



FSIN Landscape of Key Actors Producing and Sharing Information for Food and Nutrition Security

Global Overview

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Contents

Contents	2
Acknowledgements.....	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2. FSIN Concept of the Cycle of Information.....	6
3. Selected Networks and Initiatives Producing Information for Food and Nutrition Security	7
3.1. Global Information Systems	7
3.2. Global Databases and Portals	9
3.3. Regional Information Systems in Africa	12
3.4. Regional Information Systems in the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific.....	15
3.5. Regional Information Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	16
4. Knowledge and Advocacy Networks Sharing Information on Food and Nutrition Security	17

The FSIN Secretariat accepts responsibility for errors in this document. Readers are kindly asked to report any errors or suggest changes to fsin-secretariat@wfp.org to facilitate regular updates.

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The FSIN Secretariat

1. Introduction

The aim of the **Food Security Information Network (FSIN)** is to be a platform for knowledge sharing in all aspects relating to the generation and communication of food and nutrition security information. FSIN also acts as an advocate and facilitator for timely and evidence-based decision-making in food and nutrition security. FSIN will support and collaborate with existing information systems or networks at country, regional and global levels.

FSIN's vision is to be a global Community of Practice (CoP) that shares knowledge and good practices and supports strengthened country and regional information systems for food and nutrition security (ISFNS). This vision has been translated into a FSIN work plan covering three main components:

- Component 1: Establish the Community of Practice;
- Component 2: Provide access to harmonized standards, methods and tools; and
- Component 3: Facilitate joint or collaborative efforts to strengthen country and regional capacities for food and nutrition security data collection, analysis, communication and dissemination, and decision making¹.

This paper describes the landscape of key actors concerned with producing information for food and nutrition security, both in emergency and in development contexts, with whom the FSIN intends to collaborate in building a global community of practice. It provides an overview of global and regional networks, initiatives and organizations that were selected based on their relevance to food and nutrition security information and knowledge exchange. Apart from exploring potential linkages and synergies with the FSIN, it is expected that in identifying key actors in this landscape analysis, the added value of FSIN will become apparent.

In this document, a **"network"** is defined as a group of people or institutions interacting and having similar interests or concerns. In several cases, these networks or initiatives are not focused on food and nutrition security per se, but are aimed at supporting the broader development or humanitarian communities. Nonetheless, they often contain relevant information, resources and good practices for food and nutrition security analysis.

In terms of a common definition of **"food and nutrition security"**, this paper embraces the one recommended by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) during its 39th Session (October 2012):

¹ This Landscape does not cover capacity development initiatives. A separate overview of major capacity development initiatives will be developed and posted on the FSIN website in 2014.

Food and nutrition security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life.

Discussing the meaning and use of the terms "Food Security", "Food Security and Nutrition", "Food and Nutrition Security" and "Nutrition Security", the Committee concluded that "food and nutrition security" represents a more integrated way to combine the two concepts. The Committee argued that this formulation emphasises the overall objective of achieving both "food security" and "nutrition security" as a single, unitary goal of policy and programmatic actions, and that it encourages different communities of practice to better integrate their work towards achieving food security and nutrition security objectives.

The landscape has been divided into two main categories²:

- 1) Selected networks and initiatives producing information for food and nutrition security.
- 2) Knowledge and advocacy networks sharing information on food and nutrition security.

It should be noted that the networks and initiatives might be relevant to more than one category; in this inventory they are placed under the most relevant category.

This landscape analysis was the first step in establishing the FSIN Community of Practice (CoP), as the information it contains was used to approach and, as appropriate, liaise or collaborate with the most relevant global and regional information systems, organizations, networks and initiatives identified. A majority of the entities listed in this document have been contacted and informed of the FSIN objectives, and (where relevant) invited to become members of the FSIN CoP.

² In addition to the selected networks and initiatives, there are many networks which are relevant to the FSIN and use – but do not directly produce - food and nutrition security information for decision making. Examples include the Regional Economic Communities such as the Andean Community, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as well as major players in the international development and humanitarian communities and actors in the private sector. These networks are not covered by this landscape analysis.

2. FSIN Concept of the Cycle of Information

The FSIN concept of the “cycle of information” on food and nutrition security is presented in Figure 1. The main elements in the landscape refer respectively to the boxes in the picture as follows:

- Data collection and analysis (boxes 1 and 2) are mainly carried out by the **information producers**. Different analyses have different purposes; the role of the FSIN is to link the various types of food and nutrition security analyses.
- Communication and dissemination (box 3) to decision makers is the main goal of the **“knowledge networks”**. Decision making (box 4) in turn affects the food and nutrition security situation.

