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Mapping Food Security and Nutrition Actions at Country Level

The Way Forward

CFS:2011/7

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**in collaboration with the mapping task team
AAHM, FAO, WFP, HLTF, Oxfam and Action Aid**



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Briefly recall CFS 36 document

- Outlined why such a tool was needed
- What is meant by ‘mapping’ FSN actions
- Who would be the users of such a tool
- A step-wise approach was recommended by CFS, namely:
 - establish a Task Team to advise and provide guidance
 - review of relevant existing tools/systems to draw lessons and identify gaps
 - hold a technical workshop to consider the above and recommend next steps
 - present examples to CFS in 2011

Briefly recall purpose

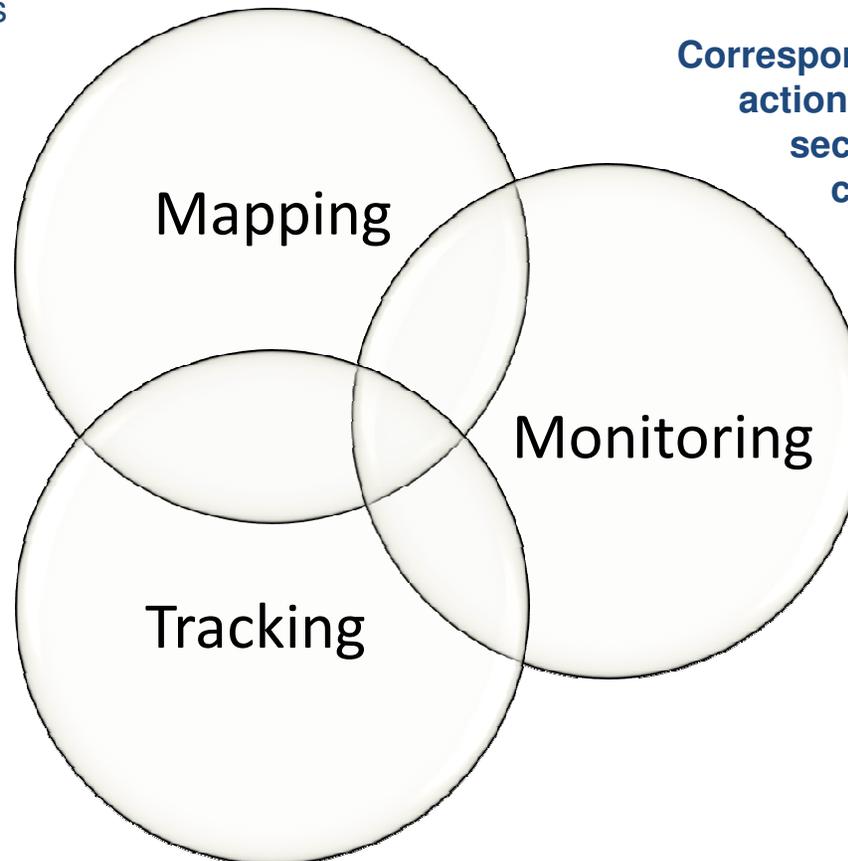
Profiling actions:

- 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

METHODOLOGY:

- The scope of the review was intentionally broad
- Existing national FSN action mapping tools and systems were identified, as well as other ongoing mapping activities and experiences from global/regional perspectives
- To understand who is doing what, and what the key issues are

COMPONENTS OF FSN ACTION MAPPING SYSTEMS (from review)

Institutions and Governance

Analytical Framework and Outputs

Users and Usage

Data and Information Management

Operational, Resource, and Contextual Requirements

Review of existing tools/systems

KEY FINDINGS:

- A scarcity of comprehensive, routine systems at the national level
- No common understanding about what constitutes FSN actions mapping
- If they exist, similar mapping exercises are rarely systematic or conducted routinely
- No generally agreed-upon methods or protocols
- FSN-specific activities or exercises are often difficult to identify and classify

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The system should be government owned and managed but include multi-stakeholder and multi-agency participation
- Be flexible, to enable the dynamic alignment of evolving FSN interventions
- Make good use of technologies to automate, standardize and simplify info management
- Build national systems with strong linkages to regional and global systems



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Technical Workshop

23-25 May 2011

Overall workshop objective:

To improve collective understanding of what constitutes FSN action mapping, for what purposes, and what the requirements are to implement effective systems that correspond to those purposes

More specifically:

- Clarify the key issues, opportunities, constraints, key components and approaches
- Learn lessons from country experiences and initiatives and from global partners
- Identify the building blocks for FSN action mapping including components
- Provide input for recommendations for CFS regarding FSN action mapping.

