

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910956539903321
Titolo	Handbook for defining and setting up a Food Security Information and Early Warning System (FSIEWS)
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Rome ; ; [Great Britain], : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2001
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (135 pages)
Collana	FAO agricultural policy and economic development series, , 1020-6531 ; ; 6
Disciplina	363.8
Soggetti	Food supply Famines - Prevention
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- PART ONE -- PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS -- 1. INTRODUCTION -- Historic Background to Food Security Information Systems -- Advantages of the FSIEWS Approach -- Technical Aspects of the Methodology -- Definition of Food Security -- 2. THE CONCEPT OF FORECASTING AND STEERING -- 3. EXISTING FOOD SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEMS -- -- 3.1 Description of Existing Systems -- Institutions -- -- -- 3.1.2 Market Information System (MIS) -- Tools -- Institutions -- -- -- 3.1.3 Monitoring Vulnerable Groups (MVG) -- Institutions -- 3.1.4 Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (FNSS) -- 3.1.5 Other existing monitoring systems that may be used in food security -- 3.2 Constraints of the Systems -- 3.2.1 Poor organization -- 3.2.3 Functional constraints -- 3.3 Recent Changes in the Socio-Economic Context -- 4. CRISIS MANAGEMENT -- 5. THE FRAMEWORK OF A FSIEWS -- PART TWO -- STAGES IN DEFINING AND SETTING UP A FSIEWS -- CHAPTER I -- STAGE ONE: BASIC STUDY OF FOOD SECURITY -- 1. ESTABLISHING THE BASIC ENERGY REQUIREMENTS -- -- The Commodity Chain Approach -- Brief Outline of a Commodity Chain -- Limitations of the Commodity Chain Approach -- 6. SYNTHESIS OF THE BASIC STUDY -- CHAPTER II -- STAGE TWO: DETAILED ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION -- -- 5.1 Food Aid -- 5.1.2 Information on managing food-aid stocks -- 5.1.3 Information regarding the

distribution of food aid and assistance -- 5.2 Population Movements --

CHAPTER III -- STAGE THREE: HOW TO IMPROVE EXISTING INFORMATION -- 1. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION MONITORING AND HARVEST FORECASTS -- -- 1.1 Data -- 1.2 Data Analysis -- 1.3 Constraints -- 1.4 Improving Existing Systems and Monitoring Production -- 1.4.1 At organizational level -- 1.4.2 At the technical level -- 1.4.3 Monitoring animal production and fishery products -- 2. MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEMS, STOCKS AND MARKETING42. 2.1 The Institutional Structure of an MIS -- 2.2 Data -- Monitoring markets -- The storage of products -- Imports and exports -- 2.3 Data Analysis and Dissemination of Information -- 2.4 Principal Constraints of an MIS -- 3. VULNERABLE GROUPS MONITORING SYSTEM -- -- 3.1 Defining Vulnerable Groups, or at Risk to Food Insecurity -- 3.2 Data -- 3.2.1 Monitoring poverty -- 3.2.2 Monitoring physical access to supplies -- 3.2.3 Monitoring coping strategies -- 3.3 Monitoring Vulnerability during Food Crises -- 4. FOOD AND NUTRITION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM -- -- 4.1 The Institutional Framework and Setting Up an FNSS -- 4.2 Data -- 4.3 Data Processing -- 4.4 FNSS in Crisis Management -- 5. MONITORING DIRECT FOOD AID AND ASSISTANCE -- -- 5.1 Monitoring Aid -- 5.2 Setting Up a Monitoring System in Emergency Situations -- CHAPTER IV -- STAGE FOUR: SETTING UP THE FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM -- 1. SURVEY OF FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION USERS -- 2. SUGGESTED INDICATORS FOR THE DATABASES AND CONTROL PANEL -- 3. A PLAN FOR THE FLOW OF DATA AND ITS MANAGEMENT -- 4. PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MONITORING FOOD SECURITY AND MANAGING EMERGENCIES -- 5. VALIDATION OF INDICATORS AND THE TYPE AND FORMAT OF INFORMATION TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO USERS (ORGANIZING THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP) -- CHAPTER V -- STAGE FIVE: STEPS TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF A FSIEWS -- 3. ESTABLISHING AGREEMENT PROTOCOLS WITH INFORMATION PROVIDERS -- 4. GRADUAL DEPLOYMENT OF THE DATABASE AND CONTROL PANEL -- 5. MAPPING AND OTHER SOFTWARE -- 6. ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY COMMITTEE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT -- 7. BULLETINS, RADIO OR TELEVISION BROADCASTS, UPDATES, ETC. -- 8. REGULAR SUPERVISION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE FSIEWS BY THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY COMMITTEE -- 9. ADAPTING THE FSIEWS TO SPECIFIC NATIONAL CONTEXTS (EXAMPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE).

PART THREE -- SUSTAINABILITY: THE LONG-TERM VIEW -- 1. REGULAR UPDATING AND EVOLUTION OF THE SYSTEM -- 2. EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEM -- 3. NATIONAL FSIEWS IN A REGIONAL (INTERSTATE) CONTEXT -- 4. DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES -- 5. THE ROLE OF THE FSIEWS IN THE FIVIMS INITIATIVE -- 6. INTERACTION WITH THE GIEWS.

Sommario/riassunto

The World Food Summit, held in Rome in November 1996, recognised the urgent need for better information. As a result the FIVIMS (Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System) initiative was launched, as a co-operative venture, to assist countries and the international community to identify the "who, where and why" of food insecurity. Even before the Summit, many countries had established approaches for this purpose based on multidisciplinary networks, at national and local levels. One of these approaches, developed first in French-speaking Africa, is the FSIEWS method (Food Security Information and Early Warning System) proposed in this handbook as one of the tools available to those engaged in the fight against hunger. This contribution to the FIVIMS initiative is addressed to the national technical officers at central and decentralised level, as well as to their

collaborators from the technical assistance community.