Cycle of information on food and nutrition security for decision making

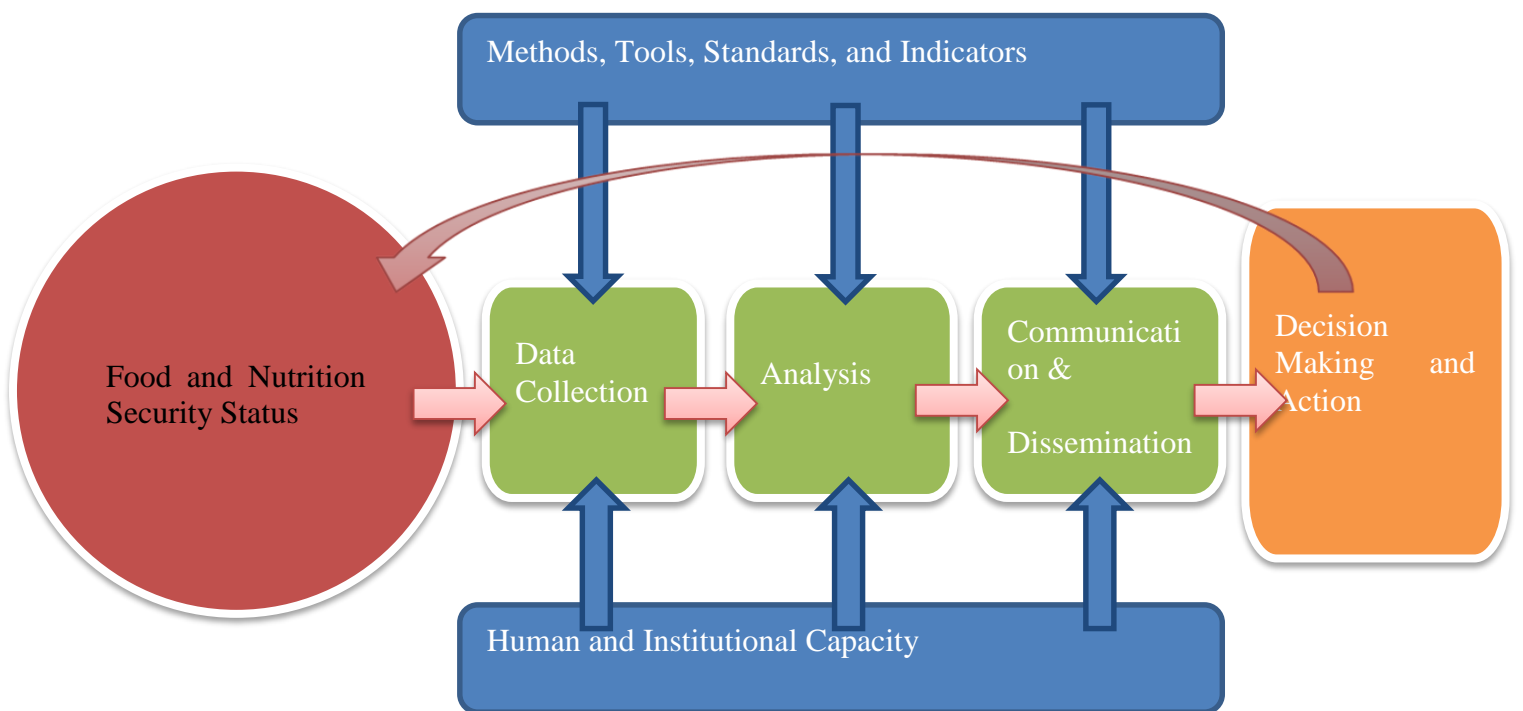


Figure 1. Cycle of information on food and nutrition security for decision-making.

3. Selected Networks and Initiatives Producing Information for Food and Nutrition Security

The networks and initiatives producing information for food and nutrition security are further divided into global information systems, global databases and portals and regional information systems.

3.1. Global Information Systems

1. **Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)** is an open global agricultural market information system that was set up by the G20 in June 2011 to enhance international market transparency and to improve policy coordination in times of crises. The purpose of AMIS is to forecast the short-term market outlook for wheat, maize (corn), rice and soybeans in G20 countries and 8 other major food exporting and importing countries. (Hence, the majority of developing countries is not covered by AMIS.) AMIS is structured around five main pillars that are interlinked and mutually reinforcing: (a) market monitor; (b) analyses; (c) statistics; (d) capacity development; and (e) outreach and policy dialogue. AMIS builds capacities on national level agricultural statistics. FSIN work on a market price database review in 2014 will support developing countries to increase their capacities in harnessing the global market information that AMIS produces, to better understand the implications of those data for their national food and nutrition security and act upon it. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/>
2. **Famine and Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)** is a 30-year old, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded initiative that provides evidence-based analysis and early warning for 36 of the world's most food insecure countries. With support from a technical team in Washington, D.C., FEWS NET field analysts collaborate with US government and international agencies, national government ministries and NGOs to collect data and project food security conditions three to six months into the future. The analysis considers weather, climate, agriculture production, prices, trade and other factors in the context of local livelihoods. To help governments and relief agencies plan for food emergencies, FEWS NET publishes monthly reports on (a) current and projected food insecurity and (b) staple food prices and market trends; periodic alerts on emerging or likely crises; and specialized reports on weather hazards, crops, markets, livelihoods and food assistance. FEWS NET provides capacity strengthening and technical assistance on early warning analysis and

tools, food security and vulnerability assessment methods, and contingency and response planning. <http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx>

