanly into any single existing program area at Gates. While the Gates Foundation takes a strong interest in technical upgrades for poor communities, it is less attracted to the kinds of systems-dynamics thinking and spatial modeling work favored by resilience specialists.

Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation has a strong legacy providing support for increased farming productivity and food security in the developing world, going back to the green revolution of the 1960s. To the present day the Foundation supports international food security, primarily through grants to the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), launched jointly with the Gates Foundation in 2006. From a completely different direction, the Rockefeller Foundation has also developed, since the 2005 Katrina disaster in New Orleans, an interest in borrowing the concept of resilience (from psychology, ecology, and engineering) to provide an improved framework for helping cities at risk from climate change. For example, following Katrina, Rockefeller launched an Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCRN) in ten cities in Asia, and after Hurricane Sandy then hit the Mid-Atlantic states in 2012, the

Foundation launched a \$100 million “Resilient Cities Centennial Challenge” in the United States (Abrahamson, Hurst, and Shubinski 2013).

By the time of the Addis Conference, resilience had actually emerged as one of Rockefeller’s two main goals for all of its investment areas, so the Foundation became a sponsoring partner for the Conference. It was in Addis that Rockefeller teamed with DCHA officials from USAID to preview their new joint initiative, the Global Resilience Partnership, formally announced three months later on August 4, 2014. As described by Rockefeller’s President, Judith Rodin, this new Partnership would include a resilience design challenge, built around multidisciplinary regional teams, new predictive analytics offering tools to strengthen decision making, and new streams of flexible financing, exploring instruments such as risk insurance and “resilience impact bonds.”¹⁹

At the time of the Addis Conference in May 2014, Rockefeller had been working on this initiative with DCHA for two years, so the Addis conference cannot claim to have had a strong formative impact. Yet Rockefeller sent four of its officers to Addis and used the opportunity to meet with USAID and double-check the direction it was taking, especially on issues of measurement. In this regard, Rockefeller took considerable value from the conference paper on “Measuring resilience in a volatile world,” and from a side event on measurement frameworks. In Rockefeller’s view, the Addis conference both confirmed the value and advanced the progress of resilience thinking across multiple issue spaces. Rockefeller believes that the conference was well timed, in the sense that most organizations came to Addis after having already devoted close attention to resilience and attempted some resilience programming. They were thus in a position to share preliminary evidence regarding the results of their work, while learning lessons from the experience of others. There was not only a great deal of show and tell at the conference; Rockefeller believes there was also a great deal of listen and learn. According to Rockefeller, the Addis conference provided those in attendance valuable opportunities to learn how they might take the next programmatic steps within their organizations.

The World Bank

The World Bank had also been pursuing its own resilience agenda well ahead of Addis conference. Six months before the Addis conference, in November 2013, the World Bank published a report titled “Building Resilience: Integrating Climate and Disaster Risk into Development,”²⁰ a report written as a collaborative effort between the Climate Finance and Policy team and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). Also late in 2013, the World Bank published its 2014 World Development Report²¹, which centered on “resilience to risk.” The World Bank’s approach in this report was to advocate a shift from “crisis fighting” to “risk management,” with a controversial view that some risks may be worth taking to secure the development gains. In this report the World Bank explained that it was in the process of shifting its own institutional culture from one of extreme risk aversion

¹⁹ Judith Rodin, “Announcing the Global Resilience Partnership,” August 4, 2014, <http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/blog/announcing-global-resilience>

²⁰ http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/SDN/Full_Report_Building_Resilience_Integrating_Climate_Disaster_Risk_Development.pdf

²¹ http://www.worldbank.org/EXTNWDR2013/Resources/8258024-1352909193861/8936935-1356011448215/8986901-1380046989056/WDR-2014_Complete_Report.pdf

to one of “informed risk taking.”²² Then in February 2014, the World Bank published another report on “Climate and Disaster Resilience,” emphasizing solutions to climate and natural disaster risks based on community-driven development (CDD).

The World Bank’s view that resilience building requires development and perhaps even risk-taking, had also been expressed through a **Resilience Dialogue** series, originally launched at the 2011 World Bank Group (WBG)–International Monetary Fund (IMF) Annual Meetings, when major development and humanitarian partners meeting at the World Bank agreed to institutionalize a series of events on the margins of the WBG–IMF Annual and Spring Meetings to monitor progress on the resilience agenda. At the fourth round of this Resilience Dialogue in the spring of 2013, the World Bank even focused on how to integrate resilience into the post-2015 development framework that will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).²³

In Addis, the World Bank registered 7 people for the conference, including some locals with office responsibilities in Addis that kept them from full time attendance. The Bank also organized a side event on May 15. The World Bank appreciated the Addis conference, but viewed it as quite different from the 2020 conference in Delhi in 2011, which took place at an earlier point in the trajectory of international interest in the topic at hand. In Delhi, those in attendance knew that the topic under discussion was new and important, and they were looking for ways to think about it systematically. In Addis, the topic was a bit less new, not all were fully convinced of its independent importance, and many of those at the conference had already found a way to think about it. Some therefore come a bit more for the “show and tell” opportunity, than to explore, listen, and learn.

ECHO/DEVCO

The EU Commission’s Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and Development Cooperation (DEVCO) directorates have been cooperating on resilience building since 2012, when they first published a joint communication on the concept. In 2013, they published a joint Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013–2020, to operationalize the earlier communication.²⁴ Among the flagship initiatives undertaken was a 2012 venture named Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE).

The EU was attracted to the Addis Conference in part because it operates a resilience-building program in Ethiopia, which brings together operating-level individuals within ECHO and the EU Delegation. At a 2020 Conference side event in Addis, ECHO Ethiopia’s country director offered a detailed presentation of the EU strategy, including its methods for selecting resilience “clusters” in Ethiopia, the coordination structures used, and the M&E frameworks. Five ECHO officials attended the conference, taking advantage of the learning and networking opportunities provided, yet because ECHO’s own work on resilience was so well developed, there was a limit to the impact the 2020 Conference could have. Indicative of this was the fact that the EU had scheduled its own separate ECHO-DEVCO Workshop on resilience in Ethiopia just prior to the IFPRI 2020 Conference.

²² http://www.worldbank.org/EXTNWDR2013/Resources/8258024-1352909193861/8936935-1356011448215/8986901-1380046989056/WDR-2014_Complete_Report.pdf, p. xiii

²³ <http://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/node/17391>

²⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/resilience/com_2013_227_ap_crisis_prone_countries_en.pdf

Global Donor Platform for Rural Development

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development is a network of 37 member institutions, each represented through a designated “focal point.” The Platform shares information on relevant conferences, and posts interviews and virtual briefings. The secretariat of the Platform sent two representatives to the Addis conference, where they held meetings with roughly 30 of the attendees. Ten days after the conference, they then posted a “Back to office report” through the Platform, describing the content of the Conference and concluding that it had “offered a wealth in experience and information, covering an enormous breadth of topics. It was very well organized and the hospitality of the Government of Ethiopia and IFPRI was highly appreciated by all.” This report went on to suggest that the Platform’s working group on post-2015 development should “take up the issue of resilience building,” and also “strengthen collaboration” with IFPRI, and with the CGIAR’s Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) research program at IFPRI.²⁵

International Organizations

United Nations System/Secretary General

Resilience had become important to the thinking within the United Nations system well before the 2020 Conference in 2014. In January 2012, the Secretary General issued a new “Five-Year Action Agenda” which included the goal of building a consensus around a post-2015 sustainable development framework. Under the food and nutrition segment of this goal, the Secretary General stressed the need to support smallholders and food processors, to “bolster the resilience of communities and nations experiencing periodic food crises.” Elsewhere in the report, the Secretary General called for efforts to “build resilience to external economic and financial shocks.”²⁶

As a practical step toward setting post-2015 sustainable development goals (SDGs), in July 2012 the Secretary General then appointed a twenty-seven person High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons to review the matter. This step was taken in the wake of a June 2012 Rio+20 UN conference on sustainable development, where disaster risk management had been one of eight featured topics on the agenda (Mitchell 2012). In May 2013, when this high level group presented its report, it did not give a prominent endorsement to resilience objectives, but at one point it did endorse helping people at every level of income to “build resilience to life’s uncertainties.”²⁷

Prior to the 2020 Conference, agreement had not been reached on how to treat resilience in the context of the UN’s post-2015 SDGs. Some believed resilience should be mainstreamed across all of the post-2015 goals, while others believed it should be a separate, stand-alone goal. Still others wanted the mainstreaming approach for resilience, but with a new stand-alone goal on disaster risk reduction. In January 2014, at its seventh session, the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals heard a variety of different views. The Secretary General’s Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction asserted that the “proactive building of resilience among individuals and societies to cope effectively

²⁵ Global Donor

²⁶ http://www.un.org/sg/priorities/sg_agenda_2012.pdf

²⁷ http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf, Executive Summary, page 2.

when hazards do strike” should be an important part of the SDGs.²⁸ This was the state of debate inside the UN when the 2020 Conference in Addis convened.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon delivered a video message to the 2020 Conference, and several senior UN officials enjoyed prominent roles, including the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, who delivered a video message to the Conference, and the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security. Several representatives of national governments that were deeply engaged in the post-2015 SDG process also attended the Conference, and in the final session attention was devoted to this post-2015 process, yet the discussion was inconclusive, and not fully satisfying to some who were heavily invested in the UN process. Some attendees at the Conference would have wished to see more advance work from IFPRI on the post-2015 SDG’s, including more background papers to prepare the way for this discussion.

United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Several years before the 2020 Conference, resilience had already become a widely used term of reference within the World Food Programme. WFP created a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy, in 2011, subtitled “Building Food Security and Resilience.”²⁹ In that same year, WFP expanded the scope of its R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (in collaboration with Oxfam America), beyond Ethiopia to Senegal.³⁰ In January 2013, WFP produced a report on its work in Asia titled “Building Resilience on a Fragile Continent: WFP and Climate Change in Asia,” and in November 2013, WFP produced another report titled “Building Resilience through Asset Creation.”³¹

Building on these themes, WFP’s Executive Director used her address at the 2020 Conference to announce the upcoming launch of a new funding facility named FoodSECuRE, designed to enable action before climate shocks occur, reinforce community preparedness and resilience based on climate forecasts, and provide predictable multiyear financing to ensure that high quality resilience building activities are accomplished at scale during post-disaster recovery operations. This initiative will begin with pilot planning in three to five countries, with hopes to secure financing in the range of US\$200-400 million. FoodSECuRE will then undertake research and planning with the World Bank, and launch in the fourth quarter of 2014, with country-level pilot projects expected to begin in January 2015.

WFP’s FoodSECuRE initiative had its origins well before the 2020 Conference. It grew out of WFP’s need to ensure secure financing for the resilience investments that cannot be completed during a short interval. Yet WFP took advantage of the fact that the two principal donors for its resilience work, USAID and GIZ, were both at the 2020 Conference. WFP also took advantage of the 2020 Conference to solidify its plans to work with IFPRI on price monitoring and early warning in countries like Egypt.

