

Who is involved?

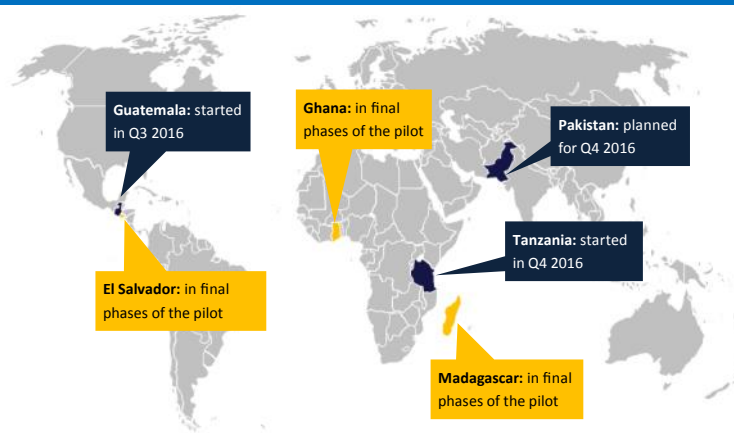
The stakeholders involved at the national and sub-national level can include: national government (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, industry and trade, infrastructure), civil society, donors, UN agencies, private sector and academics.

WFP, with support from UC Davis, Epicentre/Harvard, IFPRI, Mahidol University and UNICEF, has developed the FNG method and has conducted pilots in El Salvador, Ghana and Madagascar.

Value-add of the FNG:

- The FNG brings together secondary information and linear programming to support national strategies around the barriers to adequate nutrient intake.
- Conducting the FNG increases the understanding of nutrient access and affordability among stakeholders from different sectors.
- The FNG links data analysis to decision-making by modelling different interventions, modalities and platforms to improve purchasing power, lower price or increase availability of nutritious foods for key vulnerable groups.
- The FNG focuses primarily on nutrient access and intake, prioritizing the food system. It is complementary to a broader situational analysis on health, caring practices and WASH.
- Combining FNG analysis with analysis on the socio-cultural barriers to adequate dietary intake highlights the linkage between access and behaviours.

Pilot and Roll-Out 2015-2016



How are results being used in pilot countries?

El Salvador

to redesign government social protection policies

Ghana

to lead to active engagement of stakeholders across sectors on nutrition strategies

Madagascar

to design new national nutrition policy and action plan

For more information contact:

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World Food Programme

Fighting Hunger Worldwide



Fill the Nutrient Gap Tool

Analysis | Consensus | Decision-making



World Food Programme

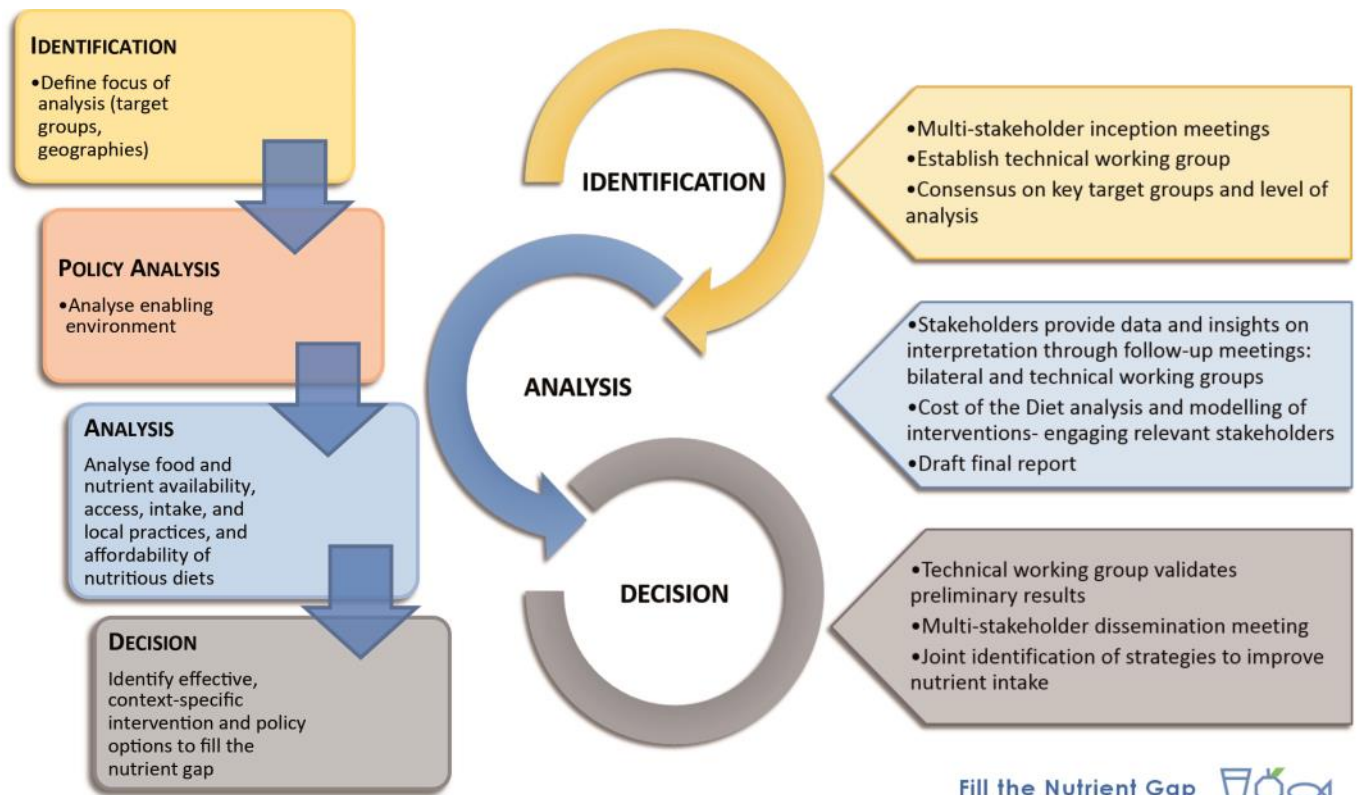
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The Framework and the Process

What is the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) tool?

- The Sustainable Development Goal, Target 2.2 sets forth the challenge to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030. Meeting nutrient requirements is a pre-requisite for the prevention of malnutrition. However, the availability and affordability of an adequate nutritious diet is not often reflected in typical nutrition situational analyses.
- By combining an analytical framework and a stakeholder process, the FNG aims to strengthen analysis, build consensus and improve decision-making for improving nutrient intake.
- The FNG highlights nutrient gaps and identifies barriers to adequate nutrient intake in a specific context for specific target groups.
- It uses innovative analysis (enhanced Cost of Diet analysis) combined with better use of existing secondary data on markets, local dietary practices and malnutrition to identify options for a more nutritious diet.
- The tool is designed to contribute to national policy and programming planning cycles, with a myriad of potential entry points for nutrition-related action by different sectors.



Fill the Nutrient Gap 
Nutrition situation analysis framework and decision tool

The figure above represents the merging of the steps in the analysis and the stakeholder process supported in the FNG. It includes three main steps:

Identification of the target group, geographical areas and time period and season for the analysis.

Analysis including:

Policy analysis – to determine whether national policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, national programmes, markets and public private partnerships create an enabling environment for adequate nutrient intake, especially good access to nutritious foods.

Nutrient analysis – which includes analysis of market access and offers, dietary practices, nutrient intake gap of key target groups, and affordability of a nutritious diet based on local foods.

Decision – the evidence emanating from the analysis on target group specific nutrient intake gaps, constraints to availability, access and demand for nutritious foods and supplements, and current and potential reach of health, food, social protection and education systems is discussed to formulate sector-specific and overarching recommendations for improving access to nutrients in the specific situation(s).