3. **Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO/GIEWS)** is a global source of information on food production and food security for every country in the world. It provides policymakers and policy-analysts up-to-date, accurate and timely information available on all aspects of food supply and demand. Regular reports and information are published at the global level. GIEWS monitors crop conditions, crop production forecasts, food prices, food policies, and access to food. It also monitors the food supply and demand situation through food balance sheets. <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/index.htm>

4. **UN Global Pulse** is an innovative initiative launched by the Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General, in response to the need for more timely information to track and monitor the impacts of global and local socio-economic crises. The Global Pulse initiative is exploring how new, digital data sources and real-time analytics technologies can help policymakers understand human well-being and emerging vulnerabilities in real-time, in order to better protect populations from shocks. The initiative was established based on the recognition that digital data offers the opportunity to gain a better understanding of changes in human well-being, and to get real-time feedback on how well policy responses are working. The overarching objective of Global Pulse is to mainstream the use of data mining and real-time data analytics into development organizations and communities of practice. To this end, Global Pulse is working to promote awareness of the opportunities that “Big Data” presents for relief and development, forge public-private data sharing partnerships, generate high-impact analytical tools and approaches through its network of Pulse Labs, and drive broad adoption of useful innovations across the UN System. Global Pulse functions as a network of innovation labs where research on Big Data for Development is conceived and coordinated. It partners with experts from UN agencies, governments, academia, and the private sector to research, develop, and mainstream approaches for applying real-time digital data to 21st century development challenges. <http://www.unglobalpulse.org/>

5. **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Global Partnership** is a global effort to develop a common approach for food security analysis and response through the implementation of IPC. The IPC is led by ten agencies³. The IPC is a standardized

³ CARE International, Action Against Hunger (ACF), the Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS), the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Food Security Cluster (FSC), the Joint Research

approach that integrates existing food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and broad objectives for strategic response. Its purpose is to build consensus and facilitate decision-making through a 'common currency' for classifying food security; situation analysis and early warning functions. It is not a data collection instrument, but relies on existing secondary data and convergence of evidence from multidisciplinary experts to conduct the analysis. Analysis is led by national Technical Working groups with backup from a Global Support Unit (GSU). <http://www.ipcinfo.org/>

6. **WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP/VAM)** is the Programme's network of food security experts who work closely with national governments, UN partners and NGOs to inform food insecurity and hunger related programmes and policies. Over 150 VAM analysts in food insecure countries conduct a wide range of assessments, analysis and monitoring in order to identify hungry and food insecure populations and to establish the underlying causes. VAM's particular strength is household-level data collection, for use in monitoring systems and food security analysis products. WFP/VAM provides training on food security assessment and analysis methods and offers related online learning materials (see: VAM Learning Toolkit and VAM Resource Center <http://resources.vam.wfp.org/> and <http://www.wfp.org/food-security>)

3.2. Global Databases and Portals

7. **Climate Prediction Center of the National Weather Service** provides predictions of climate variability, real-time monitoring of climate and the required data bases, and assessments of the origins of major climate anomalies. The products cover time scales from a week to seasons, extending into the future as far as technically feasible, and cover the land, the ocean, and the atmosphere, extending into the stratosphere. These climate services are available for users in government, the public and private industry in United States and abroad. Applications include the mitigation of weather related natural disasters and uses for social and economic good in agriculture, energy, transportation, water resources, and health. <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/index.php>
8. **Childinfo** website contains statistical information of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), including data used in UNICEF's flagship publications, The State of the World's Children and Progress for Children. There are technical resources for

Centre of the European Commission (JRC-EC), Oxfam, Save the Children and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

conducting UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), which are a major source of global development data. <http://www.childinfo.org/>