²⁸ Maria Hasan, “SDGs open way for ‘resilient development,’” <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/36147>

²⁹ <http://home.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/resources/wfp239641.pdf>

³⁰ <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/scaling-innovative-climate-change-adaptation-and-insurance-solutions-senegal>

³¹ <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp261744.pdf>

WFP found the 2020 Conference to be highly useful, in part because of the range of participants but also because the discussions were often highly operational, not just theoretical or abstract. Instead of a protracted debate over how to define or measure resilience, the conference provided WFP and other operating agencies with an opportunity to make results-oriented comparisons to further develop best practices. WFP also appreciated the fact that the 2020 Conference provided space to discuss resilience in the context of political shocks and shocks from armed conflict, rather than (as with most resilience conferences) just weather or market shocks.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO has a significant recent history of thinking about food security in the context of disaster risks. It first established an Interdepartmental Technical Team on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in 2009, and in 2011 it published an 87 page Framework Programme for “Resilient Livelihoods,” to integrate humanitarian and development interventions within an ecosystem perspective incorporating land, water, and living resources. This framework was subsequently updated in 2013.³² As early as 2010, FAO had also developed a Concept Note for measuring resilience, employing a “Resilience Tool.”³³

Within the UN system, FAO also plays something of a convening role on matters that link food security to “protracted crises.” In September 2012, a High-Level Expert Forum guided by FAO, IFAD, WFP, the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF), the World Bank, OECD, the Brookings Institution, and the UN Peace Building Commission, plus civil society, took place at FAO headquarters in Rome. One recommendation that emerged was “promoting resilience at the core of selected responses to food insecurity in protracted crises,” while recognizing opportunities for “resilience building programming.”³⁴

At the 2020 Conference in Addis, FAO was represented by a substantial delegation of six individuals, including three from its Rome headquarters (led by a DDG), plus its director of technical cooperation on emergencies, FAO representatives from Somalia and Syria, and several more from its office in Addis. In a keynote address at the inaugural session, the DDG made a point of congratulating IFPRI for bringing together so many different organizations working in the resilience space. FAO used the 2020 Conference to double-check its own resilience programming against what others were doing. The Conference was valued as both a learning and teaching opportunity, and FAO came away from Addis believing the event constituted a “step forward,” particularly toward ensuring everyone was speaking the same language.

FAO also used the 2020 Conference to promote its view that resilience should have a prominent place among the post-2015 sustainable development goals. FAO would like to see more donor organizations adding a funding stream for resilience work (somewhere between their current funding for emergencies on the one hand, and long term development on the other). FAO leadership also believed the 2020 Conference was valuable as a “wake up call”

³² <http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2540e/i2540e00.pdf>; <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=24750>

³³ www.fao.org/docrep/013/al920e/al920e00.pdf

³⁴ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs_high_level_forum/documents/REPORT_HLEF.pdf

for some donor organizations, because it showcased the full embrace of this concept by so many in the NGO and IGO communities.

In addition, FAO used the 2020 Conference to promote a larger role for improved nutrition, as both an input to resilience and an outcome of resilience, by co-sponsoring a side event on this topic with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). FAO's only critique of the conference was the scant presence of actual farmers, plus a somewhat scant representation from West African countries, no doubt due to the fact that it was an English language conference and took place too far away, in Addis.

Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR)

GFAR is a stakeholder-led initiative of agricultural research systems in both developing and advanced countries, financed by a multi-donor trust fund maintained at FAO. Following the 2020 Conference, GFAR blogged that the meeting in Addis had provided “a valuable opportunity to take stock of current understanding and actions around building a common agenda of resilience for food and nutrition security ... [T]he meeting provided many useful opportunities for connection with GFAR partners from other sectors, in particular research and extension and NGOs ... The principles set out by speakers align strongly with the agenda for change set out by GFAR stakeholders.”³⁵

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

IFAD was a strong supporter of the 2020 Conference, serving as a sponsor and sending a delegation of roughly 8 officials to the meeting. IFAD's President also delivered a keynote address to the inaugural session. This prominent role reflected IFAD's strong commitment to resilience-based activities. For example, in December 2013, IFAD's executive board had approved an Inclusive Rural Economic Climate Resilience Programme (IRECR) in Moldova.³⁶ IFAD had also been using “resilience to conflict” as a programming theme. Earlier in 2014, in Rome, IFAD partnered with IFPRI and the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) to conduct a workshop, titled “Enhancing Resilience to conflict in Arab countries through research and Arab Spatial 2.0.”³⁷ IFAD has a strong focus on smallholder farmers and rural development, and has appreciated any opportunity to work with IFPRI on these issues.

The value of the 2020 Conference to IFAD was roughly what IFAD had hoped for going in. The process of preparing for the President's speech gave IFAD's leadership a chance to mobilize more focused thinking across its internal divisions, including its Near East and North Africa division as well as its environment and climate division. IFAD was also pleased that the conference provided access to private sector leaders, and non-CGIAR as well as CGIAR organizations. Peripheral activities in Addis, particularly a breakfast meeting among those who contributed to the 2020 Conference, gave IFAD's leadership new insights on how to use the resilience concept in its own programming activities.

³⁵ <http://www.egfar.org/news/ifpri-2020-conference-building-resilience-food-and-nutrition-security>

³⁶ http://www.ifad.org/operations/pipeline/pn/moldova_irecr.htm

³⁷ <http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2014/3.htm>

The 2020 Conference did not immediately generate any increase in resilience-linked funding within IFAD. For example, IFAD did not secure any new formal commitments from the AU as a result of the Addis conference, yet none had been expected going into the conference. IFAD was pleased with the conference overall, particularly with the prominence given to IFAD's signature issues of smallholder farming and rural development.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Since 1991, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has provided \$12.5 billion in grants and leveraged \$58 billion in co-financing for 3,690 projects in 165 developing countries. GEF has been programming around the concept of "climate resilience" since 2011. The CEO and Chair of GEF delivered a keynote address to the 2020 Conference, and used the occasion to announce a \$120 million pilot program in Sub-Saharan Africa, an Integrated Approach Program on Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security. This program will be designed to safeguard ecosystem services for smallholder agriculture, specifically in dryland regions. A subsequent report from the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development concluded that this pilot could "play an interesting catalytic role in mainstreaming climate resilience and ecosystem services into agriculture and rural development programmes."³⁸

GEF found the 2020 Conference useful not only as an occasion to announce this new pilot program, but also to meet with key stakeholders to discuss options for the streamlining of its financing. This was done at a GEF Side Event that included participation by the GEF CEO and a GEF Senior Environmental Specialist, plus representatives from AGRA, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, and also the African Development Bank.

African Regional Organizations

The African Union (AU)

The AU has been using the concept of resilience (primarily in the context of climate change threats) at least since 2010, when it celebrated Environment Day by focusing on "climate change resilience, biodiversity conservation, and traditional knowledge."³⁹ Together with its international partners, the AU has also participated, since 2012, in a Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth in the Horn of Africa and in the Sahel. In addition, the concept of building the "resilience of rural livelihoods" in semi-arid Africa is applied to agriculture and food security within a technical office of the AU Commission named AU/SAFGRAD.⁴⁰ The year 2014 had been designated the AU Year of Agriculture and food and nutrition security, and it was also the 10 year anniversary of the AU Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), so the 2020 Conference was well timed from the AU perspective.

The AU, with its headquarters located in Addis, was heavily engaged in the conference. The AU Commission Deputy Chairperson delivered an inaugural address, and the

³⁸ Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, Back to Office Report, May 27, 2014, https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=mersmann+bascombe&safe=active

³⁹ <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/african-union-celebrates-environment-day-focusing-on-climate-change-resilience-biodiversity-conservation-and-traditional-knowledge/>

⁴⁰ <http://www.ua-safgrad.org/en/together-to-build-resilience-in-semi-arid-zones-of-africa>

AU Commissioner for the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture took part in a panel discussion on the opening day. The 2020 Conference also facilitated side meetings between this AU Commissioner and the Acting Special Representative for the Office of Global Food Security, plus the deputy head of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Addis, and the liaison of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the AU. One month after the Addis conference, at the 23rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Heads of State in Equatorial Guinea, this AU Commissioner engaged with the media and explained that building resilience, especially to reduce the vulnerability of women, children, and youth, had become a central feature of the AU agenda.⁴¹ In addition, the AU Commission made plans to participate in a 3-day Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summit (ACRIS) in Addis in November 2014, organized by Entico Corporation Ltd.

Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Policy Action Network (FANRPAN)

FANRPAN in Pretoria is a policy analysis and advocacy organization that, since 2004, has been developing and employing a “household vulnerability index” based on asset counting, in seven different countries in Africa. FANRPAN used “vulnerability” language when developing this index, rather than “resiliency” language, yet it functions as a valuable tool for measuring both coping and bounce-back capacities in response to shocks. FANRPAN’s CEO, an animal scientist who is also the Chair of the ILRI Board, attended the 2020 Conference, chaired a session, and valued the opportunity to showcase FANRPAN’s work in these areas, demonstrating the resilience payoffs that can come from appropriate policy interventions.

FANRPAN believes that the 2020 Conference took resilience thinking a significant step forward, by showing the value of the concept in multiple contexts beyond just responses to weather and climate shocks. FANRPAN would like to see deeper engagement between IFPRI and policy researchers in Africa, particularly through the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), which is seen by some as less politicized than the AU system. The Executive Director of FARA spoke at one of the parallel conference sessions in Addis.

FANRPAN representatives did remark on a somewhat diminished donor presence in Addis, compared to the 2020 Conference in Delhi in 2011, but attributed this to the greater difficulty some donors have mobilizing resources for an abstract concept such as resilience, versus more concrete concerns such as nutrition and health. FANRPAN is nonetheless convinced by the value of the resilience concept, and believes the 2020 Conference convinced others as well of its durable value in multiple contexts.

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

AGRA has been using resilience concepts explicitly since 2009, particularly in the context of climate change. The Director of AGRA’s Policy Program served on the international advisory committee to the 2020 Conference in Addis, and AGRA’s Director of Soil Health spoke at a side event. This was the event profiled the new GEF pilot project to protect ecosystem services for smallholder farmers, described earlier. AGRA was one of the partners for that project, and it valued the chance to consult and get feedback in Addis. AGRA also

⁴¹ <http://summits.au.int/en/sites/default/files/PRCommissioner%20Tumusiime%20briefs%20the%20press%20on%20-agricultural%20transformation%20building%20resilience%20and%20Africa%20Agenda%20063.pdf>

appreciated the theme and timing of the 2020 Conference, since its flagship publication in 2014, its yearly status report, focused on resilience and climate change as a central theme.

National Governments

Government of Ethiopia

The Government of Ethiopia played a strong role in the 2020 Conference, particularly as a contributor to the program, with presentations by the Prime Minister, the Minister for Agriculture, and also by the chief economic advisor to the Prime Minister, and the Executive Director of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI). These presenters underscored the fact that Ethiopia had embraced a concept of “climate resilience” in 2011, implemented through investments in programs such as the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). As mentioned earlier, the Government of Ethiopia had long been working with IFPRI through a USAID/DFID-funded Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP), which by the time of the 2020 Conference was going into its third phase (2014–2016).

For such reasons, the 2020 Conference functioned more as an opportunity for the Government of Ethiopia (and for IFPRI) to tell the story of this nation’s substantial gains in resilience, and less as an opportunity for IFPRI or for the Ethiopian presenters to shape new policies for the government. Following all that IFPRI had done over the years to help support policy in Ethiopia (and with considerable success), there was little that any one conference could add.

Representatives from the Government of Ethiopia confirmed that the 2020 Conference was, from their vantage point, largely a messaging opportunity. Still, the internal process of preparing presentations by senior officials afforded a chance for busy people to reflect on the lessons that had been learned about resilience. At the conference itself (which was described by government officials as exceptionally well organized), presentations that were made at several of the side events also proved to be of considerable value and interest, particularly a session on enhancing resilience in African drylands. Ethiopian officials who attended the conference said that to their knowledge the government had not yet made an effort to leverage their own conference presentations for larger purposes, or to make an organized use of conference materials, yet they also observed it had only been several months since the conference was held, so it was still far too soon to judge final impacts.

Pacific and Caribbean Small-Island Developing States (SIDS)

Through support from the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), which was a partner for the 2020 Conference, a delegation of seven representatives from Caribbean and Pacific island states attended in Addis, and staged a side event on “Enhancing Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in Small Island Economies.” One of these delegates explained the value of participating: “Being at this conference allows us to connect with other institutions and share information. It is essential that we do this because these institutions work in regions within which crop varieties may demonstrate tolerance to pests and diseases. These varieties may be tested and validated for adoption within the Caribbean.”

