

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations





Making social assistance work for nutrition: the ISPA-FSN tool

16 November 2022

Questions and Answers

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DISCLAIMER

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The link between small scale farmers and public procurement schemes needs to be managed carefully considering the regulatory framework, the existing supply chain and the demand. This is part of managing trade offs

2) What about food fortification intervention?

Food fortification can be integrated in the design of in-kind transfers and school feeding programmes. It could be made mandatory to ensure compliance (e.g. ensuring that all foods provided in food assistance programs are fortified). In FAO we are also considering bio-fortification through agronomic practices to increase availability of nutrient-enriched crops.

3) Is there any example country where FSN tools were implemented even though there are no FBDGs?

Countries that do not have a FBDG can still use the ISPA-FSN tool by considering dietary patterns and taking into account the different forms of malnutrition to inform the design of social protection programmes.

4) Is the tool used in rural areas, with least access to nutritious foods/ no information about food patterns? Is there any tips about situation analysis on this?

The Tool can be applied in both rural and urban settings. There will be instances where gathering information about food patterns will not be straightforward. The ISPA-FSN resource document provides tips on how to conduct a situation analysis, as well as sources that can be used to collect data and information (box 2.1 GN 30): https://www.fao.org/3/cb1564en/cb1564en.pdf

5) How do I keep track of digital badges earned on the Elearning Academy platform? Digital badges are online visual representations of skills and competencies earned through learning. They are visible, sharable, and verifiable. You can find more information about digital badges here:

https://elearning.fao.org/mod/page/view.php?id=5179

- 6) How best can we influence consumer behaviour to increase food access? How does consumer behaviour promote sustainable agriculture? You may find the HLPE report on nutrition and food systems helpful: <u>https://www.fao.org/3/i7846e/i7846e.pdf</u>
- 7) It has come out that the vulnerable tend to sell their rations for money to meet their other pressing basic needs, how can we address such issue?

This needs to be assessed within the context as new emerging basic needs may emerge during the implementation of a social protection programme that needs to be addressed looking at linkages with other services or redesign of measures within the current SP programme.

8) Do you take into account aspects related to climate change?

Here is a list of courses available free of charge at the FAO elearning Academy platform. Introduction to climate-smart agriculture: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=439

Climate-smart fisheries and aquaculture: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=579

Climate-smart forestry: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=578

Climate-smart crop production: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=436

Climate-smart livestock production: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=437

Water management for climate-smart agriculture: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=438

Climate-smart soil and land management: <u>https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=435</u>

Sustainable Land Management and Restoration: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=454

9) At times, in the absence of standardised (including proxy) indicators (eg: diets for certain vulnerable groups such as school children and adolescents) it's a challenge to measure the outcome/impact. What can be done in that case?

The minimum dietary diversity (MDD) for women of reproductive age (15-49 years) is a validated indicator that can be used as a proxy for diet quality. It measures the diversity of food groups included in the diet and what kind of food groups are present and/or missing.

10) Any New Courses on COP27?

Please refer to question number 8 for courses on climate-smart production and land management.

Please also find this brief on FAO's work on climate change and social protection at the following link: <u>https://www.fao.org/3/cb3527en/cb3527en.pdf</u>

The following publications might also be of interest:

- Social protection, emergency response, resilience and climate change – a new interactive learning tool

https://www.fao.org/social-protection/resources/resources-detail/en/c/1027407/

- Managing climate risks through social protection: <u>https://www.fao.org/social-protection/resources/resources-detail/en/c/1250961/</u>

With regards to climate change and nutrition:

- Climate change, biodiversity and nutrition nexus: Evidence and emerging policy and programming opportunities <u>https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6701en</u>

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You can access all webinar recordings <u>here</u>.