9. **DevInfo** is a database system for monitoring human development. It is a tool for organizing, storing and presenting data in a uniform way to facilitate data sharing at the country level across government departments, UN agencies and development partners. DevInfo has features that produce tables, graphs and maps for inclusion in reports, presentations and advocacy materials. <http://www.devinform.org>
10. **FAOSTAT** is the most comprehensive global online database and web application providing time-series and cross-sectorial data relating to hunger, food and agriculture for approximately 245 countries and 35 regional groupings. It compiles and provides timely access to quality statistical data collected by national governments on the food and agricultural sectors (including fisheries and forestry) at global, regional and national levels. <http://faostat3.fao.org/home/index.html>
11. **GeoNetwork** provides access to interactive maps, satellite imagery and related spatial databases maintained by FAO and its partners. Its purpose is to improve access to and integrated use of spatial data and information. Its website facilitates access to multidisciplinary approaches to sustainable development and supports decision making in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and food security. Maps, including those derived from satellite imagery, are effective communication tools and play an important role in the work of various users. <http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home>
12. **IFPRI's Food Security Portal** is an open access policy information portal that provides comprehensive and detailed country-by-country information on food trade developments and other food security related information. It is supported by the European Commission and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The portal pools information from different sources in structured ways and checks for data quality and relevance. The portal includes a research-based capacity-strengthening tool box and IFPRI's food price volatility tool, which identifies whether prices are erratic at a certain point in time, in particular during food price crises. <http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/>
13. **Mapping Actions for Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSAN)** is a web-based platform to help stakeholders at country, regional and global levels to share information about their investments in food security and nutrition. The mapping system offers the countries and their partners the possibility to register and have access to information about what is being done for food and nutrition security in their countries. It also refers the information to policies and actors at the national level in

order to identify possible gaps and overlaps, to extract lessons and ultimately, to make better decisions with regard to actions and resource allocation to face food and nutrition insecurity. MAFSAN supports the CFS in mapping food security actions at country level. <http://www.mafsan.org/>

14. **Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA)** promotes the understanding of the role of economic activities in which rural households are involved for poverty reduction and development. It provides a database on (a) sources of income, with 32 surveys covering 18 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America; and (b) research papers on key policy issues based on the RIGA data. RIGA has developed a comprehensive methodology to produce comparable cross-country income aggregates and household characteristic variables, using multi-topic household surveys such as Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys from developing countries. <http://www.fao.org/economic/riga/en/>
15. **World Bank Household Surveys** present data on gender, income and geographic inequalities in education access, progression, attainment, and expenditures. The data are collected through three types of household surveys: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), LSMS, and MICS. The LSMS program was initiated in 1980 as a response to a perceived need for policy relevant data that would allow policy makers to move beyond simply measuring rates of unemployment, poverty and health care use, for example, to understanding the determinants of these observed social sector outcomes. The program is designed to assist policy makers identify how policies could be designed and improved to positively affect outcomes in health, education, economic activities, housing and utilities, etc. The program's objectives are to improve the quality of household survey data, increase the capacity of statistical institutes to perform household surveys, improve the ability of statistical institutes to analyse household survey data for policy needs, provide policy makers with data that can be used to understand the determinants of observed social and economic outcomes. <http://go.worldbank.org/P6WCL5DX30>
16. **WFP's Food Price Database:** since 2008, the VAM Unit of the World Food Programme (WFP) has been gathering market price information on the most commonly consumed staples to strengthen its food security analysis and support price information needs of programmes. In addition to secondary sources, the price database benefits from data collected by WFP country offices in most food insecure areas. Besides its use for internal operational needs (cash, voucher and local procurement interventions), it also aims to provide a source of information to aid professionals, scholars, students and anyone interested in food security, and specifically in staple food price dynamics. The data covers about 70 countries, more than 1000 markets and 200 commodities consolidated and accessible to the public at <http://foodprices.vam.wfp.org/>

17. **WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition** is a standardized compilation of child growth and malnutrition data from nutritional surveys conducted around the world since 1960. The World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Database includes population-based surveys. New surveys are included on a continuous basis and updates are published quarterly on the website. <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/>
18. **WHO Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)** program has collected, analysed, and disseminated accurate and representative data on population, health, HIV, and nutrition through more than 300 surveys in over 90 countries. MEASURE DHS improves the implementing agency and host-country counterparts' capacities to collect, analyse, disseminate, and use DHS data. www.measuredhs.com