The participation of these SIDS delegates in Addis fed into the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States in Samoa, in September 2014. Cross-

collaboration between the Pacific and Caribbean had been increasing over the past two years, strengthened by an EU Intra-ACP Agricultural Policy Programme, but the 2020 Conference provided an opportunity for this collaboration to go forward in the presence of a far wider range of potential partners. One SIDS delegate at the conference said, “We see great advantages in forging relationships and networking with potential donor sources, partners, and collaborators.”⁴²

Nongovernmental Organizations

Technical Assistance to NGOs (TANGO) International

TANGO is itself an NGO, working in food security, livelihoods and resilience. TANGO provides technical assistance in assessment, design, monitoring and evaluation for development and recovery programs. In February 2013, when the European Commission (EC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Food Programme (WFP) hosted an Expert Consultation on measuring resilience in Rome, the president of TANGO International produced with a co-author a background paper on “Resilience Measurement for Food Security.”⁴³ At the 2020 Conference, TANGO’s president chaired a side event panel on “best practices.”

TANGO took a strong interest in the 2020 conference. In August 2014, three months after the Conference, TANGO’s President co-authored a synthesis of the conference in the journal *Food Security*. This synthesis underscored the wide range of themes that can be fit within a resilience framework, and concluded, “The broad commitments observed in the various constituencies represented at the conference, combined with specific programmatic efforts and emerging technical innovations that were presented in sessions, hold great promise.”⁴⁴

Resilience Alliance (RA)

The Resilience Alliance is a multidisciplinary research network, founded in 1999, with a theoretical focus on the resilience and the sustainability of social and ecological systems. By coincidence, this network convened a conference in Montpellier, France, on May 4–8, 2014, one week prior to the 2020 Conference in Addis. This Montpellier conference had over 900 delegates, and it focused on the intersection of resilience research and development research. There were no speakers from IFPRI on the program. At the 2020 Conference, a member of the Resilience Alliance reported on the outcomes of this earlier conference. Participants in the 2020 Conference observed that the scheduling of this earlier Montpellier conference on resilience had only reinforced the importance of the issues under discussion in Addis.

The Resilience Alliance will continue its own work in the resilience space. The RA had planned to launch, in the Autumn of 2014, a Resilience Connections Network, as a global online platform for multidisciplinary engagement on resilience thinking related to social-

⁴² https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=pacific+and+caribbean+voices+echo+at+global+research+forum&safe=active

⁴³ <http://agrilinks.org/library/summary-expert-consultation-resilience-measurement-food-security>

⁴⁴ http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12571-014-0373-1?sa_campaign=email/event/articleAuthor/onlineFirst

ecological systems. In April 2014, one month before the 2020 Conference, the Stockholm Resilience Centre, another participant in the Alliance, had also published a new booklet with examples and case studies illustrating seven principles for building resilience, as a precursor to an upcoming book from Cambridge University Press on principles for building resilience, titled *Principles for Building Resilience: Sustaining Ecosystem Services in Social-Ecological Systems*.⁴⁵

Close ties were not established between IFPRI and the Resilience Alliance, so the 2020 Conference did little to shape the work of the RA. When an individual linked to the RA reported to the Addis conference on the Montpellier conference, she did so as a researcher from CIRAD, not as an emissary from the RA network. When planning the Addis conference, IFPRI had never been heavily focused on using or influencing the RA, since this other organization tended to engage in theoretical work of less direct practical value to operating agencies.

Resilience Learning Consortium

The Resilience Learning Consortium comprised of CARE, CRS, Mercy Corps, and World Vision, is an organization formed following a FAO-WFP symposium in 2013. This Consortium became a partner to the 2020 Conference, signaling strong NGO commitment and support. Some of the individual members of this Consortium were highly active in Addis.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Catholic Relief Services was an important participant in the 2020 Conference. In May 2013, one year prior to the conference, Catholic Relief Services had published a manual titled “Building Resilience: A Guide to Facilitating Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction in the Horn of Africa.”⁴⁶ In that same year CRS also published a report titled “Toward Resilience,” a guide to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.⁴⁷ In March 2014, two months before the 2020 Conference, CRS held its 6th Annual ICT4D conference in Nairobi (with 402 participants) centered on the theme of “Building Resilience Through Innovation.”⁴⁸

Having decided to help sponsor the 2020 Conference, CRS made a significant commitment to getting value from the event, sending a team of five individuals, including the CEO who spoke at the opening plenary session. Other CRS delegates spoke in parallel sessions and at side events. As a partner to the 2020 Conference, CRS was automatically networked into a core community of organizations at the conference that shared values around resilience, including donors and also private companies. CRS has become committed to bringing “business principles” to its investments in resilience at the community level, and believes strongly in learning from the ways private firms integrate impact metrics into their daily work.

⁴⁵ <http://green-changemakers.blogspot.com/2014/04/new-booklet-on-building-resilience-in.html>

⁴⁶ <http://www.crsprogramquality.org/publications/2013/5/13/building-resilience-a-guide-to-facilitating-community-manage.html>

⁴⁷ <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ECB-toward-resilience-Disaster-risk-reduction-Climate-Change-Adaptation-guide-english.pdf>

⁴⁸ <http://ict4dconference.crs.org/>

For CRS, the 2020 Conference functioned as a “one stop shopping” opportunity to engage in small group settings with donors (such as USAID, DFID, and ECHO), with regional partners in Africa (NEPAD and CAADP), with private companies (e.g., Nestlé), and with philanthropies (e.g., Rockefeller). CRS delegates took maximum advantage of the conference, working together every evening as well as during conference hours. CRS committed early to making this effort because it knew from experience that IFPRI’s 2020 Conference would be well organized, with an elite list of attendees. CRS later gained double leverage from some of its presentations to the 2020 Conference, when it re-used them at a high-level June 2014 conference in the Vatican on “impact investments.”

Mercy Corps

Mercy Corps has been employing the concept of resilience in its public communications since June 2013, and its staff includes a director for “Resilience, Governance and Partnerships.” Mercy Corps has its own distinct “Vision of Change,” and it uses a “Resilience Approach” at the community level in pursuit of that vision.⁴⁹ Following a FAO-WFP symposium in 2013, Mercy Corps, CARE, Catholic Relief Services and World Vision, along with research partners such as Cornell University, formed the “Resilience Learning Consortium” to leverage members’ individual and collective work to define and measure resilience. As earlier noted, this consortium became a partner for the 2020 Conference in Addis.

Mercy Corps had a strong presence at the 2020 Conference, as a sponsor and co-sponsor of two side events: one on resilience programming, and the other a sharing of best practices to institutionalize resilience. In addition, the director of research and learning at Mercy Corps chaired a plenary session on measuring resilience, and blogged on the Farming First site just prior to the Conference. Mercy Corps made highly effective use of the 2020 Conference, as an opportunity to share and extend its own operational experience programming around the concept of resilience.

Concern Worldwide

Concern Worldwide is an Ireland-based international humanitarian organization dedicated to tackling hunger and transforming the lives of poor people. When the crisis in the Horn struck in 2011, Concern was already engaged in resilience projects in Northern Kenya that tested new approaches to avoiding permanent food aid dependence. Then in 2012, Concern began implementing a strand of multi-year programming around resilience in Dar Sila, in Eastern Chad. In September 2013, the year prior to the 2020 Conference, Concern published a 19-page report titled “Confronting Crisis: Transforming Lives Through Improved Resilience,” with a focus on the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.⁵⁰ Concern is an Ireland-based charity, and it knew that Irish Aid (a partner to the 2020 Conference) had adopted resilience as a strong part of its programming, which gave Concern an added incentive to do likewise.

With this strong background, Concern saw the 2020 Conference as an opportunity to pull together the lessons it had learned from these activities in the Horn and in the Sahel, to share them with other organizations. A representative from Concern was invited to participate in the opening plenary session at the 2020 Conference, and Concern was pleased

⁴⁹<http://www.mercycorps.org/research-resources/resilience-mercy-corps>

⁵⁰http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2114_concernresiliencereportv4_2.pdf

with this and the several other opportunities it had to present its thinking in Addis. Concern believed the conference “added momentum” to the growth in resilience thinking seen among relief organizations since 2011.

Farming First

Farming First, a coalition of 131 multi-stakeholder organizations, endorses and promotes sustainable agricultural development programs worldwide. Farming First is a network without a secretariat, created in response to the global challenges posed at the 2009 United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-17). Farming First was also a partner for the 2020 Conference, and worked with IFPRI to promote the content of the conference in several ways, including through an animated infographic series on its website, a summary of the #2020Resilience Twitter chat, a series of guest blog posts from resilience experts, and highlights from a communicators’ workshop that Farming First organized, held in Addis just prior to the 2020 Conference. Farming First also posted on Farming First TV several interviews linked to the 2020 Conference, including one with the Head of IFPRI’s 2020 Initiative.

Oxfam

Oxfam America’s work on resilience emerges from a focus on disaster risk reduction. Oxfam America operates a R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in collaboration with WFP, which it expanded in 2011 beyond Ethiopia to Senegal.⁵¹ In December 2012, Oxfam America’s president congratulated USAID for embracing its own resilience framework. Oxfam’s approach to resilience has been centered on equity of access to economic assets, natural resources, and political power.⁵²

Oxfam International in the UK published a paper, in 2013, titled *No Accident: Resilience and the inequality of risk*, emphasizing the equitable access theme as well.⁵³ In June 2014, one month after the 2020 Conference, Oxfam International then published a briefing paper with proposals for a post-2015 SDG framework.⁵⁴ The proposals included four goals to “build resilience in a warming world,” in part by pursuing “climate-resilient” development. No IFPRI publications were cited in this report, and no reference was made to the 2020 Conference, yet Oxfam’s *Policy & Practice* blog in June 2014 did present an extended discussion of the conference, emphasizing the urgency of integrating disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and risk management in the face of extreme events.

Private Sector

There was not a large private sector presence at the 2020 conference, but three companies—DSM, UPL, and DuPont Pioneer—were partners to the Conference and active

⁵¹ <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/scaling-innovative-climate-change-adaptation-and-insurance-solutions-senegal>

⁵² Raymond Offenheiser, “Putting People at the Heart of Resilience,” December 3, 2012, https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Putting+People+at+the+Heart+of+Resilience&safe=active

⁵³ <http://www.oxfam.org/en/grow/policy/no-accident-resilience-and-inequality-risk>

⁵⁴ <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp187-making-happen-proposals-post-2015-framework-170614-en.pdf>

participants, not only in the program but also at the Knowledge Fair and the side events. Nestlé was also present. CropLife, a major trade association, was present and active.

DuPont Pioneer

DuPont Pioneer, the American hybrid maize seed company, was strongly engaged in the 2020 Conference. In 2012 Pioneer had created a set of corporate goals on global food security to be met by 2020, and in 2013 it launched an Agricultural Development Roundtable Series. IFPRI was one of the strategic partners selected by Pioneer to participate, and through this connection Pioneer learned about IFPRI's plans to convene a conference in Addis on resilience in 2014. The company decided to become a partner of the conference, and Pioneer's global director for sustainable agriculture became a member of the conference advisory committee.

Seven Pioneer representatives attended the conference, including its global director who delivered a keynote address. In her address, she announced the creation of a new collaboration with ICRAF to promote the use of fertility enhancing trees in maize production systems, beginning in Zambia and Ethiopia, under an ICRAF EverGreen Agriculture project.⁵⁵ Pioneer had committed to this several months before the 2020 Conference, but valued the opportunity to announce the commitment on the African continent, in Addis. Pioneer also sponsored a side event in Addis, on how to use the Global Food Security Index (which Pioneer had earlier commissioned the Economist Intelligence Unit to create) as a tool for resilience building. Pioneer views this Index both as an operational tool and also as a focal point to bring more countries into discussions of food security.

