



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Thirty-sixth Session

Rome, 11-14 and 16 October 2010

**GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTATIONS
NATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR FOOD
SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CASE STUDIES)**

1. Objectives

This item will discuss country-owned food security and nutrition initiatives to identify best practices and lessons learnt that can be replicated and adapted for other countries.

This item is expected to have the following outcomes:

- Identification of the challenges, best practices and lessons learnt from country-owned food security initiatives
- Guidance on how the reformed CFS can strengthen support to country-owned food security plans and initiatives
- Identification of effective and practical mechanisms for coordination between country-owned initiatives and the reformed CFS.

2. Discussion topics

In the spirit of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security “Five Rome Principles”, countries are encouraged to develop results-based case studies drawing from the following questions:

- What are the key features of your country’s initiative? How were they developed? How are the voluntary guidelines on the right to food being used?
- What are the main features of short term and longer term initiatives? What are the key elements of these actions that have changed the direction of food security?
- Who are the main stakeholders involved in the initiative (e.g. Governmental institutions, CSO/NGOs; commercial sector; producers and producer organizations; women’s groups; international organizations)? How are they coordinated and how relevant are they to the whole process?
- What role do global and regional food security and nutrition initiatives play? How can this be improved or strengthened? How can CFS strengthen its support?
- How was the initiative financed? Which funding modalities were put in place?

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3. Process

Governments will make the initial presentation and will choose the format for the session. We hereby propose two possible formulas:

1. Following the government presentation, presentations from 2-4 panellists could be made. Panellists could be representatives from a range of stakeholders such as government institutions, CSOs/NGOs, international organizations and the private sector. Each panellist could provide a brief response to the questions above. Each presentation should last approximately 10 minutes. Overall presentation time should last no more than 50 minutes to allow sufficient time for discussion.
2. The second alternative consists of an open floor discussion following the government presentation. Participants will ask questions and share their views on the initiatives presented. Any intervention should be brief, to the point and should focus on contributing to recommendations based on knowledge, best practices and lessons learnt.

There will be a Chair and a Rapporteur. The Chair will open the agenda item and will summarise the major points and recommendations coming from the session. Recommendations from these sessions will be presented to Plenary.