

UNSCN landscape of Knowledge Platforms, Communities of Practice and Advocacy and Information Networks for Food Security and Nutrition

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KNOWLEDGE PLATFORMS AND COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

Malnutrition in all its forms

- **Nutrition & noncommunicable chronic diseases en only**

<https://www.unscn.org/en/forums/discussion-groups>

The United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) has created a virtual space dedicated for sharing ideas, knowledge and experience on how to make nutrition considerations more central to NCD action on the ground. NCDs and nutrition are closely linked; underweight, overweight and obesity, are having a direct impact on the global rise in NCDs. While undernutrition kills in early life, it can also lead to increased risk of NCDs and death later in life.

The objectives of the Nutrition & NCDs discussion are:

- to raise awareness on the importance of nutrition for combating non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
- to call for action to scale up nutrition and jointly tackle undernutrition and obesity and diet-related chronic diseases in low- and middle-income countries.
- to contribute to building programming and policy development capacities of various groups of stakeholders in these countries and globally.

- **Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (AAHM) en only**

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

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.

- **Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) en/fr/ar**

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

The CMAM Forum was created in 2012 in response to increasing demand from practitioners and experts in the management of acute malnutrition to centralise on-going efforts worldwide to tackle the problem of acute malnutrition. The aim is to move from a 'patchwork' of initiatives to create an umbrella which brings different groups, initiatives and resources together, to facilitate progress in a coherent manner. Their goal is to support the scale-up of quality services for the management of acute malnutrition, through the collation of existing technical guidance, evidence and learning from the wider nutrition and health community. CMAM ensures that relevant up-to-date resources on management of acute malnutrition are accessible to practitioners, policy makers and other key stakeholders; it also produces technical publications related to acute malnutrition, it conduces specific country case studies and highlights research gaps within the field of acute malnutrition.

Maternal and Child Health

- **Accelerated reduction effort on anaemia (AREA) Community of Practice en only**

<https://www.unscn.org/en/forums/discussion-groups>

The United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN), together with SPRING, initiated the Accelerated Reduction Effort on Anaemia (AREA) Community of Practice (CoP) in order to create a forum that brings together practitioners in international anemia control to discuss and debate the challenges faced in reducing anemia. One of the World Health Assembly (WHA) Global Nutrition Targets is to halve the number of women of reproductive age affected by anemia by 2025. To this end, The AREA CoP's aim is to support members of the global community to improve and scale up existing methods and strategies for anemia reduction in a coordinated manner. The CoP is moderated by SPRING on the Knowledge Gateway website, and it serves as the means to centralize membership, connect professionals and inform interested users on the latest developments in anaemia –related research, policy and implementation. It includes online discussions and a library of anemia-related resources. The CoP was launched in June 2015 and is rapidly growing currently comprising over 200 members from over 40 countries.

- **LESS GUESS en only**

<https://lessguess.wordpress.com/>

LESS GUESS is a new blog by Alive & Thrive that discusses the art of using data for strategic behaviour change design. Alive & Thrive is an initiative to save lives, prevent illness, and ensure healthy growth and development through improved breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices. Alive & Thrive demonstrated that innovative approaches to improving feeding practices could be delivered with impact and at scale in three contexts: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Viet Nam and it is now supporting other countries to scale up nutrition by applying and adapting tested, proven approaches and tools.

- **Maternal, infant and young child nutrition and family planning (MIYCN-FP) Community of Practice en only**

<https://www.k4health.org/toolkits/miycn-fp/miycn-fp-community-practice>

The Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition and Family Planning Integration (MIYCN-FP) Community of Practice serves as a discussion space and library for people involved in the MIYCN-FP Integration Working Group. The Community of Practice provide a forum to share experiences on MIYCN/FP integration from a variety of programs including MNCH, infant and young child nutrition (IYCN), FP, and HIV; document and share successful practices of MIYCN/FP integration; collect, review, and standardize programmatic guidance, including job aids, training materials, and other resources for effective integration of MIYCN and FP and disseminate globally; develop advocacy materials and tools to promote MIYCN-FP integration; develop indicators to measure MIYCN-FP integration in MNCH, IYCN, FP and PMTCT programs along with guidance on how to use them. The 340+ members hail from a variety of organizations spanning over 30 countries. This group is open to anyone working and interested in nutrition, infant and young child feeding, and family planning or related fields.