Pioneer was one more organization that made good strategic use of the 2020 Conference, both to further a number of its existing collaborations and to explore new partnerships. Pioneer representatives at the conference report spending very little time simply sitting and listening to speakers, as they had mapped out in advance a full schedule of side meetings with current and potential partners. Pioneer's Executive Vice President attended the conference and later blogged about it, and the company made several contacts in Addis that may blossom into larger projects in the future. A full accounting of the impacts of the 2020 Conference on Pioneer will not be possible until such projects have had time to develop.

Pioneer was disappointed that the private sector representation in Addis was not more substantial. Pioneer wants to see a stronger corporate role in food and nutrition security and believes that increased private investment is vital to overcoming the resilience challenge.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

ILRI was a partner for the 2020 Conference, and sent its DG plus roughly 20 scientists to attend and participate. Within the CGIAR system, ILRI had been an early leader in employing the concept of resilience, for example by forming a Technical Consortium for Building Resilience in the Horn of Africa in 2011, to provide support to the Intergovernmental

⁵⁵ <http://evergreenagriculture.net/projects/evergreen-maize-for-africa-dupont-pioneer-icraf/>

Authority on Development (IGAD) and its member states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda). This consortium has developed a data catalogue and “progress indicators” to help in outcome mapping. ILRI scientists also use spatial modeling of rangelands to measure the relative resilience of different geographical areas in the region.⁵⁶ Due to ILRI’s strong prior embrace of the resilience concept, there were built-in limits to the likely impact on ILRI of a single 2020 Conference.

ILRI representatives report that the 2020 Conference served their purposes well, by mobilizing a stronger consensus around the value of “resilience” as a food and nutrition security goal, by giving them a chance to learn how other organizations were using the concept, and also to network. ILRI scientists and Technical Consortium members appreciated the papers presented at the conference, and presented their own work and participated actively at several side events. ILRI felt no particular frustration over the lack of agreement on a common definition of resilience, or on how to operationalize such a definition for measurement purposes. In ILRI’s view, it was enough that the conference organizers put a good definition of their own forward then provided opportunities to discuss measurement issues.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Leadership at IFPRI has a history of using 2020 Conferences to help generate change within IFPRI itself. For example, a new CGIAR research program on agriculture, nutrition, and health (A4NH) came to be located at IFPRI headquarters following a 2020 conference on that same theme in Delhi, in 2011. In a parallel fashion, IFPRI now faces opportunities to use the 2020 Conference in Addis to solidify its growing role in the resilience space. In Addis, IFPRI’s first purpose was to use its convening power to help other organizations advance their own work on resilience, but a second purpose was to lay a stronger foundation for building the research agenda around resilience inside IFPRI itself. IFPRI had earlier specified “building resilience” as one of the six formal Research Areas listed within its own internal Strategy for 2013–2018, and the 2020 Conference in Addis was designed as an important step down this path.⁵⁷

It could have seemed that, by 2014, too many other organizations had fully occupied the resilience space, but from IFPRI’s perspective none of these other organizations had focused on an appropriate agenda for *research* that linked resilience to food and nutrition security. IFPRI, as a research organization, used the 2020 conference in Addis to demonstrate its readiness to create and pursue a new research agenda around resilience, and then to share the results with organizations that lacked a similar research capacity of their own.

A single 2020 Conference would not be enough to support a move by IFPRI to create a full research agenda around resilience. Knowing this, IFPRI built in a schedule of important follow-on events. One was a live web-cast panel discussion in September 2014 on “Building Resilience in the Face of Climate Change and Weather Shocks” with the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, an organization which had just convened a symposium of its own on food security, weather volatility, and climate change. This September panel featured a presentation from IFPRI’s DG. Second was an October 2014 annual conference in Addis of the

⁵⁶ <http://www.ilri.org/node/1325>

⁵⁷ IFPRI, *IFPRI Strategy, 2013–2018*, February 2013, <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/ifpri-strategy-2013-2018>

Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), organized by IFPRI in partnership with the African Union Commission and NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency. The conference theme was “Promoting Agricultural Trade to Enhance Resilience.” This conference helped build the resilience agenda by bring together researchers, policymakers, donors, advocacy groups, farmers’ organizations, and the private sector to review progress in supporting evidence-based policy planning and implementation under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

A third follow-up event was a small format workshop convened at IFPRI headquarters early in November 2014, bringing together key researchers, donors, the private sector, and NGOs, to identify knowledge gaps and brainstorm around the appropriate content of a research agenda on resilience. This workshop, which involved many of the researchers who had presented in Addis, generated a rich variety of promising suggestions for new research initiatives linked to resilience. IFPRI’s DG closed the workshop by highlighting the importance of resilience both for smallholders and the urban poor, the critical role of the non-farm economy in addition to agriculture, and the importance of multidisciplinary approaches. IFPRI committed itself to designating an individual located within the DG’s office to lead in coordinating post-Addis resilience initiatives across IFPRI’s own research divisions, mainstreaming resilience into IFPRI’s country work, and also in designing strategies for approaching donors.

IFPRI believes it is well positioned to be a research leader in this area, having already developed a reputation for working on several important resilience-building interventions, such as weather insurance, finance, risk hedging in futures markets, social protection and conditional cash transfer systems, and post-crisis agricultural recovery. IFPRI has also done strong work on ecosystem resilience to weather shocks, including from climate change.

It will require a number of months for IFPRI to develop a new cross-divisional research agenda around resilience, and still more time to raise the needed money from an appropriate consortium of funders (including some who were at the Addis conference), and then finally to assemble the multidisciplinary research team needed to pursue this agenda, but as of November 2014, IFPRI was committed to developing this forward looking resilience research thrust, to leverage the substantial investment earlier made on its 2020 Conference in Addis.

Leadership at IFPRI hopes to use the resilience thinking that emerged from its Addis 2020 Conference in one other way as well. IFPRI, and others, have long been frustrated by poor coordination among the three Rome-based international food organizations—FAO, IFAD, and WFP. IFPRI hopes a common commitment to the resilience agenda, if supported by solid IFPRI research, could help build a cooperative bridge among these three institutions.

It is far too early to know if such goals will be reached, and if IFPRI’s efforts to expand its own resilience research agenda will bear fruit. A mature and reliable assessment of such impacts may not be possible until three to five more years have passed. Of course, if these goals are reached in the years ahead, credit will have to be allocated to much more than just the 2014 conference in Addis. Securing these impacts will require a continuing stream of ongoing initiatives taken by IFPRI, not just a single 2020 Conference. Yet the conference in Addis will have been a necessary catalytic event supporting IFPRI’s launch of these larger initiatives.

Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) and Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)

It is not too soon to notice some impacts from the 2020 Conference on two existing CGIAR research programs located at IFPRI, A4NH and PIM, both of which were partners to the Conference. A4NH hosted two side events (one on food safety, and one on health systems). In addition, A4NH was able to bring several of its collaborators to the conference to present on innovative approaches to leveraging agriculture to improve nutrition and health (the theme of a 2020 Conference in Delhi in 2011). A4NH was pleased with the Addis conference, since it gave this new research program an opportunity to present its work and gain exposure in front of a broad, non-CGIAR audience, and also to strengthen relationships with useful new partners such as TANGO. A4NH was also pleased to see how widely and deeply nutrition issues were embedded in the conference agenda in Addis. The 2020 Conference did not, however, result in any new donor commitments to A4NH or in any strong new programmatic departures for this research program.

Another CGIAR research program housed at IFPRI with interests in resilience is the Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) program. Researchers from this program participated in the 2020 Conference and came away with a reinforced view that resilience is a concept of value, and a concept likely to remain a reference point for those working in the food and nutrition security space, yet one where important progress still must be made regarding definition and measurement. Researchers in PIM appreciated some of the background documents prepared for the Addis conference, including the Barrett and Headey paper on “Measuring Resilience in a Volatile World,” plus the Zselezky and Yosef paper, “Are Shocks Actually on the Rise?” On the other hand, the dominant preference among these researchers was not to re-organize their research programs around resilience, but instead to mainstream the concern inside existing research themes while remaining alert to opportunities to cooperate with those working to improve definitions and measurement.

6. OVERALL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This review has demonstrated that IFPRI's 2020 conference in May 2014 did generate a wide variety of short-term impacts, some larger than others, felt both at the level of individual conference participants and within the organizations that sent them to Addis, and last but not least within in the organizing institutions. Most of these impacts took the form of accelerated learning and increased coordination across organizations, for project development and program advancement. Many of these impacts were durable rather than just temporary. Six weeks after the conference, 64 percent of survey respondents described the impacts of the conference as "continuing," versus 25 percent who said only "temporary." Only 11 percent said "no impact."

By intent, the 2020 conference in Addis was designed to produce impacts large in number and variety, but not immediately visible to outsiders. The conference agenda was not focused on one issue, or even on a single grouping of issues. There was no push on the agenda toward a single goal. More than 140 speakers shared information and views regarding the resilience-building activities they were already engaged in, and multiple simultaneous parallel sessions and side-events provided a broad menu of choices for attendees to find one another, compare notes, and make plans, but the 2020 Conference did not immediately lead to any single headline-grabbing change.

The pursuit of a more visible single impact would have required an alternative conference design. For example, the 2020 Conference might have been designed from the start to feed thinking and research on resilience into the post-2015 SDG deliberations, perhaps by scheduling separate plenary sessions for each of the 10 goals and then asking how to mainstream resilience into such goals. Some senior participants in the conference would have favored such an approach; they worried that the agenda appeared to lack discipline, and that there was no single overview document to help focus the discussion.

On the other hand, elevated discussions of SDG goals can easily become disconnected from the specific actions needed to improve food and nutrition security. IFPRI's choice was to offer a conference design tied to operational practice, much closer to the final customer. This conference design was successful in providing space for creative learning and collaboration to a large number of individuals and organizations.

Some who participated in IFPRI's 2020 Conference in Addis had earlier participated in IFPRI's 2020 Conference in Delhi three years earlier, on "Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health." There was a shared impression that the Delhi conference attracted more global attention, offered more in the way of fresh thinking, and generated a more immediate donor response. Referring to an impact assessment of this earlier 2011 conference in Delhi, this does appear to be the case. Even when employing a parallel short-term time frame for assessing impact, the Delhi conference did bring more visible change (Paarlberg 2012). This was in part attributable to the timing of the Delhi conference, which came early in a cycle of global attention to the agriculture/nutrition/health nexus. In contrast, the 2020 Conference in Addis took place after a first global wave of resilience thinking had already crested.

The abstract concept of resilience was also less engaging to outsiders than tangible themes such as health, nutrition, or agriculture. Resilience will never be a headline-grabbing concept. Journalists and politicians do not routinely employ the word. One conference participant even noted that the Chinese language has no clear translation for the word. The concept is primarily useful for planners and technicians working along the important policy continuum that should bridge relief to development, and also for the researchers who must do a better job of supporting those planners and technicians. Most who attended the 2020 Conference in Addis were part of this identifiable community, and had long been working in the resilience space. Many came to Addis ready to make use of the opportunities they knew they would find at the 2020 Conference, to learn about the work of others, present their own work, and advance plans for collaboration. For those who came with well-considered purposes of this kind, the 2020 Conference proved enormously fruitful and rewarding. Scores of separate individuals and organizations used their time in Addis to great effect, to pursue or to launch significant resilience-linked projects in a face-to-face setting, safe from home office distractions. For those who attended without such a clear strategic purpose, the Conference had less durable value.

The longer term impacts of the Addis conference will not be known for at least another two or three years. These impacts will depend in part on the strength of IFPRI's own efforts, currently underway, to leverage its short-term 2020 Conference success in Addis into successful collaboration in the design of a distinct and fundable research agenda around the topic of resilience-building for food and nutrition security. If those efforts are successful, the 2020 Conference in Addis in 2014 will deserve to be seen as a key enabler for that success.

