

Monitoring Food Security

“Roundtable on methods to estimate the
number of hungry”

Rome, 12-13 September 2011

www.fao.org/cfs/cfsroundtable

Background

- Decision of the CFS, 36th session
- Concept note for the Roundtable prepared by the joint secretariat of the CFS
- Concept note (dates and content) endorsed by the Bureau of the CFS
- Roundtable in Rome, 12-13 September 2011
- Logistics & modalities of participation

Outline and objectives

- Opening session: setting the stage for the discussion
- Session 1: The FAO hunger indicator
- Session 2: Beyond calories
- Session 3: Partnering with Member Countries
- Closing session: Wrap-up & Way forward

Session 1: The FAO hunger indicator

- A critical review of the current methodology
- Options and room for improvement of elementary data for the Food Balance Sheets
- The role of household surveys: better measurement of food consumption, higher coverage and frequency
- Potential for broadening the range of indicators that can be produced within the existing methodology (depth of hunger, food stress, over-nourishment)

Session 2 : Beyond calories

- More indicators needed:
 - The importance of a rich and diversified diet
 - The 4 dimensions of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability
 - The consequences of food insecurity: the 'social' cost of hunger (productivity, welfare)
 - Consequences of price volatility (stocks, cost of stable consumption)
- Develop a suite of indicators of food insecurity to supplement the FAO hunger indicator

Session 3: Partnering with Member countries

- Monitoring food insecurity at national, regional & global level
- MC fundamental role in collecting, validating processing and disseminating data and indicators
- How to deal with increased data needs? (both quality & quantity)
- Capacity development in methodology, data collection, processing, analysis and effective communication of results

Thank you.
Questions?

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