I. Institutions and Governance

- Ensure involvement of multiple stakeholders across multiple sectors
- Build strong linkages to the decision-making process
- National task teams are key to facilitate the process
- Potential for such systems to enhance co-ordination, improve efficiency and effectiveness

II. Data and Information Management

- FSN action mapping is part of a larger exercise
- Further review of existing work towards a common language and compatibility
- FAO's MAfFS system showed good developmental progress
- Global partners role to facilitate/coordinate data and information harmonization efforts
- Working groups would facilitate communication and exchange between stakeholders

III. Operational Context – Capacity, Resources and Users

- Need for high-level (political) support to gain access to the various data sources and resources
- Investment in capacity development is essential at all levels
- Communication strategy to raise awareness among potential users of the information



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... the Committee is invited to:

(revisit after case study presentations)

- **Endorse the recommendations contained in section IV of this document ...**
- **Request the Secretariat to continue facilitating the process ... and to provide an update at the 38th session of CFS in 2012**
- **Encourage interested stakeholders and relevant sectors to participate in assisting countries with the development and implementation of mapping FSN actions, form appropriate multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships and encourage harmonization of methods**
- **Recommend that additional national governments be invited to present at CFS 38 in 2012 to share the results of mapping food security and nutrition actions to inform other national governments, to exchange experiences between countries and international actors and to obtain their support for the country level mapping process**
- **Recommend that adequate resources are made available to fund follow-up activities to provide interested countries with technical support for the development and implementation of FSN mapping systems as part of their national development monitoring efforts**



37 Case studies

Mr Bukar Tijani – Honourable Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development

Maiwada Zubairu – Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist – National Programme for Agriculture and Food Security in Nigeria

Isaora Zefania Romalahy - Permanent Secretary in charge of Aid Coordination, Prime Minister Office of Madagascar

Azzam Saleh Ayasa - Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordinator in Jerusalem

H.E. Mr. Srun Darith - Deputy Secretary General, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) in Cambodia

Patricia Palma de Fulladolsa - Director of the Regional Programme of Food and Nutrition Security for Central America (PRESANCA)

A. PROVIDING TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO INTERESTED COUNTRIES

31. Regional bodies are encouraged to support the use of FSN action mapping at country level and include mapping of actions in their regional FSN action plans.

32. CFS be requested to support the promotion of FSN action mapping among its member states, and facilitate efforts to exchange experiences between the countries and regions in the world.

33. Focal Points at global, regional and national levels be identified to facilitate the process and provide technical assistance to the regions and countries.

34. The FSN Action Mapping Task Team continue to play an important role in coordinating and facilitating technical assistance to national and regional institutions working on FSN actions mapping.

35. CFS be requested to organize follow-up meeting(s) to track the progress of implementation of food security and nutrition actions mapping in various country contexts, with the results to be shared at CFS 38 in 2012.

B. DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS FOR FSN ACTION MAPPING

36. FAO, given its mandate and experience in this field, should lead the harmonization of the various data efforts, in collaboration with other UN agencies to develop a common understanding ... and strive towards compatibility of different information systems.

C. OPERATIONS, RESOURCES AND CONTEXTUAL REQUIREMENTS

37. International and regional development partners strengthen ongoing efforts and build up an online community of practice where experiences can easily be shared among member states ... includes activities such as taking stock of relevant initiatives and stakeholders, defining roles and responsibilities, resource requirements and selection of the right approaches, methods, processes, protocols and outputs.

38. International and regional development partners be requested to provide technical assistance to member states where possible, aligned fully with the national context and priorities of each country.

39. Member States be encouraged to allocate sufficient resources to enable FSN action mapping be included as part of their national development monitoring efforts.

40. Member States be encouraged to establish and strengthen partnerships for FSN action mapping between governmental institutions and civil society such as farmers' associations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, etc.

41. Member States be encouraged to monitor the process of implementing FSN action mapping as a way of learning-by-doing.