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Appendix A: Pre-Conference Survey

2020 Conference: Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security

1. How would you describe your current work? (pick one)
 - Primarily in economic development
 - Primarily in social protection and safety nets
 - Primarily in agriculture
 - Primarily in nutrition and health
 - Primarily in humanitarian assistance
 - Other (please specify)
2. In the work you do now, how much time do you devote to issues surrounding “shocks” to food and nutrition security, such as those caused by weather fluctuations and natural disasters, or by price fluctuations, or by sudden political change, or by altered health and employment circumstances at the individual level? (pick one)
 - A great deal of time, on a regular basis
 - Some time, on a regular basis
 - Some time, only occasionally
 - Almost none of my time
3. What kinds of shocks to food and nutrition security worry you the most? (pick one)
 - Economic or price shocks
 - Food safety or health shocks
 - Weather shocks or natural disasters
 - Political shocks that cause conflict or migration
 - Other (please specify)
4. Do you worry most about shocks to ... (pick one)
 - Global systems?
 - National systems?
 - Local communities?
 - Individual households?
5. Which of the following groups, in your view, is most vulnerable to shocks to food and nutrition security? (pick one)
 - The urban poor
 - Smallholder farmers and rural laborers
 - Ethnic or religious minorities
 - Women
 - Children
 - Other (please specify)

6. When a shock occurs to food and nutrition security, which of the following will be most needed to provide an appropriate and adequate response? (pick one)
 - National governments
 - External donors (for example, DFID or USAID)
 - Intergovernmental organizations (for example, WFP or UNICEF)
 - Private actors in the marketplace
 - NGOs, including humanitarian relief organizations
 - Local community organizations, relatives, and family networks
7. In your view, what is the most important reason various “shocks” to food and nutrition security are getting more attention today? (pick one)
 - The shocks themselves have become more numerous and more threatening.
 - Considerable progress has been made in reducing persistent hunger and poverty, so we have more time to worry about temporary shocks.
 - Persistent hunger and poverty are as threatening as ever, but sudden shocks make a better media story, and can now amplified via social media as well.
 - Other (please specify)
8. When preparing in advance for shocks to food and nutrition security, where should societies invest first? (pick one)
 - In human capital (e.g., education and health services for the general population)
 - In physical capital (e.g., roads, power, and communications systems)
 - In institutional capital (e.g., institutions that monitor threats and coordinate responses)
 - Other (please specify)
9. When responding to a food and nutrition security shock, how much international assistance should a society welcome? (pick one)
 - Societies should welcome as much international assistance as they can get, to minimize hardship and deprivation.
 - Societies should restrict the assistance they receive, to avoid permanent dependence on outsiders.
 - Other (please specify)
10. How familiar are you with the concept of “resilience?” (pick one)
 - Highly familiar
 - Slightly familiar
 - Not familiar
11. Is “resilience” a useful or helpful concept for professionals working on food and nutrition security issues? (pick one)
 - Yes
 - Maybe
 - Not really

12. In your own work, do you employ the concept of “resilience”? (pick one)
 - All the time
 - In some instances
 - I have not employed this concept in my own work
13. Do we know how to measure resilience?
 - Yes, well enough
 - No
14. Do globalization and free markets contribute to resilience?
 - Yes, on balance
 - No
15. Is there a danger that investments to build “resilience” against shocks will take resources away from the goal of long-term poverty reduction? (pick one)
 - There is no competition between these two goals.
 - There is a bit of competition between these two goals.
 - There is significant competition between these two goals.
16. If it were possible for your country or your organization to allocate additional new funding, where should it go first?
 - To building “resilience” against short-term shocks
 - To long-term development and poverty reduction
17. Which one of the following best describes your current affiliation? (pick one)
 - National government
 - International or regional organization
 - Development NGO
 - Humanitarian assistance NGO
 - Private company
 - Foundation
 - University
 - Research institute
 - Other (please specify)
18. Where do you reside most of the time?
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Middle East/North Africa
 - Central Asia
 - South Asia
 - Southeast Asia
 - China
 - Other East Asia
 - Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand
 - Europe
 - Latin America/Caribbean
 - North America

19. What is your age?
- Under 30
 - 30–50
 - 51–70
 - Over 70
20. What is your gender?
- Male
 - Female
21. What is the highest degree you have attained?
- Less than baccalaureate
 - Baccalaureate
 - Masters
 - Doctorate

Appendix B: Post-Conference Survey

2020 Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security

How would you describe the impact of the Addis conference on you and on your organization?

- Continuing impact
- Temporary impact
- No impact

As a result of attending the Addis conference, did you develop new professional relationships that you are now maintaining?

- Yes
- No

As a result of attending the Addis conference, did you gain new knowledge about fields quite different from your own?

- Yes
- No

As a result of the Addis conference, did you make new contacts with individuals that specialize in activities quite different from your own?

- Yes
- No

At the Addis conference, did you participate in private professional meetings that went beyond the conference agenda?

- Yes
- No

As a result of attending the Addis conference, has your interest in using the concept of “resilience” gone up, or has it gone down?

- Gone up (please explain below)
- Gone down (please explain below)
- Stayed the same (please explain below)
- Please briefly explain your answer:

Since attending the Addis conference, have you used any of the written materials from the conference in your work?

- Yes
- No

After attending the Addis conference, did you share any conference materials with colleagues who did not attend?

- Yes
- No

Did your attendance at the Addis conference increase the influence you have within your organization?

- Yes
- No

Do you believe the Addis conference moved us closer to a common understanding of how to measure resilience?

- Yes
- No

Following the Addis conference, which of the institutions below do you think will be most needed to provide an appropriate and adequate response in the event of a shock to food and nutrition security?

- National governments
- External donors (for example, DFID or USAID)
- Intergovernmental organizations (for example, WFP or UNICEF)
- Private actors in the marketplace
- NGOs, including humanitarian relief organizations
- Local community organizations, relatives, and family networks

Following the Addis conference, do you believe “resilience” is a useful or helpful concept for professionals working on food and nutrition security issues?

- Yes
- Maybe
- Not really

Following the Addis conference, do you believe there is a danger that investments to build “resilience” against shocks will take resources away from the goal of long-term poverty reduction?

- There is no competition between these two goals.
- There is a bit of competition between these two goals.
- There is significant competition between these two goals.

If it were possible for your country or your organization to allocate additional new funding, where should it go first?

- To building “resilience” against short-term shocks
- To long-term development and poverty reduction

Following the Addis conference, have your views changed about making “resilience” a separate post-2015 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)?

- Yes, I am now more in favor of this.
- Yes, I am now less in favor of this.
- No, my views did not change.
- No, I never had a view on this issue.

Please summarize, in a sentence or two, what difference the conference made in the way you do your work:

Which one of the following best describes your current affiliation?

- National government
- International or regional organization
- Development NGO
- Humanitarian assistance NGO
- Private company
- Foundation
- University
- Research Institute
- Other (please specify)

How would you describe your current work?

- Primarily in economic development
- Primarily in social protection and safety nets
- Primarily in agriculture
- Primarily in nutrition and health
- Primarily in humanitarian assistance
- Other (please specify)

Where do you reside most of the time?

- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Middle East/North Africa
- Central Asia
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia
- China
- Other East Asia
- Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand
- Europe
- Latin America/Caribbean
- North America

What is your age?

- Under 30
- 30–50
- 51–70
- Over 70

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

What is the highest degree you have attained?

- Less than baccalaureate
- Baccalaureate
- Masters
- Doctorate

APPENDIX C: 2020 Conference International Advisory Committee

- Sir Fazle Hasan Abed**, Founder & Chairperson, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Bangladesh
- Mr. Aly Abou-Sabaa**, Sector Operations Vice President, Governance, Agriculture and Human Development, African Development Bank, Côte d'Ivoire
- Hon. Dr. Akin Adesina**, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Nigeria
- Ms. Lystra Antoine**, Director for Agriculture Development, DuPont Pioneer, USA
- Mr. Tom Arnold**, Concern Worldwide's Special Representative for Hunger and Director General, Institute of International and European Affairs, Ireland
- Dr. Christopher Barrett**, Stephen B. and Janice G. Ashley Professor of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, USA
- Ms. Catherine Bertini**, Co-chair, The Chicago Council Initiative on Global Agricultural Development, USA
- Ms. Paula Chalinder**, Head of Profession, Livelihoods, Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom
- Dr. Shenggen Fan**, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA
- H.E. Ato Newai Gebre-ab**, Chief Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister and Executive Director of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI), Ethiopia
- Dr. Marion Guillou**, Chair of the Governing Board, Agreenium, France
- Mr. Michael Hailu**, Director, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), The Netherlands
- Dr. Franz Heidhues**, Professor Emeritus, Center for Tropical Agriculture, University of Hohenheim, Germany
- Mr. Jeff Hill**, Director for Policy, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Food Security, USA
- Hon. Dr. Agnes Kalibata**, Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda
- Mr. Henock Kifle**, Senior Adviser to the President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Italy
- Dr. Sergey Kiselev**, Director, Eurasian Center for Food Security, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation
- H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor**, Former President, Republic of Ghana, Ghana
- Mr. David Malone**, Rector, United Nations University, Japan
- Ms. Bonnie McClafferty**, Director, Agriculture and Nutrition, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), USA

Mr. Peter McPherson, President, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU) and Founding Co-Chair, Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, USA

Dr. Steven Were Omamo, Director, Policy Program, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Kenya

Dr. Martin Piñeiro, Director, Grupo Consultores en Economía y Organización, Argentina

Dr. Prabhu Pingali, Professor and Founding Director, Tata-Cornell Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative, Cornell University, USA

Dr. Per Pinstrup-Andersen, H.E. Babcock Professor of Food and Nutrition Policy, Cornell University, USA

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuss, Managing Director, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany

Mr. Jaidev Shroff, Chief Executive Officer, UPL Limited, India

Ms. Kathy Spahn, President and Chief Executive Officer, Helen Keller International, USA

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Emeritus Chairman and Chief Mentor, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, India

Mr. Stephan Tanda, Executive Managing Board Director, Royal DSM N.V., The Netherlands

Dr. Greg Traxler, Senior Program Officer, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA

Prof. Joachim von Braun, Director, Department of Economic and Technological Change, Center for Development Research (ZEF), Germany

Dr. Emorn Udomkesmalee (Wasantwisut), Senior Advisor, Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University, Thailand

APPENDIX D: Conference Agenda

Thursday 15 May 2014

17:00–20:00	INAUGURAL SESSION	LALIBELA 1 & 2
17:00–17:10	WELCOME REMARKS	
	Conference Director: Rajul Pandya-Lorch, Head of the 2020 Vision Initiative and Chief of Staff, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA Shenggen Fan, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA	
17:10–17:40	KEYNOTE ADDRESSES	
	Kanayo Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Italy Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director, United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), Italy Fawzi Al-Sultan, Chair, Board of Trustees, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Kuwait	
17:40–18:10	INAUGURAL ADDRESSES	
	Erastus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission, Ethiopia H.E. Hailemariam Dessalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia	
18:10–19:00	KEYNOTE ADDRESSES	
	H.E. John Kufuor, Former President, Republic of Ghana <i>[video message]</i> Tefera Deribew, Minister of Agriculture, Ethiopia Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations, USA <i>[video message]</i> David Nabarro, United Nations Secretary-General Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition, Switzerland <i>[video message]</i> Naoko Ishii, CEO and Chairperson, The Global Environment Facility (GEF), USA Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General Natural Resources, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Italy Rajiv Shah, Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USA <i>[video message]</i> Lystra N. Antoine, Global Director, Sustainable Agriculture Development, DuPont Pioneer, USA	
19:00–20:00	PANEL: INVESTING IN RESILIENCE FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	
Chair	Per Pinstrup-Andersen , Professor Emeritus, Cornell University, and Chair, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security (HLPE), USA	
Perspectives	Tom Beck, Director, Resilience Secretariat, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USA Newai Gebre-ab, Chief Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister and Executive Director of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI), Ethiopia Jimmy Smith, Director General, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kenya Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission, Ethiopia	
20:00–22:00	RECEPTION	LALIBELA PATIO