3.3. Regional Information Systems in Africa

19. **Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS)** provides early warning, assesses vulnerabilities, monitors weather patterns and provides an integrated database for use in Food Security Planning for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. It conducts analysis of agro-meteorological and satellite remote sensing data through crop-growing seasons to support early warning activities. It monitors environmental changes with remote sensing tools and provides reliable satellite-based food security information. SADC provides food security bulletins, agro-meteorological updates, and seasonal outlooks through its Agriculture Information Services. A Regional Early Warning System (REWS) is implemented under the AIMS and it provides advance information on food crop yields and food supplies and requirements. The information alerts Member States and stakeholders of impending food shortages/surpluses early enough for appropriate interventions. National Early Warning Units are established in all Member States to collect, analyse and disseminate early warning information at the country level. <http://www.sadc.int/themes/agriculture-food-security/food-security/>
20. **SADC's Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme (RVAA)** is implemented under AIMS and it focuses on strengthening national and regional vulnerability assessment and analysis systems through institutional support, training and capacity-building. In 1999, the SADC Secretariat established the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC), a multi-agency committee that working on food security and vulnerability analysis at regional and country level. At the Member State level, National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs), coordinate vulnerability assessments. NVACs are multi-sectional committees led by relevant government ministries with wide ranging membership which includes different

government ministries and departments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international organisations involved in the poverty and the socio-economic sector. <http://www.sadc.int/fanr/aims/rvaa/>

21. **Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS)**, or the Permanent Inter-Governmental Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, is a regional organization that invests in research for food security and the fight against the effects of drought and desertification in the Sahel. CILSS is using the Cadre Harmonisé (CH), to help standardize food security data collection, analysis and mapping, and organizes CH training workshops. It has been mandated by ECOWAS to develop an agricultural and natural resources information systems (AGRIS and SIVE, respectively), both covering western Africa. Two specialized institutes fall under CILSS: AGRHYMET that provides training and information on agro meteorology, hydrology, agricultural statistics and crop monitoring, and Institute du Sahel (INSAH) that is responsible for coordination, harmonization and promotion of agro-socio-economic research in the member states. CILSS produces a regional market bulletin in collaboration with RESIMAO/WAMIS-NET. <http://www.cilss.bf/> and <http://www.agrhymet.ne/>
22. **Réseau de prévention des crises alimentaires / Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA)** is a forum for discussion and exchange on food security issues, facilitating decision-making to better prevent and manage possible food crises that is managed by the Secretariats of the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) and the CILSS. RPCA was created in 1984. It brings together West Africa's main food security actors. As an open and informal forum, it analyses the food situation of the region, improves information-sharing among key stakeholders and promotes concerted and consistent actions. The network's activities consist of biannual meetings, thematic analyses, policy notes for decision-makers, and a Food security information note (FOSIN). www.food-security.net
23. **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)** is a regional organization with 19 member states. It runs a Learning Programme to accelerate the implementation of the CAADP Pillar III - Framework for African Food Security (FAFS). The Learning Programme is designed to support the Country CAADP Teams and Food Security Thematic Working Group Members by providing them with the required skills and knowledge to support the design and implementations of the CAADP FAFS in their countries. <http://www.comesa.int/>
24. **COMESA Food and Agricultural Marketing Information System (FAMIS)** is a web based information system that captures trade information for major tradable commodities in the COMESA region. It aims at improving agricultural marketing through the dissemination of market information, policy changes and impacts in order

to enhance decision making by all stake-holders thereby improving policy implementation in Member States. Trade flow data includes trade of crops, livestock, fishery products, and fertilizers within the COMESA region. <http://famis.comesa.int/>

25. **The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)** is a regional organization in eastern Africa. One of its three divisions focuses on agriculture and environment, and aims to assist and complement the efforts of the Member States to achieve food security. The IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) is a specialized institution of IGAD. IGAD co-chairs the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG). <http://igad.int/>
26. **Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network (RATIN)** is managed by the Eastern Africa Grain Council (EAGC), which is a membership-based organization registered in Kenya as a company. It prepares, disseminates, and promotes the exchange of information on matters affecting the regional grain industry (markets, warehouses and cross border trade). Eastern Africa Grain Institute (EAGI) is a division of the EAGC providing specialised business training, capacity building and consultancy services. EAGI trains professionals and Structured Trading Systems practitioners. <http://www.ratin.net/> and <http://www.eagc.org/>
27. **Réseau des Systèmes d'Information des Marchés en Afrique de l'Ouest (RESIMAO) / Network of Market Information Systems (WAMIS-NET)** is a west-African network of market information systems. The network collects data, provides information on rural and urban agricultural commodity markets and publishes statistics and reports. They produce regional market bulletins in collaboration with CILLS. <http://www.resimao.org/html>
28. **Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)** is an Africa-wide network of regional nodes (COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC regions). Each node has a network of national, regional, and international partners that provide policy-relevant and timely analysis, data, and tools. ReSAKSS offers analyses, knowledge products and capacity strengthening on shared standards and protocols for collecting data and conducting analysis for the implementation of the CAADP agenda and other agriculture and rural development programs in Africa. <http://www.resakss.org/>
29. **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa / African Centre for Statistics (AGROST)** was launched in June 2009 after a series of meetings between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (Paris21) and the Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung (InWent). The main responsibility of the

AGROST group is to coordinate activities and initiatives on statistical training and human resource development in Africa in terms of (a) ongoing activities and initiatives; (b) project planning; and (c) synergy in assistance from various technical and financial partners.