Nutrition & Food systems

- **Nutrition and climate change egroup en only**

<https://www.unscn.org/en/forums/discussion-groups>

The UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) is willing to promote the debate and strengthen the participation of nutrition on ongoing and future climate change discussions. The Nutrition and Climate change eGroup has been initiated to serve this scope; it is an ad hoc online discussion forum, created with the aims of bringing a nutrition lens into climate change issues and increasing the participation of interested sectors to discuss how this can be done and what the priorities are.

This eGroup also intends to identify opportunities for the nutrition agenda and weaknesses that hinder the participation of nutrition in such debates. It also intends to influence the agendas of:

- The research community, since scientific publications feed the IPCC for the production of their publications, and the IPCC itself shapes the UNFCCC agenda;
- The nutrition donors, since there is the need of an increasing sensitivity of donors to these issues in order to gather funding for climate change related initiatives.

- **SAVE FOOD: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction en/fr/es**

<http://www.fao.org/food-loss-reduction/en/>

The community of practice on food loss reduction serves as a global convener and an integrator of knowledge related to post-harvest loss (PHL) reduction. It offers a platform to facilitate linkages and information sharing amongst stakeholders and relevant networks, projects and programs such as SAVE FOOD and SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) funded projects on post-harvest management. The CoP is one of the major outcomes of the first joint project being implemented by FAO, IFAD and WFP, and funded by Swiss agency for development and cooperation: *Mainstreaming Food Loss Reduction Initiatives for Smallholders in Food-Deficit Areas (Rba/Glo/001/Swi)*. This online platform fosters efforts to curb food losses through information sharing. The CoP web site includes background information, relevant news, events, online discussion fora, resources (online libraries, databases, repositories with relevant materials), and links to partners. It is a dynamic platform that will facilitate information sharing and coordination, and it will be enriched with updated information on a regular basis.

- **The Food & Business Knowledge Platform en only**

<http://knowledge4food.net/>

The F&BKP is one of the five Knowledge Platforms for global development initiated by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Within this Platform, international networks and organizations of business, science, civil society and policy collaborate in the field of food and nutrition security. They identify knowledge issues that are relevant now and in the future and initiate learning and research. The Platform disseminates lessons learned and highlights promising innovations that will contribute to local and global food security. Collaboration between stakeholders in and related to food value chains is essential for food security and encourages co-creation. The role of the private sector is of significant importance within the Platform as farmers, processors, distributors and retailers are crucial players for food security.

Agriculture and Nutrition

- **Agriculture-Nutrition Community of Practice (Ag2Nut CoP) en only**

<https://www.unscn.org/en/forums/discussion-groups>

The UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) hosts the Agriculture-Nutrition Community of Practice, a global network of more than 1,000 members from 73 countries. The aim is to break down the silos that separate agriculture from nutrition through creating opportunities for cross-sectoral dialogue on issues of mutual interest. The CoP includes members of developing country governments, national and international NGOs, UN organizations, universities, independent professionals, bilateral institutions and donor organizations. The group is informal, and designed to facilitate information sharing and networking and to facilitate the work of multiple organizations concurrently developing guidance on how to link agriculture and nutrition. It constitutes a virtual space for sharing resources to build a common evidence pool, facilitating communication across sectors, and developing key messages to communicate to the rest of the development community. The group has facilitated face to face meetings at various conferences and events since mid-2010, held periodic thematic discussions by conference call, and disseminated research findings/tools/guidance materials. The main activities are a monthly, thematic conference call with a topic proposed by a group member, and an announcement-only email list.

- **Agrilinks en only**

<https://agrilinks.org/>

Agrilinks is an online hub where food security and agriculture professionals can contribute knowledge, learn about upcoming events and connect with other practitioners. It is a knowledge-sharing portal, designed to help users connecting to resources and new ideas. Agrilinks has a blog where agriculture and food security practitioners can share news, announcements, commentaries, lesson learned. It organizes events such as seminars, conferences and twitter chats, such as their popular #AskAg. A library of publications, reports, videos and tools is available on the website. Agrilinks is part of the U.S Government's Feed the Future initiative.