Friday 16 May 2014

08:30–09:30 PLENARY SESSION 1 UNDERSTANDING RESILIENCE AND COPING WITH A WORLD OF SHOCKS		LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Simon Maxwell, Senior Research Associate, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK	
Perspectives	Daniel Aldrich, Associate Professor and University Faculty Scholar, Purdue University, USA Tom Arnold, Concern Worldwide's Special Representative for Hunger and Director General, Institute of International and European Affairs, Ireland Ashvin Dayal, Associate Vice President, Managing Director, Asia, The Rockefeller Foundation, Thailand John Hoddinott, Deputy Director, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI, USA Lu Mai, Secretary General, China Development Research Foundation, China Stephan B. Tanda, Member of the Managing Board, Royal DSM, Netherlands Carolyn Y. Woo, President and CEO, Catholic Relief Services, USA	
09:30–10:30 PLENARY SESSION 2 MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE: POLICIES AND INVESTMENTS TO BUILD RESILIENCE		LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Margaret Catley-Carlson, UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water, Canadian Water Network, International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC), Canada	
Perspectives	Tekalign Mamo, State Minister and Minister's Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia Sok Silo, Deputy Secretary General, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), Cambodia Tahlim Sudaryanto, Assistant Minister for International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia	
10:30–11:00 COFFEE/TEA BREAK		LALIBELA PATIO
11:00–12:30 PARALLEL SESSIONS 3A–C: DEALING WITH SHOCKS, PART I		
3A: VULNERABILITY & VOLATILITY Dealing with Local & National Shocks <i>Lalibela 3A</i>	3B: ERRATIC WEATHER PATTERNS Dealing with Climate Change <i>Lalibela 3B</i>	3C: CONFLICTS & DISPLACEMENT Dealing with Humanitarian Crises <i>Lalibela 3C</i>
Chair: Lucy Nyirenda, Regional Programme Officer – East and Southern Africa, African Risk Capacity, South Africa Panelists: Hans Jöhr, Head of Corporate Agriculture, Nestlé, Switzerland Vijay Mahajan, Founder and Chairman, BASIS Group, India Mara A. Russell, Practice Manager, Gender and Resilience, Land O'Lakes, Inc., USA Rachel Slater, Research Fellow and Head of Programme, Social Protection, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Senior Research Fellow, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI, Ethiopia Rapporteur: Tigabu Getahun, Junior Researcher, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany	Chair: Marco Albani, Senior Expert, Sustainability & Resource Productivity, McKinsey & Company, Italy Panelists: Alessandro (Alex) De Pinto, Senior Research Fellow, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI, USA Alisher Mirzabaev, Senior Researcher, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany Richard Munang, Africa Regional Climate Change Programme Coordinator, Regional Office for Africa – United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Kenya Robert Nasi, Deputy Director General – Research and Acting Director, CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees, and Agroforestry, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Indonesia Ann Tutwiler, Director General, Bioversity International, Italy Rapporteur: Daniel Callo-Concha, Senior Researcher, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany	Chair: Ruth Haug, Professor of Development Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway Panelists: Jean-François Maystadt, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Centre for Institutions and Economic Performance, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium Sandrine Roussy, Disaster Risk Management Advisor, Action Contre La Faim, France Eric Tollens, Emeritus Professor, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, Division of Bioeconomics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium Banak J. Dei Wal, Director General of Disaster Management, Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management, Republic of South Sudan Rapporteur: Willis Okumu, Junior Researcher, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany

Friday 16 May 2014, *continued*

12:30–14:00 LUNCH		LALIBELA PATIO
14:00–15:30 PARALLEL SESSIONS 3D–F: DEALING WITH SHOCKS, PART II		
3D: FOOD PRICE SPIKES & FINANCIAL CRISES Dealing with Regional & International Market Shocks <i>Lalibela 3A</i>	3E: EARTHQUAKES, HURRICANES, FLOODS & MORE Dealing with Natural Disasters <i>Lalibela 3B</i>	3F: HEALTH SHOCKS Dealing with Food Safety, Nutrition & Public Health Crises <i>Lalibela 3C</i>
Chair: Kym Anderson, George Gollin Professor of Economics, University of Adelaide, Australia Panelists: Roehlano Briones, Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Philippines Maximo Torero, Director, Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division, IFPRI, USA Nguyen Do Anh Tuan, Deputy Director General, Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam Rapporteur: Harriet Muger, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Trento, Italy	Chair: Anita Kendrick, Governance and Environment Consultant, World Bank, Indonesia Panelists: A. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Bangladesh Alok K. Sikka, Deputy Director General (Natural Resource Management), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, India Mercedita Sombilla, Director, Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Environment Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines Xiaobo Zhang, Senior Research Fellow, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI, USA Rapporteur: Jing Zhu, Professor and Dean, College of Economics and Management, Nanjing Agricultural University (NAU), China	Chair: John McDermott, Director, CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, IFPRI, USA Panelists: Harold Alderman, Senior Research Fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI, USA Delia Grace, Program Leader, Food Safety and Zoonoses, Integrated Sciences, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kenya Anirudh Krishna, Professor of Public Policy and Political Science and Associate Dean for International Academic Programs, Duke University, USA Jakob Zinsstag-Klopfenstein, Deputy Head, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland Rapporteur: Roseline Remans, Associate Research Scientist, Agriculture and Food Security Center, Earth Institute, Columbia University, Ethiopia
15:30–16:00 COFFEE/TEA BREAK		LALIBELA PATIO
16:00–16:45 PLENARY SESSION 4 REPORT BACK FROM MONTPELLIER AND PARALLEL SESSIONS		LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Patricia Malikail, Director General, Africa Bureau, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, Government of Canada	
Montpellier Resilience 2014	Aurélie Botta, Researcher, Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD), France	
Sessions	Vulnerability and Volatility: Dealing with Local and National Shocks: Lucy Nyirenda, Regional Programme Officer – East and Southern Africa, African Risk Capacity, South Africa Erratic Weather Patterns: Dealing with Climate Change: Marco Albani, Senior Expert, Sustainability and Resource Productivity, McKinsey & Company, Italy Conflicts and Displacement: Dealing with Humanitarian Crises: Ruth Haug, Professor of Development Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway Food Price Spikes and Financial Crises: Dealing with Regional and International Market Shocks: Kym Anderson, George Gollin Professor of Economics, University of Adelaide, Australia Earthquakes, Hurricanes, Floods, and More: Dealing with Natural Disasters: Anita Kendrick, Governance and Environment Consultant, World Bank, Indonesia Health Shocks: Dealing with Food Safety, Nutrition, and Public Health Crises: John McDermott, Director, CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, IFPRI, USA	

Friday 16 May 2014, *continued*

16:45–18:00	PLENARY SESSION 5 MEASURING RESILIENCE	LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Jon Kurtz, Director of Research and Learning, Mercy Corps, USA	
Perspectives	Gero Carletto, Lead Economist, Development Research Group, World Bank, USA Mark Constat, Chair of the FSIN Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group and Associate Professor of Applied Economics and Management, Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, USA Derek Headey, Research Fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI, USA Roseline Remans, Associate Research Scientist, Agriculture and Food Security Center, Earth Institute, Columbia University, Ethiopia Jillian Waid, Manager, Research, Learning, and Evaluation, Helen Keller International, Bangladesh	
18:00–18:30	BREAK	
18:30–20:00	SIDE EVENTS	LALIBELA 3A, 3B, 3C, AWASH & SIMIEN
20:00–22:00	CULTURAL PROGRAM AND RECEPTION	LALIBELA 1 & 2

Saturday, 17 May 2014

08:30–09:30	PLENARY SESSION 6 BUILDING RESILIENCE FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES	LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, Chief Executive Officer and Head of Mission, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), South Africa	
Keynotes	Tim Frankenberger, President, TANGO International, USA Haile Gebrselassie, Long-Distance Runner and Olympic Gold Medalist, Ethiopia Bekele Geleta, Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Switzerland Peter Little, Professor and Chair of Anthropology and Director of Emory Program in Development Studies, Department of Anthropology, Emory University, USA Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Senior Research Fellow, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI, USA	
09:30–10:30	PLENARY SESSION 7 ADDRESSING GENDER, EXCLUSION, AND RESILIENCE	LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Regina Birner, Chair of Social and Institutional Change in Agricultural Development, Institute of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences in the Tropics and Subtropics, University of Hohenheim, Germany	
Perspectives	Mayra Buvinic, Senior Fellow, UN Foundation, USA Neha Kumar, Research Fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI, USA Esther Mwaura-Muiru, Founder and Coordinator, Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS), Kenya Sukhadeo Thorat, Professor of Economics, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Chairman of Indian Council of Social Science Research, India Sheri Arnott, Senior Policy Advisor, Food Assistance/Food Security, Food Programming and Management Group, World Vision International, Canada	
10:30–11:00	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	LALIBELA PATIO

Saturday 17 May 2014, *continued*

11:00–12:30

PARALLEL SESSIONS 8A–D: BUILDING BLOCKS FOR RESILIENCE

8A: BUILDING RESILIENCE BY IMPROVING HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND KNOWLEDGE

Lalibela 3A

Chair: Jeff Waage, *Director, London International Development Centre, UK*

Panelists:

Charlotte Dufour, *Nutrition Officer, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Italy*

Dyno Keatinge, *Director General, AVRDC – The World Vegetable Center, Taiwan*

Bonnie McClafferty, *Director, Agriculture and Nutrition, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), USA*

Jonathan Shrier, *Special Representative for Global Food Security (acting), Office of Global Food Security, US Department of State, USA*

Rapporteur: Amanda Wyatt, *Senior Research Assistant, CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, IFPRI, USA*

8B: BUILDING RESILIENCE BY MAKING INSTITUTIONS MORE EFFECTIVE

Lalibela 3B

Chair: Michael Hailu, *Director, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Netherlands*

Panelists:

Lauren Alexander Augustine, *Director, Program on Risk, Resilience, and Extreme Events, and Associate Executive Director, Division on Earth and Life Studies, The National Research Council, USA*

Suresh Babu, *Senior Research Fellow, Partnership, Impact, and Capacity Strengthening Unit, IFPRI, USA*

Shaun Ferris, *Director, Agriculture and Livelihoods, Catholic Relief Services, USA*

Connell Foley, *Director of Strategy, Advocacy, and Learning, Concern Worldwide, Ireland*

Samia Zekaria Gutu, *Director General, Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia*

Rapporteur: Harriet Mugera, *Ph.D. Candidate, University of Trento, Italy*

8C: BUILDING RESILIENCE BY STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Lalibela 3C

Chair: Lawrence Haddad, *Senior Research Fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI, USA*

Panelists:

Mamadou Biteye, *Managing Director, Africa, The Rockefeller Foundation, Kenya*

Suprayoga Hadi, *Deputy Minister for the Development of Disadvantaged Regions, Indonesia*

Jacqueline Mkindi, *Chief Executive, Tanzania Horticultural Association, Tanzania*

Girish G. Sohani, *President, BAIF Development Research Foundation, India*

Ming Zhu, *Director of Policy Research Department, National Disaster Reduction Centre, Ministry of Civil Affairs, China*

Rapporteur: Perrihan Al-Riffai, *Senior Research Analyst, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI, USA*

8D: BUILDING RESILIENCE BY INNOVATING AND INVESTING IN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

Awash Salon

Chair: B. Y. Abubakar, *Executive Secretary, Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, Nigeria*

Panelists:

Yemi Akinbamijo, *Executive Director, Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Ghana*

Aden Aw-Hassan, *Director, Social, Economic, and Policy Research Program, International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Jordan*

Pamela Chitenhe, *Regional Director for DuPont Pioneer, Africa, South Africa*

Ajay Vir Jakhar, *Chairman, Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum India), India*

Mark Rosegrant, *Director, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI, USA*