<http://ecastats.uneca.org/acswweb/Publications/AGROST.aspx>

3.4. Regional Information Systems in the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific

30. **The Arab Spatial Development and Food Security Atlas (Arab Spatial)** is an IFPRI initiative that is supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Policies, Markets, and Institutions (PIM) Program of the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Centers. Arab Spatial is a new database that will be updated and expanded on a regular basis. The main objective is to improve access to quality data and to support decision and policy making for a food-secure Arab world, covering the 22 member countries of the Arab League of Nations from Mauritania and Morocco in the West to Iraq and Oman in the East. Among the special features of Arab Spatial is the focus on the linkages between food security and development and the combination of indicators at the national, subnational, and pixel levels, often available as time-series data.

<http://www.arabspatial.org/>

31. **ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)** aims to strengthen food security in Southeast Asia through the systematic data collection by the Member States, analysis and dissemination of food security related information. The regional food security information system maintains a food security information database, provides data analysis, and produces the Early Warning Information and Agricultural Commodity Outlook reports. The capacity of Member States is raised through trainings and workshops on statistics and the development of country level food security information systems. Under AFSIS' new phase that started in 2013, it aimed to provide a broader range of food and nutrition security information products. AFSIS is implemented under the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) + 3 Cooperation and led by Thailand. <http://www.afsisnc.org/>

32. **SAARC Agricultural Centre (SAC)** serves the agricultural information needs of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Member States. It promotes new and better techniques for handling and dissemination of agricultural information, collects and disseminates information on agricultural technologies and farm practices and introduces emerging technologies. SAC produces a range of publications, provides access to agricultural information through a web-based

information network and organizes regional seminars/workshops.
<http://www.saarcagri.org/>

33. **Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)** is an international organisation that works in a range of areas, including public health, geoscience, agriculture, forestry, water resources, disaster management, fisheries, statistics, ICT and media to help Pacific Island people achieve sustainable development. SPC has been tasked with the lead coordination agency role for the implementation of the framework for action on food security in the Pacific. One of the main themes of the framework is food security information. It is also part of the 'Food Secure Pacific' working group to promote the food security agenda in the region. www.spc.int

3.5. Regional Information Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean

34. **Regional Program on Information Systems for Food and Nutrition Security (PRESISAN)** supports decision making in food and nutritional security. It provides mechanisms to support countries in effectively linking their decision-making processes at regional, national and local level. The program will strengthen analysis and monitoring, establish and consolidate specialized information systems, and provide training on information management. PRESISAN is run by the Central American Integration System SICA. <http://www.sica.int/presisan/presisan.aspx>
35. **Acervo Latino-Americano de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (AcervoSAN)** is a recently launched Latin American food and nutrition security collection, a virtual library that provides a catalogue of over 500 items related to food and nutrition security in Latin America, stored in an online platform for easy access. The collection gathers food and nutrition security related materials including books, articles, theses and dissertations, documents and videos from all Latin American countries. <http://www.unila.edu.br/es/noticias/acervosan>

4. Knowledge and Advocacy Networks Sharing Information on Food and Nutrition Security

36. **The Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (AAHM)** is a global initiative hosted by FAO that links organizations and institutions involved in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. The AAHM works at international and national levels and is currently supporting National Alliances in about 40 countries on four continents with advocacy, accountability, coordination and resource mobilization. This includes supporting National Alliances in country-level implementation of the Committee on World Food Security. AAHM is working with the FAO Technical Cooperation Department in a pilot exercise for mapping national-level food security actions and resource flows which can be used to guide future development efforts. <http://www.theaahm.org/>
37. **Agriculture-Nutrition Community of Practice (Ag2Nut CoP)** is a global network of nearly 650 professionals from 49 countries working on issues pertaining to the intersection of agriculture and nutrition. The group is informal, and designed to facilitate information sharing and networking. The group was established in June 2010 to facilitate the work of multiple organizations all concurrently developing guidance on how to link agriculture and nutrition. The main activities are a monthly, thematic conference call with a topic proposed by a group member, and an announcement-only email list. The CoP is hosted by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) and run by a facilitator. <http://knowledge-gateway.org/ag2nut>
38. **Capacity4dev.eu** is an online community for development practitioners and a knowledge sharing platform for the European Commission. This interactive platform was set up by EuropeAid to enhance knowledge through the exchange of practices on effective international cooperation. Capacity4dev.eu provides an open forum for Commission staff, partner countries, other donors, researchers and civil society representatives to share ideas and expertise. <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/>
39. **Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN)** was set up in 1996 by an international group of humanitarian agencies to accelerate learning and strengthen institutional memory in the emergency food and nutrition sector. The ENN publishes *Field Exchange* and *Nutrition Exchange* magazines. In addition, the ENN produces Special Supplements on areas of cutting-edge programming. It produces training materials and policy guidance on Infant Feeding in Emergencies, supports research initiatives, and conducts independent reporting on/facilitation of international meetings. ENN provides training on nutrition in emergencies. <http://www.ennonline.net/>