- **The Agriculture, Nutrition & Health (ANH) Academy en only**

<http://anh-academy.org/>

The Agriculture, Nutrition & Health (ANH) Academy is a global research network in agriculture and food systems for improved nutrition and health to serve as a platform for learning and sharing.

The ANH Academy is part of the three workstreams of the IMMANA programme. It will aim to facilitate the sharing and adapting of methods and metrics developed through IMMANA Grants and Fellowships. It is also a broader partnership that aims to foster a community of researchers working at the intersection of agriculture, nutrition and health.

The aim of the ANH Academy is to foster a global community of interdisciplinary researchers working on agriculture and food systems for improved nutrition and health. Everyone can join the academy by registering on the website.

Its objectives are to:

1. Share innovative research in agriculture and food systems for improved nutrition and health;
2. Stimulate the development and harmonisation of new research;
3. Help strengthen the capacity of the research community to undertake inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary research;
4. Facilitate the uptake of robust evidence in policies and programming in agriculture and food systems for improved nutrition and health.

- **SecureNutrition en only**

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

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 curated resource library; original events, blogs, and newsletters on multisectoral nutrition linkages; forum space on LinkedIn for community notices and discussion; social media and email dissemination; and, a hub for reaching potential partners and related networks. Users can directly access the SecureNutrition Community and all its resources, comment blogs and follow the ongoing discussions.

Food Security and Nutrition

- **Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) en only**

<http://www.enonline.net/>

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. The ENN website has a platform for discussions among members and a comprehensive library of resources.

- **The Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Network) en only**

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

FSN 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 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.

- **Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum) en/zh/fr/es/ar/rus**

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/home>

The Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition "FSN Forum" is an online platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue on food security and nutrition facilitated by FAO's Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA). The FSN Forum allows registered members and other stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue and knowledge

sharing on food security and nutrition both globally and in targeted geographic areas. By offering facilitated online discussions and building communities of experts for thematic and regional consultation processes, the FSN Forum plays an important role in creating synergies, ensuring greater transparency of policy processes and encouraging multi-stakeholder dialogue on food security and nutrition. To maximize its impact at global, regional and country level, the FSN Forum collaborates with major global food security and nutrition initiatives and also facilitates online platforms targeted at specific geographic areas.

ADVOCACY AND INFORMATION NETWORKS

- **The United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) en only**

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

The United Nation System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) is a dedicated platform where UN agencies can have an open, substantive and constructive dialogue on nutrition strategies and initiatives. It is also a place where UN agencies can design joint global approaches and align their positions and actions when addressing the multi-faceted and evolving nutrition challenges as they arise. It promotes cooperation among UN agencies, partner organizations and other stakeholders in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end malnutrition in all of its forms in this generation. It aims at refining the direction, increasing the scale and strengthening the coherence and impact of actions against malnutrition worldwide, together with raising awareness of nutrition problems and mobilize commitment to solve them at global, regional and national levels.

- **FoodSecure en only**

<http://www.foodsecure.eu/>

Food Secure 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.

- **The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA) en only**

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

This 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.

- **Food Tank en only**

<http://foodtank.com/>

Food Tank is focused on building a global community for safe, healthy, nourished eaters. It creates networks of people, organizations, and content to push for food system change. It offers solutions and environmentally sustainable ways of alleviating hunger, obesity, and poverty by creating a network of connections and information for all of us to consume and share. Food Tank is for farmers and producers, policy makers and

government leaders, researchers and scientists, academics and journalists, and the funding and donor communities to collaborate on providing sustainable solutions for our most pressing environmental and social problems. FoodTank focuses on innovative ideas that are already working on the ground, in cities, in kitchens, in fields and in laboratories and that need more attention, more research, and ultimately more funding to be replicated and scaled-up.

- **The International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food) [en only](#)**

<http://www.ipes-food.org/>

IPES-Food is a new transdisciplinary initiative to support, inform and advise the policy debate on how to reform food systems across the world. It brings together different disciplines and different types of knowledge, comprising environmental scientists, development economists, nutritionists, agronomists and sociologists, as well as experienced practitioners from civil society and social movements.

