

# What is needed for Global Monitoring of Access to Adequate Food?

Follow-up discussion, Ag2Nut and FSIN communities of practice

*March 27, 2014*

Moderated by Anna Herforth

# Recap of last call...



stunted  
children  
less than  
2 years



access  
to adequate  
food  
all year round



food  
systems  
are  
sustainable

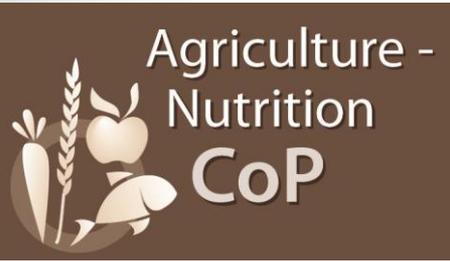


increase  
in smallholder  
productivity  
and income



loss  
or  
waste  
of food

**HUNGER CAN BE ELIMINATED IN OUR LIFETIMES**



# Key Recommendations for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture

- Food and agriculture policies can have a better impact on nutrition if they:
  - **Monitor dietary consumption and access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.** The data could include food prices of diverse foods, and dietary consumption indicators for vulnerable groups.

# Summary

- Current global measurement of food access was made for a different world, 50 years ago.
  - Then “food shortage”
  - Now “nutritious food shortage”
- Accountability to “adequate nutritious food”: No clear targets for the agriculture and food sector
- Lesson from history: Core data collected and published can change.
- Post-MDGs: time to align current understanding of “access to adequate food” with globally-collected indicators
- Global institutions involved
  - FAO
  - DHS, UNICEF MICS, World Bank LSMS
  - Role of governments in data collection and information systems

# Presenters on the last call (Feb 27)

- Rebecca Heidkamp (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health “National Evaluation Platform” project)
  - noted the absence of “nutrition-sensitive” data or information systems, and lack of clarity on what indicators would even be measured.
- Carlo Cafiero and Terri Ballard (FAO statistics)
  - discussed the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (Voices of the Hungry)
- Catherine Leclercq (FAO nutrition)
  - discussed efforts to improve data and indicators of diet quality
- Erica Khetran (HKI)
  - introduced the Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance Project (FSNSP) in Bangladesh, which tracks relevant indicators at national scale, including HFIAS, cost of a standard food basket, and WDDS
- Karen Siegel (Emory University)
  - discussed her research on the supply of fruits and vegetables compared to recommended intake

# Other conversations where our communities' input will be helpful

- Food Security Information Network (FSIN)
  - launching a food and nutrition security measurement technical working group – to identify best ways of collecting, analyzing, and reporting information to decision-makers.
- FAO SOFI suite of indicators to capture food security
- UN technical working group on improving the reliability and relevance of household consumption and expenditure surveys (HCES)
- ICN2 accountability framework
- “Nutrition-sensitive” data systems efforts in SUN countries (as Rebecca Heidkamp described on the last call)
- Post-2015 agenda

# Examples of food indicators

	Availability	Access	Utilization
National	Per capita availability of diverse food groups, e.g. -Fruit and veg -ASF -Ultra-processed foods -Sugar Etc..	Per capita availability of diverse food groups, adjusted for economic inequalities	
Local/ Community	Above indicator at sub-national level	Cost of nutritious diet/food basket Affordability of diverse food groups	
Household	--	FIES FCS HDDS	Household consumption patterns?
Individual	--	FIES	WDDS IDDS Etc...