40. **The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA)** is a cooperative agreement funded by USAID that was established over 15 years ago to provide comprehensive technical support to USAID and its partners in strengthening food security and nutrition policies, programs, and systems. The project is active at the global level, and in a number of focus countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. FANTA develops evidence-based tools and conducts research and assessments to improve nutrition and food security interventions and to validate approaches, expanding the evidence base on effective interventions and ways to deliver them. Areas of research include prevention and treatment of malnutrition; indicator and data collection validation; food security; child health and development; and nutrition and infectious diseases (see <http://www.fantaproject.org/research>). All publications are available online. <http://www.fantaproject.org/>
41. **FoodSecure** is a European Union (EU) financed research program that aims to design effective and sustainable strategies for assessing and addressing the challenges of food and nutrition security. It intends to provide a set of analytical instruments to experiment, analyse, and coordinate the effects of short and long term policies related to achieving food security. FoodSecure's impact will lie in the knowledge base to support EU policy makers and other stakeholders in the design of consistent, coherent, long-term policy strategies for improving food and nutrition security. <http://www.foodsecure.eu/>
42. **Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG)** is a regional inter-agency platform for sharing information and building food security consensual situation analysis, promoting mitigation and resilience responses for vulnerable households, monitoring cross border market information, and bringing a very broad number of stakeholders together for advocacy and response⁴. FSNWG disseminates monthly updates that are available on their website and produces regional IPC maps. It is co-chaired by IGAD and FAO and covers 13 countries in Central and East Africa. <http://www.disasterriskreduction.net/east-central-africa/fsnwg>
43. **The Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Network** is an open community of food security and nutrition implementers for sharing information, shaping agendas, understanding and influencing donor priorities, building consensus on promising practices and diffusing technical knowledge. The FSN Network is managed by the Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS), a USAID/Office of Food for

⁴ The FSNWG was established in 2005 with participation of CRS, IFRC, Save the Children, OCHA, World Vision, Concern Universal, OXFAM, FAO, FAO/FSAU, FEWS NET, WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF.

Peace (FFP) funded program. The FSN Network has a resource library that has practical implementation-focused guides, tools, and training materials in a number of program areas. <http://www.fsnnetwork.org/>

44. **The Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum)** is a worldwide community of experts and practitioners on Food Security and Nutrition issues and organizes online discussions to exchange knowledge and to inform the global dialogue and decision-making processes. With 5000 Members from 170 countries and territories, the FSN Forum allows stakeholders such as academics, researchers, development practitioners, governments and the civil society to actively participate in the debate on topics of the global Food Security and Nutrition agenda and to provide constructive feedback along several policy formulation processes. FSIN is working in partnership with the FSN Forum to design and implement on-line discussions on hot topics related to FSN information systems and related capacity needs assessments as well as on emerging topics such as resilience measurement. <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/about-forum>

45. **The Global Food Security Cluster (FSC)** is enhancing cooperation and partnerships among humanitarian practitioners, but providing access to food assistance-related information (e.g. on need assessments and operations), and to relevant guidance, tools and best practices. The global FSC is co-led by WFP and FAO and includes international NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and other UN organizations, governments and donors. The global FSC has four technical working groups (WGs): Cash and Vouchers, Food Security and Livelihoods in Urban Settings, gFSC Inter-Cluster WG on Food Security and Nutrition, and Programme Quality WG. The global FSC supports country level FSCs with more country-specific tools. FSC provides FSC Coordinator and Information Manager training. <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/>

46. **The Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC)** has four focus areas: (a) coordination; (b) capacity building; (c) emergency preparedness, assessment, monitoring and surveillance; and (d) supply. The GNC has two working groups which address gaps in nutrition in emergencies. The Capacity Development Working Group (CDWG) works on building local and international capacity to respond to nutrition in emergencies (Harmonised Training Package on Nutrition). The Assessment Working Group (AWG) improves information management and data collection in emergencies. <http://oneresponse.info/GlobalClusters/Nutrition/Pages/default.aspx>

47. **High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Security Crisis** brings together the Heads of the UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as relevant parts of the UN Secretariat, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Trade

Organization. The primary aim of the Task Force is to promote a comprehensive and unified response to achieving global food security. <http://www.un.org/en/issues/food/taskforce/>