The approach of IPES-Food values local knowledge and the experience of social actors in exploring pathways for transition, as well as taking into account power relations and the political economy of food systems. Its working methods are based on participatory mechanisms and recognize the need for scientific experts to collaborate with actors across food systems in order to produce policy-relevant knowledge. IPES-Food produces, analyses and synthesises evidence in the field of sustainable food systems, identifies gaps of knowledge and priority fields of research, develops tools to inform the production of guidelines and indicators at the national and intergovernmental levels, influences stakeholders (policy makers, scientific communities, food chain actors, civil society, media, public at large), in the context of global governance processes and supports concrete food policy transitions.

- **The Global Food Security Cluster (FSC) [en only](#)**

<http://foodsecuritycluster.net/>

The 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.

- **The Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) [en only](#)**

<http://nutritioncluster.net/>

The GNC is first and foremost a coordination mechanism. The GNC's core purpose is to enable country coordination mechanisms to achieve timely, quality, and appropriate nutrition response to emergencies. The GNC supports country coordination in strategic decision-making, planning and strategy development, capacity building on coordination and IM/KM, advocacy, monitoring and reporting, and contingency planning/preparedness. It has four focus areas: (a) coordination; (b) capacity building; (c) emergency preparedness, assessment, monitoring and surveillance; and (d) supply.

- **High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Security Crisis [en/zh/fr/es/ar/rus](#)**

<http://www.un.org/en/issues/food/taskforce/>

The HLTF on 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.

- **The Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) en only**

<http://www.reachpartnership.org/home>

The 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.

- **Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) en only**

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/>

It is a 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 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. Within the SUN networks there are several initiatives and CoP in which members can participate, discuss and share knowledge and lessons learnt.

- **Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING)**

<http://www.spring-nutrition.org/> en only

SPRING is a project that focuses on the prevention of stunting and maternal and child anaemia in the first 1,000 days of life, linking agriculture and nutrition, and creating social change and behavioural change through communication. 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. It has four core technical focus areas: Catalysing Social and Behavioural Change; Linking Agriculture to Nutrition; Preventing Anemia; Strengthening Systems for Nutrition. SPRING is funded by USAID.

- **Transform Nutrition en only**

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

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.

GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DATABASES

Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) en only

<http://www.amis-outlook.org/>

It 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.

- **Childinfo en only**

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

It is a 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 conducting UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), which are a major source of global development data.

- **Climate Prediction Center of the National Weather Service en only**

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/index.php>

The 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.

- **Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) en only**

www.measuredhs.com

The 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.

- **Famine and Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) en/fr/es/pt**

<http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx>

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.

- **FAOSTAT en/fr/es**

<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/index.html>

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.

- **Food Aid Information System (WFP) en/fr/es/ar**

<http://www.wfp.org/fais/>

The FAIS database contains the most reliable and comprehensive data on food aid flows. It is a source of information for food aid actors, academics, the media and anyone interested in global efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in a global perspective.

Data on global food aid deliveries in metric tons are from the database of the International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS), which was developed by WFP as a contribution to a coordinated international response to food aid shortages. INTERFAIS is a dynamic system, which involves the interaction of all users, represented by donor governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, recipient countries and WFP field offices. They are sharing information and data on food aid transactions. All information is cross-checked before being disseminated. The comprehensive and integrated database allows the monitoring of food aid allocations and shipments for the purpose of improving food aid management, coordination, reporting and statistical analysis. The database is updated on a continuing basis. Therefore, data can change as allocation plans and delivery schedules are subject to modifications. Data since 1988 is available.

- **GeoNetwork en/fr/es**

<http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home>

It 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.

- **Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO/GIEWS) en/zh/fr/es**

<http://www.fao.org/giews/english/index.htm>

It 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.

- **Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) en/fr/es**

<http://www.godan.info/>

GODAN supports the proactive sharing of open data to make information about agriculture and nutrition

available, accessible and usable to deal with the urgent challenge of ensuring world food security. Currently it has over 371 partners from national governments, non-governmental, international and private sector organisations. The objective is to build high-level support among governments, policymakers, international organizations and business. GODAN promotes collaboration to harness the growing volume of data generated by new technologies to solve long-standing problems and to benefit farmers and the health of consumers.

- **IFPRI's Food Security Portal en/fr/es**

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

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. The Portal has also a blog on which users can comment and interact.

