

## Annex 2

### Complementary inputs of FAO and WFP team members during a CFSAM

Topic	FAO team members	WFP team members
<b>Food security crisis background</b>	FAO can provide overall agricultural, food security and nutrition policy information and analysis. This is combined with an analysis of current economic situation and trends, including the impact of the world market, when relevant.	WFP summarizes how the determinants of food insecurity at the household level, including long-term exposure to risk and the relative effectiveness of coping strategies have been affected both by the shock (e.g. crop failure) and by changes in the economic, policy, institutional and social environments.
<b>Socio-economic context</b> <i>(population, macro-economy, agric sector, social policies/ issues)</i>	FAO usually provides national population, economic and agricultural and livestock production figures, as well as food security and nutrition-related policy analysis.	WFP contributes basic demographic and socio-economic indicators - age pyramid, mortality rates, literacy, unemployment, etc. - and sub-national-level information on livelihood systems, incomes and population displacements. CFSVA data are critical to any CFSAM.
<b>Agricultural production</b>	This section relies on preliminary government estimates of area cultivated and yields, as checked, validated and adjusted by FAO for internal and historical consistency, and on the basis of field visits informed with current year rainfall and remotely sensed data. Sites are selected to represent the variety of production systems and conditions, to the extent allowed by time and number of assessors.	WFP contributes historical and current year data on variations in livelihood systems (e.g. VAM and CFSVA data) that help to inform the selection of sites to be visited by the agricultural production sub-teams. This is especially valuable when variations in livelihood systems are not directly related to differences between agro-ecological areas.

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<b>Markets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Food markets</b></li> <li>• <b>Other critical markets (for livelihood activities)</b></li> </ul>	<p>FAO can draw on its experience in assessing the relative efficiency and performance of markets for agricultural commodities. Seasonal and historical analysis of prices (requiring monthly data from selected markets to update the available datasets) and analysis of linkages among national policies, domestic markets, and regional/ international markets (depending on the availability of pre-crisis market assessments).</p>	<p>Contributions from WFP may include: Information on the domestic or regional grain sector including practices, constraints and costs (procurement officers); wholesale and retail food price data; information or data on cross-border flows; analysis of in-country food markets; impact of markets on household food access;</p>
<b>Stocks</b>	<p>Public stocks information is collected by FAO; stocks held by traders and surplus farmers are estimated on the basis of interviews, and general supply-demand conditions for the ending marketing year.</p>	<p>WFP has access to additional information on public and other in-country emergency stocks, on food consumption, dietary practices and nutrition. These can help refine assumptions made on remaining stocks, including at the farm level.</p>
<b>Domestic utilization requirements</b>	<p>For this basic component of the balance sheet, FAO typically uses either official or UN population estimates, adjusted for the relevant marketing year, and estimates of past aggregate apparent consumption of cereals, or cereal equivalent amounts, for major staples.</p>	<p>WFP contributes information on food consumption and nutrition trends, which may be used to adjust the “status quo ante” estimate. (For instance, a progressive fall in the nutritional level of the population may suggest that the “normal” historical average is not adequate or sustainable, in terms of minimum energy requirements and/or problems in relation to the health and sanitation environment.)</p>

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<b>External trade</b>	The extent to which a country can make up a food deficit with its own resources is estimated by the FAO team on the basis of macro-economic trends and current conditions, foreign exchange reserves, government policies and an appreciation of the relative strength of effective demand for imported staples.	WFP contributes household-level data on incomes and expenditures useful to the assessment of effective demand. In some cases, WFP can also provide qualitative or quantitative information on cross-border food flows, which need to be integrated into official statistics or estimates of external trade.
<b>Staple food balance sheet(s)</b>	FAO provides the estimated aggregates for production, population, utilization and the general trend in commercial imports. The FAO economist draws up the balance sheet integrating elements from other team members.	WFP provides data on food aid and contributes to the review and interpretation of the balance sheet.
<b>Household food security status, coping &amp; vulnerabilities</b>	FAO can contribute technical information on the nature and degree of shocks to livelihood systems, on the expected effectiveness of coping mechanisms available to affected households, and on a range of practical options for emergency response activities.	For this critical part of the report, WFP combines information on the nature and severity of the shocks, and data collected during the mission with baseline and VAM data, the results of CFSVAs, EFSAs, and information from other food security assessments.
<b>Health &amp; nutritional status</b>	FAO can contribute detailed national food balance sheets prepared for all countries as a guide to the relative importance of main staples in the diet, assist in assessing the nutritional adequacy of diets in the light of access to food and human nutrition requirements, and provide guidance for the analysis of food security, nutrition and health indicators.	WFP compiles and critically reviews the information from nutrition/health surveys carried out by other agencies (coverage and representativeness, seasonal issues, association of malnutrition with health, care and food security factors).

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<b>Estimated HH food access shortfalls</b>	FAO provides information on the aggregate determinants of food security and their implications for nutrition.	WFP uses household- and community-level information and the aggregate determinants to analyse and estimate household food access shortfalls (usually until the next main harvest) for different population groups, and the numbers of persons in the various affected groups.
<b>Comparison of estimates from balance sheets and HH analyses</b>	FAO provides the macro-economic context with aggregate supply-demand data including an assessment of effective demand as a key factor driving commercial imports. The understanding of effective demand also indicates what share of the population is so chronically poor that they don't contribute significantly to aggregate demand for food in the market economy.	WFP provides the household-level analysis identifying <i>transitory</i> food insecurity in terms of household food access shortfalls (gaps). WFP may also provide both macro-level and household-level analyses regarding the extent to which <i>chronic</i> food insecurity has been deepened by the crisis. This information is essential to explain the difference between the aggregate food supply/demand gap from the balance sheet, and the level of requirements for food security assistance.
<b>Response options</b> (food aid, non-food responses)	FAO can contribute technical information on the appropriateness of non-food interventions and on how these would combine with food aid interventions (adding to them in the short-term, and substituting for them in the longer-term). Where applicable this may include agricultural emergency/rehabilitation needs and recovery options.	WFP provides analysis and recommendations of response options for household food security interventions including non-food (e.g. cash/vouchers) as well as food response options, where appropriate.
	FAO and WFP participants jointly appraise national and sub-national capacities to respond, and the capacity of the market to cover the food needs of the population.	

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<b>Recommendations</b> (food security assistance strategy, ongoing monitoring, future improvements)	Recommendations are developed jointly.	