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Mapping Food Security Actions at Country Level

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**Item IX. b
document CFS:2010/3**

Why do we need a tool to map food security actions, and for who?

- ... to provide national governments and other users with an improved capacity to make better-informed decisions about how best to design national and regional policies, strategies and programmes and to allocate resources to achieve food security and nutrition objectives...
- ‘mapping’ in this context is essentially profiling actions and charting linkages/correspondences

Institutional arrangements at country level

- **Country-led** and building on existing institutions
- Serving **national coordination mechanisms** for food security and nutrition
- Guidance and implementation by multi-stakeholder **working groups**

Some technical characteristics to consider include:

- simple, yet, comprehensive as possible to cover information on all dimensions of food security and nutrition – find the balance
- take advantage of web-based technologies
- harmonized structure, yet able to adjust to different users' needs

Proposal for implementation and next steps:

Step-wise approach – learn by studying and doing

- Establish a task-team to advise development and implementation
- Hold a consultative multi-stakeholder workshop
- Provide support to requesting countries to participate in the process
- Review initial results and report to CFS with recommendation and decisions on next steps.

The Committee is invited to:

- Endorse the proposed plan contained in this document
- Encourage interested stakeholders to participate in the further development of the initiative at country level
- Request the Secretariat to continue facilitating, with the support of stakeholders in the CFS Advisory Group, the development and implementation plan contained in this document as one of the core activities of the CFS 2010/11 work programme with a view to providing an update of the process, including experiences from countries, at the CFS session in 2011.
- Recommend that 4 to 6 national governments present the results of mapping at the CFS session in 2011 and inform discussions on national actions and investments, lessons learnt, good practice and the benefits thereof, and the need for international assistance.

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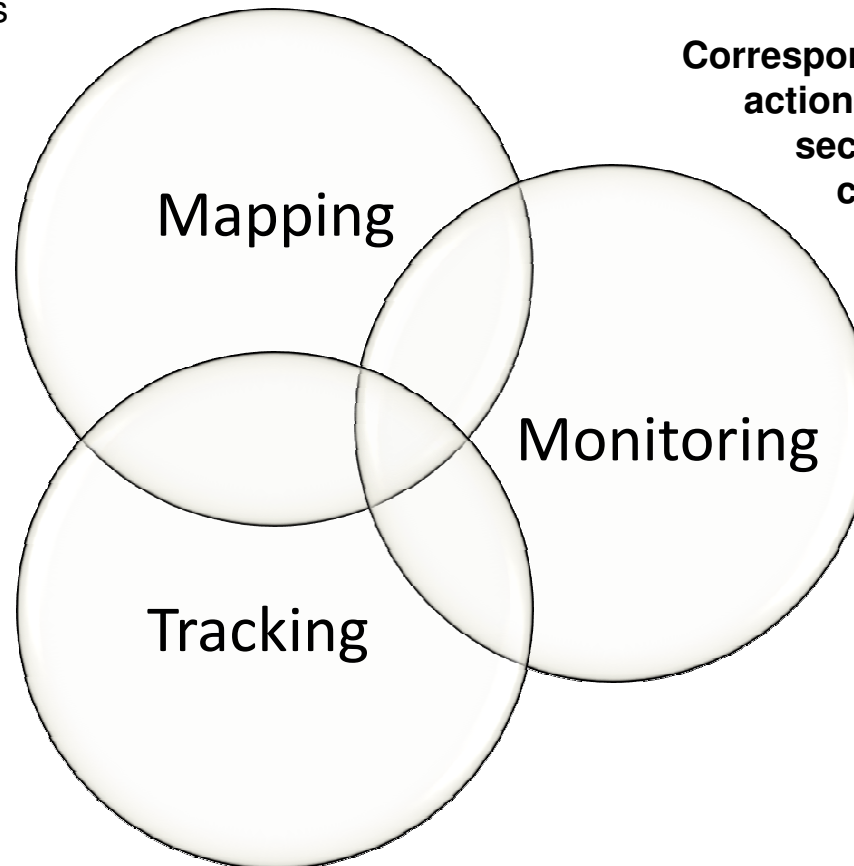
Profiling actions:

- policies
- programmes
- strategies
- projects
- legislation
- investments
- plans

And linking them with:

- resource flows
- implementing institutions
- benefiting locations and populations

**Domestic and
external
resource
flows**



**Correspondences between
actions and changes in food
security indicators
compared to a
baseline situation**