- **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Global Partnership en/fr/es**

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

It 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 agencies. The IPC is a standardized 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).

- **Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) en only**

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTLSMS/0,,menuPK:3359053~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:3358997,00.html>

The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) is a household survey program housed within the Surveys & Methods Unit of the World Bank's Development Data Group that provides technical assistance to national statistical offices (NSOs) in the design and implementation of multi-topic household surveys. The goal of the LSMS is to facilitate the use of household survey data for evidence-based policymaking. 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.

- **Nutrition Landscape Information System (NLIS) en/zh/fr/es/ar/rus**

<http://www.who.int/nutrition/nlis/en/>

NLIS is a web-based tool which provides nutrition and nutrition-related health and development data in the form of automated country profiles and user-defined downloadable data. It brings together all existing WHO Global Nutrition Databases dynamically, as well as other existing food and nutrition-related data from partner

agencies. Data presented in the country profiles are structured by the UNICEF conceptual framework for causes of malnutrition and intend to give an overview snapshot of a country's nutrition, health, and development at the national level. NLIS draws data for the country profiles from available databases. Sources include the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Statistics Division, UN Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the World Bank, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

- **Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) en/fr/es**

<http://www.fao.org/economic/riga/en/>

The 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 sources of income, with 32 surveys covering 18 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. It is also possible to find a lot of 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.

- **WFP's Food Price Database en only**

<http://foodprices.vam.wfp.org/>

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.

- **WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP/VAM) en only**

<http://resources.vam.wfp.org/>

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.

- **WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition en/zh/fr/es/ar/rus**

<http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/>

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.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (Africa)

- **Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) en/fr/pt**

<http://www.sadc.int/themes/agriculture-food-security/food-security/>

The AIM System 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.

- **COMESA Food and Agricultural Marketing Information System (FAMIS) en/fr**

<http://famis.comesa.int/>

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.

- **Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) en/fr**

<http://www.cilss.bf/> and <http://www.agrhymet.ne/>

It is also known as 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.

- **Food Security and Nutrition Working Group Eastern and Central African Region (FSNWG)**

<http://www.fao.org/disasterriskreduction/east-central-africa/fsnwg/en/> **en only**

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 response. Its goal is two-fold: providing an up-to-date food security and nutrition situation analysis (early warning) and offering a forum to build consensus on critical issues facing policy and intervention. FSNWG serves regional government, donor, and non-government agencies since 2006. Current membership counts to approx. 80 organizations (IGAD, UN agencies, NGO's, donors, research institutions). Members contribute to the operation and content of the working group. FSNWG disseminates monthly updates that are available on their website and produces regional IPC maps.

- **Marketplace for Nutritious Foods en only**

<http://www.gainhealth.org/knowledge-centre/project/marketplace-for-nutritious-foods/>

The Marketplace for Nutritious Foods is managed by GAIN, with initial funding from the United States Agency

for International Development (USAID), and is designed to strengthen networks, foster innovations and provide investment to bring affordable nutritious foods to market. The Marketplace has launched in **Kenya**, **Mozambique** and **Tanzania** with a focus on two key functions: as the Community of Practice and the Innovation Accelerator.

The Community of Practice (CoP) is a network of local entrepreneurs, investors and institutions working in agriculture and nutrition. Through meetings and online discussions, CoP members explore solutions, share lessons learned and exchange knowledge about market opportunities and policy changes to improve the quality and delivery of nutritious foods.

The Innovation Accelerator drives up the scale of viable and profitable nutritious food innovations. Twice a year, members of the CoP working along the agricultural value chain are encouraged to submit proposals for innovative concepts that will increase access, affordability and diversity of nutritious foods for vulnerable populations.

- **Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) en only**

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

ReSAKSS is an Africa-wide network of regional nodes (COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC regions) facilitated by IFPRI. 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.

- **Réseau de prévention des crises alimentaires/Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) en/fr**

www.food-security.net

This 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).

- **Réseau des Systèmes d'Information des Marchés en Afrique de l'Ouest (RESIMAO) / Network of Market Information Systems (WAMIS-NET) en/fr/pt**

<http://www.resimao.net/>

It 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 CILSS.