Rapporteur: Tolulope Olofinbiyi, *Program Manager, Director General's Office, IFPRI, USA*

12:30–14:00

LUNCH

LALIBELA PATIO

Saturday 17 May 2014, continued

14:00–15:30 PARALLEL SESSIONS 9A–E: IMPROVING RESILIENCE TO SHOCKS IN REGIONAL CONTEXTS

9A: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Lalibela 3B

Chair: Wondirad Mandefro, *State Minister of Agriculture, Ethiopia*

Panelists:

Mohamed Abdinoor, *Team Leader, Pastoralism and Livestock Programs, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Ethiopia*

Luca Alinovi, *United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Representative in Kenya, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Kenya*

John Kabayo, *Coordinator, Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Djibouti*

James Oduor Okoth, *CEO, National Drought Management Authority, Kenya*

Paul Sherlock, *Head of Development Cooperation, Irish Aid, Embassy of Ireland, Ethiopia*

Rapporteur: Sarah McMullan, *Research Assistant, Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division, IFPRI, USA*

9B: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DROUGHT AND RESOURCE SCARCITY IN THE SAHEL

Lalibela 3A

Chair: Ousmane Badiane, *Director for Africa, IFPRI, USA*

Panelists:

Lapodini Marc Atouga, *Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment, and Water Resources, ECOWAS Commission, Nigeria*

Hilaire Sanou on behalf of Ibrahima Dieme, *Commissioner in Charge of Food Security, Mines, and Environment (DSAME), West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), Burkina Faso*

Mahalmoudou Hamadoun, *Coordinator, Regional Support Programs for Food Security, Combatting Desertification, and Population and Development, Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Burkina Faso*

Stephan Krall, *Head of Section, Agricultural Production and Resource Use, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany*

Douglas Steinberg, *Regional Director, West Africa, Helen Keller International, Senegal*
Fatima Dia Sow, *Commissioner for Social Affairs and Gender, ECOWAS/CEDEAO Commission, Nigeria*

Rapporteur: Tolulope Olofinbiyi, *Program Manager, Director General's Office, IFPRI, USA*

9C: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO FOOD INSECURITY AND CONFLICT-RELATED SHOCKS IN THE ARAB WORLD

Lalibela 3C

Chair: Abdallah Al-Dardari, *Director, Economic Development and Globalization, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Lebanon*

Panelists:

Khalida Bouzar, *Director, Division of Near East, North Africa, Europe, and Central Asia, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Italy*

Clemens Breisinger, *Senior Research Fellow, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI, USA*

Mohamed Diab, *Regional Director, Regional Bureau for the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe, United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), Egypt*

Ismahane Elouafi, *Director General, International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), United Arab Emirates*

Rapporteur: Perrihan Al-Riffai, *Senior Research Analyst, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI, USA*

9E: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO FOOD-BORNE DISEASES AND PUBLIC HEALTH SHOCKS IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Simien Salon

9D: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO NUTRITION INSECURITY AND WEATHER SHOCKS IN SOUTH ASIA

Awash Salon

Chair: Purvi Mehta-Bhatt, *Regional Representative, South Asia, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), India*

Panelists:

Rajendra Adhikari, *Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal*

Mubarik Ali, *Senior Research Fellow, Innovative Development Strategies (IDS), Pakistan*

S. Mahendra Dev, *Director, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, India*

Fahmida Khatun, *Research Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh*

D. B. T. Wijeratne, *Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Sri Lanka*

Rapporteur: Zhenya Karelina, *Freelance Consultant, USA*

Chair: Linxiu Zhang, *Professor and Deputy Director, Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

Panelists:

Xiangming Fang, *Chair, Department of Applied Economics, China Agricultural University, China*

Nguyen Viet Hung, *Scientist, Food Safety and Zoonoses Program, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Vietnam and Center for Public Health and Ecosystem Research (CENPHER), Hanoi School of Public Health, Vietnam*

Agusdin Pulungan, *President, Indonesia Farmers and Fishers Society Organisation (WAMTI), Indonesia*

Gibson Susumu, *Food Security Officer, Land Resources Division, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Fiji Islands*

Emorn Udomkesmalee (Wasantwisut), *Senior Advisor, Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University, Thailand*

Rapporteur: Chengfang Liu, *Associate Professor, Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

Saturday 17 May 2014, *continued*

15:30–15:45	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	LALIBELA PATIO
15:45–16:25	PLENARY SESSION 10 REPORT BACK FROM PARALLEL SESSIONS	LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Lawrence Haddad , Senior Research Fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI, USA	
Sessions	Building Resilience by Improving Health, Nutrition, and Knowledge: Jeff Waage, Director, London International Development Centre, UK Building Resilience by Making Institutions More Effective: Michael Hailu, Director, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Netherlands Building Resilience by Strengthening Governance and Accountability: Lawrence Haddad, Senior Research Fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI, USA Building Resilience by Innovating and Investing in Agricultural Systems: B. Y. Abubakar, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, Nigeria Building Resilience to Drought in the Horn of Africa: Wondirad Mandefro, State Minister of Agriculture, Ethiopia Building Resilience to Drought and Resource Scarcity in the Sahel: Ousmane Badiane, Director for Africa, IFPRI, USA Building Resilience to Food Insecurity and Conflict-Related Shocks in the Arab World: Abdallah Al-Dardari, Director, Economic Development and Globalization, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Lebanon Building Resilience to Nutrition Insecurity and Weather Shocks in South Asia: Purvi Mehta-Bhatt, Regional Representative, South Asia, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), India Building Resilience to Food-Borne Diseases and Public Health Shocks in East Asia and the Pacific: Linxiu Zhang, Professor and Deputy Director, Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China	
16:25–17:25	PLENARY SESSION 11 ADDRESSING RESEARCH, ACTION, AND POLICY GAPS	LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Rajul Pandya-Lorch , Head of the 2020 Vision Initiative and Chief of Staff, IFPRI, USA	
Perspectives	Khalid Bomba, Chief Executive Officer, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency, Ethiopia Karen Brooks, Director, CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets, IFPRI, USA Dominique Burgeon, Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Italy Dyborn Chibonga, Chief Executive Officer, National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM), Malawi Sean Granville-Ross, Country Director, Mercy Corps, Uganda Prabhu Pingali, Professor and Founding Director, Tata-Cornell Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative, Cornell University, USA Anita Regmi, Senior Science Officer for Policy and Economics, CGIAR Consortium, France Jaidev Shroff, Chief Executive Officer, UPL Limited, India	
17:25–18:25	PLENARY SESSION 12 EMBEDDING RESILIENCE IN A POST-2015 WORLD	LALIBELA 1 & 2
Chair	Joachim von Braun , Director, Department of Economic and Technological Change, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany	
Perspectives	Michael Gort, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Canada to the Food and Agriculture Agencies of the UN, Italy Jeff Hill, Director for Policy, Bureau for Food Security, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), USA John Kanisio, Secretary General, Food Security Council, Republic of South Sudan Nadim Khouri, Deputy Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA), Lebanon Stephan Schmitz, Head of Division, Rural Development and Food Security, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany Gerda Verburg, Chair, Committee on World Food Security (CFS), Italy	
18:25–18:30	MOVING FORWARD	LALIBELA 1 & 2
	Shenggen Fan , Director General, IFPRI, USA	

SIDE EVENTS

THURSDAY 15 MAY 2014

08:30–10:00

FOOD SAFETY: OPTIONS FOR ADDRESSING A GROWING CRISIS

LALIBELA 3A

CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)

FACILITATOR: **Peter Ballantyne**, Head, Knowledge Management and Information Services, ILRI

PRESENTERS:

Delia Grace, Program Leader, ILRI, and A4NH

John McDermott, Director, A4NH, IFPRI

DISCUSSANTS:

Jean Michel Poirson, FAO

Erastus Kang'ethe, Professor, University of Nairobi

Mweshi Mukanga, Ministry of Agriculture, Zambia

Abigael Obura, Program Coordinator, CDC–Kenya

Hung Nguyen, Hanoi School of Public Health

Contact: John McDermott, A4NH, IFPRI

COMMUNICATIONS: **Susan MacMillan**, Head, Public Awareness, ILRI

SOCIAL SAFETY NETS IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF PSNP IN ETHIOPIA

LALIBELA 3B

Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP) and Ethiopian Economics Association

SPEAKERS:

Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Senior Research Fellow, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI

Berhanu Woldemichael, Director, Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia

John Hoddinott, Deputy Director, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI

Matthew Hobson, Senior Social Protection Specialist, World Bank

Contact: Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, IFPRI

Yenus Hassen Mohammed, Coordinator, Household Asset Building Program, Ethiopia

ENHANCING RESILIENCE FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN SMALL ISLAND ECONOMIES

LALIBELA 3C

Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

CHAIR: **Michael Hailu**, Director, CTA

PANELISTS:

Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS

Michael Hailu, Director, CTA

Edwin Laurent, Senior Advisor, The Caribbean Green Economy Initiative

Mereia Volavola, Chief Executive Officer, Pacific Island Private Sector Organization (PIPSO)

Adimaimalaga Fanny Tafunai, Women in Business in Development, Samoa

Jethro Greene, Chief Coordinator, Caribbean Farmers Network (CaFAN)

Carmen Nurse, President, Caribbean Network of Rural Women Producers (CANROP)

Gibson Susumu, Food Security Expert, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

Contact: Isolina Boto, CTA

Sant Kumar, President, Fiji Organic Producers Association, Foundation Member, Pacific Organic Producers Association (FOPA)

WHAT'S DIFFERENT ABOUT RESILIENCE PROGRAMMING?: LESSONS AND EVIDENCE TO DATE

AWASH

Resilience Learning Consortium (comprising CARE, Catholic Relief Services [CRS], Mercy Corps, and World Vision)

PANELISTS:

Jon Kurtz, Director of Research and Learning, Mercy Corps

Deborah Ingersoll, Senior Director, Food Security and Livelihoods, World Vision US

Shaun Ferris, Director, Agriculture and Livelihoods, Catholic Relief Services

Christel Bultman, Deputy Regional Director, Program Quality for West Africa, CARE

Mark Conostas, Associate Professor, Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University

Contact: Jon Kurtz, Mercy Corps

MODERATOR: **Tonya Rawe**, Senior Research Lead, Food and Nutrition Security Unit, CARE USA

10:00–10:30

BREAK

THURSDAY 15 MAY 2014

10:30–12:00

PROMOTING CROSS-BORDER LEARNING TO INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF POOR WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES THROUGHOUT SOUTH ASIA

LALIBELA 3A

World Bank/South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative

Contact: Melissa Williams and Gitanjali Chaturvedi, World Bank

PANELISTS:

Shamim Imam, *Director of Capacity Building, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Bangladesh*
Visakha Tilekeratne, *Nutrition Expert, Viluthu Centre for Human Resource Development, Sri Lanka*
Uma Swaminathan, *Coordinator, RUDI Multi Trading Company Limited, Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA), India*
Chime Wangdi, *Secretary General, Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan*

IMPROVING RESILIENCE BY STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN LANDSCAPES

LALIBELA 3B

BMZ/GIZ with Mekelle University

Contact: Stephan Krall, GIZ

WELCOME: **Stefan Schmitz**, *Head of Division, Rural Development and Food Security, BMZ*

PRESENTERS:

Eyasu Yazew Hagos, *Associate Professor in Land and Water Development, Mekelle University*
Petra Jacobi, *Project Manager, GIZ*
Johannes Schöneberger, *Team Leader, Sustainable Land Management Program, GIZ*
Stephan Krall, *Head of Section, GIZ*

MODERATOR: **Christel Weller-Molongua**, *Head of Division, GIZ*

ENHANCING RESILIENCE IN AFRICAN DRYLANDS: TOWARD A SHARED DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

LALIBELA 3C

World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and IFPRI

Contacts: Michael Morris and Raffaello Cervigni, World Bank, Mohamed Manssouri, FAO

PRESENTERS:

Raffaello Cervigni, *Lead Environmental Economist, World Bank, USA*
Mohamed Manssouri, *Senior Advisor, FAO, Italy*
Stephen Danyo, *Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, World Bank, USA*

DISCUSSANTS:

Djimé Adoum, *Executive Secretary, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Burkina Faso*
Tesfaye Beshah, *Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Djibouti*
Estherine Fotabong, *Director of Programme Implementation and Coordination, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), South Africa (tbc)*

FACILITATOR: **Karen Brooks**, *Director, CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets, IFPRI*

EXPLORING RESILIENCE THROUGH THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX: PRIVATE/PUBLIC SECTOR SOLUTIONS

AWASH

DuPont Pioneer

Contact: Lystra Antoine, DuPont Pioneer

MODERATOR: **Pamela Chitenhe**, *Regional Director – Africa, DuPont Pioneer*

PRESENTERS:

Pratibha Thaker, *Regional Director, The Economist Intelligence Unit*
Khalid Bomba, *CEO, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency*
Hans Jöhr, *Corporate Head of Agriculture, Nestlé*
Harald Langer, *Senior Analyst for Custom Research, The Economist Intelligence Unit*

CLOSING REMARKS: **Lystra N. Antoine**, *Global Director, Sustainable Agriculture Development, DuPont Pioneer*

12:00–12:30

BREAK

THURSDAY 15 MAY 2014

12:30–14:00

HEALTHY PEOPLE, RESILIENT SYSTEMS

LALIBELA 3A

CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)

FACILITATOR: *Jeff Waage, University of London*

PRESENTERS:

John McDermott, Director, A4NH, IFPRI

Ann Tutwiler, Director General, Bioversity International

Francois Gasengayire, Senior Program Officer, IDRC

DISCUSSANTS:

Per Pinstrup-Andersen, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University

Polly Ericksen, Program Leader, ILRI

Alex Awiti, Professor, Aga Khan University, Nairobi

COMMUNICATIONS: *Roseline Remans, Associate Research Scientist, Earth Institute, Columbia University*

Contact: John McDermott, A4NH, IFPRI

WEATHER INSURANCE IN ETHIOPIA: LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

LALIBELA 3B

Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP) and Ethiopian Economics Association

CHAIR: *Guush Berhane, Research Fellow, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI*

SPEAKERS:

Degnet Abebaw, Senior Researcher, Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute (EEPRI)

Ruth Vargas Hill, Senior Economist, Africa Region, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, World Bank

Birhanu Tadesse Ayana, Research Officer, ILRI

Teshome Y. Dayesso, Founder-CEO, Buusaa Gonofaa Microfinance, Ethiopia

Contact: Guush Berhane, IFPRI

BUILDING RESILIENCE FOR THE POOR THROUGH SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

LALIBELA 3C

Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, and IFPRI

CHAIR: *Joachim von Braun, Director, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn*

PANELISTS:

Ephraim Nkonya, Senior Research Fellow, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI

Detlef Virchow, Senior Researcher, ZEF

Bokar Moussa, Agricultural Economist, National Institute of Agricultural Research of Niger (INRAN)

Samuel Gebreselassie, Research Fellow, Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute and Future Agricultures Consortium

Alisher Mirzabaev, Senior Researcher, ZEF

Contact: Alisher Mirzabaev, ZEF

SHARING DONOR BEST PRACTICES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE RESILIENCE

AWASH

Mercy Corps

MODERATOR: *Tim Frankenberger, President, TANGO International*

PANELISTS:

Greg Collins, Deputy Director, Resilience Secretariat, USAID

Tim Waites, Senior Livelihoods and Disaster Resilience Adviser, DFID

Sundaa Bridget-Jones, Associate Director, International Development, The Rockefeller Foundation

Calum McLean, Global Food Security Thematic Coordinator, DG ECHO, European Commission

Contact: Ann Vaughan, Mercy Corps

14:00–14:30

BREAK

THURSDAY 15 MAY 2014

14:30–16:00

NUTRITION AS AN INPUT AND AN OUTCOME OF RESILIENCE

LALIBELA 3A

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Contacts: Sylvie Wabbes Candotti and Carlotta Ridolfi, FAO

FACILITATOR: *Charlotte Dufour, Nutrition Officer, FAO*

SPEAKERS:

Jill Clements, Country Representative, Ethiopia, IFRC

Johan Heffinck, Country Director, ECHO Ethiopia

Sheri Arnott, Senior Policy Advisor, Food Assistance/Food Security, World Vision International

Harold Alderman, Senior Research Fellow, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI

CLOSING REMARKS: *Harold Alderman, IFPRI*

MEASURING AND EVALUATING RESILIENCE IN DRYLANDS OF EAST AFRICA

LALIBELA 3B

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Contact: Polly Ericksen, ILRI

SPEAKERS:

Katharine Downie, Coordinator for the Technical Consortium for Building Resilience in the Horn of Africa, ILRI

Lance Robinson, Governance and Resilience Scientist, ILRI

Eike Leudeling, Senior Decision Analyst, World Agroforestry Centre

Polly Ericksen, Program Leader, ILRI

Bernard Bett, Senior Scientist, ILRI

Mohamed Said, Scientist, ILRI

BUILDING RESILIENCE FOR FOOD SECURITY IN TRANSITION COUNTRIES: THE CASE OF YEMEN

LALIBELA 3C

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and IFPRI

Contact: Olivier Ecker, IFPRI

CHAIR: *Abdelkarim Sma, Regional Economist, Near East, North Africa and Europe Division, IFAD*

PANELISTS:

Olivier Ecker, Research Fellow, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI

Lamis Al-Iryani, Head, Monitoring and Evaluation, SFD, Yemen

Kwaw Andam, Agriculture Economist, Middle East and North Africa Region, World Bank

Abdul Wahed Mukred, Head, Food Security Secretariat, Yemen

Salah Hajj Hassan, Country Representative, FAO, Yemen

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR RESILIENCE

SIMIEN

The Rockefeller Foundation and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Contact: Sundaa Bridgett-Jones, The Rockefeller Foundation

PRESENTERS:

Nancy Lindborg, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID

Ashvin Dayal, Associate Vice President and Managing Director, Asia, The Rockefeller Foundation

Mamadou Biteye, Managing Director, Africa, The Rockefeller Foundation

DISCUSSANTS:

Hans Jöhr, Corporate Head of Agriculture, Nestlé

Connell Foley, Director, Strategy, Advocacy and Learning, Concern Worldwide

Shaun Ferris, Director, Agricultural Livelihoods, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

FRIDAY 16 MAY 2014

18:30–20:00

**GLOBAL PANEL ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS FOR NUTRITION:
RESILIENT POLICIES FOR NUTRITIONAL SECURITY**

LALIBELA 3A

Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition

CHAIR: **Emmy Simmons**, *Global Panel Member*

SPEAKERS:

Emmy Simmons, *Global Panel Member*

Hans Jöhr, *Global Head of Agriculture, Nestlé*

Eric Muraguri, *Director, Chicken Choice*

Bonnie McClafferty, *Director, Agriculture and Nutrition, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)*

Bart Minten, *Senior Research Fellow, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI, and Program Leader, Ethiopia Strategy Support Program*

Contact: Emmy Simmons and Fran Roberts, Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition

**MARGINAL LANDS STATUS: CHALLENGES AND POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO
THE WORLD FOOD AND INCOME SECURITY**

LALIBELA 3B

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA)

CHAIR: **Ismahane Elouafi**, *Director General, ICBA*

SPEAKER: **Shawki Barghouti**, *Consultant, World Bank*

PANELISTS:

Dyno Keatinge, *Director General, AVRDC – The World Vegetable Center*

Samuel Gameda, *Director, Soil Health and Fertility, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency*

Timothy Williams, *Director, Africa, IWMI*

Contact: Shoaib Ismail and Ismahane A. Elouafi, ICBA

MODERATOR: **Fiona Chandler**, *Director International Cooperation and Partnerships, ICBA*

**FOSTERING SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE FOR
FOOD SECURITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH**

LALIBELA 3C

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

CHAIR: **Dennis Garrity**, *UN Drylands Ambassador*

SPEAKERS:

Bashir Jama, *Director of Soil Health Program, AGRA*

Mohamed Bakarr, *Senior Environmental Specialist, GEF Secretariat*

Mohamed Manssouri, *FAO*

Eric Patrick, *IFAD*

Alice Ruhweza, *Technical Advisor – Ecosystems and Biodiversity, UNDP*

Mohamed Sessay, *GEF Portfolio Manager, UNEP*

Contact: Mohamed Bakarr, GEF

Stephen Danyo, *Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, World Bank*

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS FOR BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE

AWASH

CropLife International and IFPRI

PANELISTS:

Mark Rosegrant, *Director, Environment and Production Technology Division, IFPRI*

Sylvester Oikeh, *Water Efficient Maize for Africa Project Manager, African Agricultural Technology Foundation*

Richard Jones, *Chief of Party for the Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership in Africa*

Contacts: Nilar Chit Tun, IFPRI, and Deb Carstoiu, CropLife

MODERATOR: **Ann Tutwiler**, *Director General, Bioversity International*

**COMPONENTS OF A MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK FOR RESILIENCE: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FOOD
SECURITY INFORMATION NETWORK (FSIN) RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP**

SIMIEN

Food Security Information Network (FSIN)

PANELISTS:

Gero Carletto, *Lead Economist, World Bank*

Dan Maxwell, *Professor, Tufts University*

Nancy Mock, *Associate Professor, Tulane University*

John Hoddinott, *Deputy Director, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division, IFPRI*

Jon Kurtz, *Director of Research and Learning, Mercy Corps*

Contact: FSIN Secretariat

CO-CHAIRS: **Luca Russo**, *Senior Economist, FAO*, and **Mark Conostas**, *Associate Professor, Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University*

APPENDIX E: Terms of Reference

This report is submitted pursuant to a research agreement between Robert Paarlberg and IFPRI (Contract No. 2014X033.PAA), signed January 22, 2014. Under the terms of this contract, Paarlberg was to prepare by December 2014 an evaluation of the impact of the 2020 Conference on “Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security,” May 15–17, 2014, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Paarlberg was to be assisted in the production of this report by a second independent consultant, Christina Ingersoll. The assessment was to include impacts on individual participants in the conference, based on an analysis of surveys before and after the conference, and impacts on institutions, particularly those sending senior spokespersons, plus selected researchers, donors, development agencies, NGOs, national governments, and regional and subregional organizations, based in part on interviews during and/or after the conference. The assessment was also to include an analysis of web and media impacts from the conference.

The anticipated actions to be undertaken by the consultant included surveys sent to participants both before the Conference and or about May 1, 2014, and after the Conference, on or about June 15, 2014; a visit to Washington in mid-March to discuss the draft survey; attendance at the Conference in Addis Ababa in mid-May; a visit to Washington in July-September to informally discuss findings and conduct telephone interviews; a revision of the report in light of peer review during October-November; submission of a final report in November-December; and a visit to Washington in December to present the final report.

INDEPENDENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

37. **Impact Assessment: IFPRI 2020 Conference on Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security, May 15–17, 2014, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**, *by Robert Paarlberg* (December 2014)
36. **An Assessment of IFPRI's Work in Ethiopia 1995–2010: Ideology, Influence, and Idiosyncrasy**, *by Mitch Renkow and Roger Slade* (June 2013)
35. **An Ex-Post Impact Assessment of the IFPRI's GRP22 Program, Water Resource Allocation: Productivity and Environmental Impacts**, *by Jeffrey W. Bennett* (March 2013)
34. **Impact Assessment: IFPRI 2020 Conference on "Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health," Delhi, India, February 10–12, 2011**, *by Robert Paarlberg* (December 2012)
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Series Name Change Announcement

The Impact Assessment Discussion Paper (IADP) series has been renamed "Independent Impact Assessment Report" beginning with report #36, and the numbering for this series will continue from the IADP series.

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