48. **Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP)** is specialized in food and nutrition and it is an Institution of the Central American Integration System. INCAP was founded on September 14, 1949 and it is based in Guatemala City. INCAP supports the efforts of its Member States by 1) providing direct technical assistance to achieve and maintain food and nutrition security of their populations; 2) through its basic functions of research; 3) information and communication to systematize, organize, disseminate and transmit scientific and technical information in health, food and nutrition to support decision-making and strengthening the documentation centres, as well as the processes of planning, implementation and evaluation of actions in food and nutrition at the national and sub-regional levels; 4) training and mobilization of human resources to identify needs, develop programs and support processes of formation and training of human resources in food and nutrition; and 5) mobilization of financial and non-financial to promote the necessary actions aimed at the collection and management of financial, technological, human and institutional resources, to ensure a diversified and permanent source of income promoting the sale and marketing of services, and transfer of technologies in food and nutrition. <http://ciipec-incap.org/index.php/en/>
49. **NUTRINET** is an open network that is fighting against hunger and child malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean. It was established by WFP to inform and support public policies, programs and effective nutrition interventions and facilitate the exchange of experiences, access to relevant information and support South-South cooperation. NUTRINET supports the regional initiative "Towards the Eradication of Child Malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean". NUTRINET consists of governments, international agencies, institutions, universities, NGOs and professionals in the region. <http://nutrinet.org/>
50. **Operational Food Security Network (ROSA)** is a network for food security actors. ROSA is open to anyone involved in the food security sector. It is a "virtual community" that brings together people from the European Commission (both at headquarters and in the field) and partners from non-governmental organizations, research institutes and regional and international organizations. ROSA supports the work of its members with a calendar of major events related to food security; a list of links for information and resources; an online library; interactive tools that allow the members to share ideas and questions (discussion forum) and work together to produce documents (wiki); sharing good practices based on lessons learned. www.reseau-rosa.eu

51. **The Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH)** initiative coordinates the efforts of five UN agencies: FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP and IFAD. It is a global partnership committed to meeting the nutrition needs of the world's most vulnerable children and women, through in-depth analysis of the nutrition situation and innovative programming that builds government institutional capacity, strengthens policy planning skills and prioritizes scarce resources. REACH produces country updates and builds capacities on nutrition. REACH operates at country level, currently in 12 countries, as a facilitating mechanism in the coordination of UN and other partners support to national nutrition scale-up plans. The REACH actions contribute to the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) movement. <http://www.reachpartnership.org/>
52. **Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)** supports national leadership and collective action to scale up nutrition. It is a country-led movement launched in 2010 with hundreds of organizations and entities working to increase the effectiveness of existing programs by supporting national priorities, aligning resources and fostering broad ownership and commitment to nutrition. The REACH process contributes to SUN by supporting and strengthening country partnership platforms. The SUN Movement calls on all stakeholders to increase the effectiveness of existing programs by adopting national plans that address under-nutrition, and fostering broad ownership and commitment to nutrition. The SUN stakeholders are organized into Networks that enable groups with a similar mission or focus to maintain connections with SUN countries and with each other. These Networks encourage alignment and help countries access coordinated and predictable support. There are five SUN Networks: Country Network, Civil Society Network, Business Network, Donor Network and United Nations Network. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/>
53. **SecureNutrition** is one of six of the World Bank's Knowledge Platforms, all of which aim to contribute to the shift toward open development: open data, open knowledge and open solutions. SecureNutrition is working to bridge the operational knowledge gap between agriculture, food security, and nutrition. The platform offers a space to exchange experiences and to disseminate and gather information. <https://www.securenutritionplatform.org/>
54. **Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING)** is a project that focuses on the prevention of stunting and maternal and child anaemia in the first 1,000 days of life. By providing technical support, SPRING aims to strengthen country efforts to scale up high-impact nutrition practices and policies to improve maternal and child nutrition outcomes. SPRING is funded by USAID. <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/>

55. **Transform Nutrition** is a research consortium that aims to transform how people think about nutrition and how they act to improve it. Transform Nutrition aims to help stakeholders in the most-affected countries – policy-makers, civil society and business leaders – to use quality research to address undernutrition. Transform Nutrition aims to strengthen the evidence base for nutrition over a five-year period (2012 to 2017). It focuses on the 1,000-day period from pre-pregnancy to 24 months of age, the window of opportunity when interventions are most effective at reducing undernutrition. Transform Nutrition will promote the use of nutrition knowledge to accelerate the rate of reduction of undernutrition in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The consortium is made up of five member organisations: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B), the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and Save the Children. <http://www.transformnutrition.org/>
56. **United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN)** is a forum in which the relevant UN agencies come together to harmonize their nutrition policies and programmes, coordinate activities and promote joint action, in partnership with representatives of national governments and of non-government organizations. <http://www.unscn.org/>

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