- **SADC's Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme (RVAA) en/fr/pt**

<http://www.sadc.int/fanr/aims/rvaa/>

It 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.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (Middle East, Asia and Pacific)

- **The Arab Spatial Development and Food Security Atlas (Arab Spatial) en/ar**

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

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 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.

- **ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) en only**

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

AFSIS aims to strengthen food security in Southeast Asia through 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.

- **Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA) en only**

<http://lansasouthasia.org/>

It conducts innovative research to discover how agriculture and food-related policies, programmes and interventions can be better designed to improve nutrition. Research themes include: nutrition sensitive agriculture, agri-food value chains and enabling environment for nutrition. The aim is to strengthen the capacity of partners to produce high-quality research that meets the needs of stakeholders. It engages stakeholders and decision makers but also researchers in order to produce studies that are both relevant and accessible to them. LANSA is a partnership of six organizations working in four focal countries (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan) on three streams of research, capacity strengthening and policy influence. The programme has been funded by the UK Government for six years. Led by the MS Swaminathan Research Foundation in India, partners include: BRAC (Bangladesh), Collective for Social Science Research (Pakistan), Institute of Development Studies (UK), International Food Policy Research Institute (USA) and the Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health (UK).

REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (Latin America and Caribbean)

- **Acervo Latino-Americano de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (AcervoSAN) es/pt**

<http://www.unila.edu.br/es/noticias/acervosan>

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.

- **Regional Program on Information Systems for Food and Nutrition Security (PRESISAN)**

es only <http://www.sica.int/presisan/presisan.aspx>

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.

Related topics – Knowledge platforms and information systems

- **Capacity4dev.eu en only (Development)**

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/>

Capacity4dev 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.

- **CORE Group en only (Public health practices)**

<http://www.coregroup.org/index.php>

CORE Group works to generate collaborative action and learning to improve and expand community-focused public health practices for underserved populations around the world. It gives particular emphasis to women of reproductive age and children under five because they are the most vulnerable to death and illness from poverty and disease. The CORE Group has more than 70 members and associate organizations. Members can participate to online discussions, create networks and participate to events and trainings.

- **E-Agriculture en/fr/es (only agriculture)**

<http://www.e-agriculture.org/>

e-Agriculture is a global Community of Practice, where people from all over the world exchange information, ideas, and resources related to the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for sustainable agriculture and rural development. e-Agriculture has over 14,000 members from 170 countries and territories, and among its members there are information and communication specialists, researchers, farmers, students, policy makers, business people, development practitioners, and others. The aim of the community is to improve policies and processes around the use of ICT in support of agriculture and rural development, in order to have a positive impact on rural livelihoods.

- **Global Communities en/fr/es/ar (Sustainable development)**

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

Global Communities is a global development organization committed to working in partnership with communities worldwide to bring about sustainable, impactful changes that improve the lives and livelihoods of the vulnerable. Global Communities engages with communities, governments, the private sector, and NGOs as partners for good—bringing together complementary strengths and shared responsibilities to work toward

common goals. On their website a Library with publications, reports, news, video, pictures is available and member can interact and comment on it.

- **SAARC Agricultural Centre (SAC) en only (Agriculture)**

<http://www.sac.org.bd/>

This centre 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.

- **Together 2030 en/fr/es (Agenda 2030)**

<http://www.together2030.org/en/>

Together 2030 is a civil society initiative that promotes national implementation and track progress of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a participatory way. The aim is to generate knowledge and project voices from different civil society and stakeholders around the world on the challenges and opportunities for the 2030 Agenda. The Together 2030 initiative is open to civil society, non-governmental, non-profit stakeholders around the world. It is entirely voluntary, informal and based on need; it is action oriented and members will be asked about their contributions to joint work. Together 2030's main activities are: raising awareness, strengthen capacities and mobilize resources; convene multi-stakeholder platforms; creating Communities of Practice around technicalities of implementation; creating a knowledge platforms; tracking and reporting on positions, priorities and concrete actions; facilitating, supporting and promoting global, regional and national advocacy actions; promoting a supportive global architecture for implementation and accountability of Agenda 2030.

- **UN Global Pulse en only (Use of data in development)**

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

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 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. Global Pulse promotes awareness of the opportunities that “Big Data” presents for relief and development, enhances public-private data sharing partnerships, and generates high-impact analytical tools and approaches through its network of Pulse Labs. 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.

