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CFS Workstreams

REPORT OF THE OPEN ENDED WORKING GROUP (OEWG) ON MONITORING

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Recall the monitoring mandate:

“CFS should help countries and regionsaddress the questions of whether objectives are being achieved and how food insecurity and malnutrition can be reduced more quickly and effectively.”

CFS Reform document

CFS 39 encouraged the OEWG on Monitoring to continue its work and hold a workshop to review existing global, regional and country initiatives in monitoring food and nutrition security; identify innovative approaches, monitoring gaps and possible collaboration amongst various actors and approaches. *CFS39 Final report*

Findings:

- Monitoring is very important to ensure CFS has meaningful impacts, is fulfilling its mandate and meeting the stakeholder needs.
- But it is also complex for many reasons including how to work through country, regional, sub-regional and global bodies.
- The July workshop helped clarify what can realistically be done and best approaches. Very useful support from the Technical Team, including the three RBAs, civil society mechanism and private sector.

Principles that emerged:

- CFS recommendations are voluntary.
- To the extent possible, recommendations should be simple, precise, actionable, time-bound, and identify key actors.
- Communication of decisions and recommendation through multi-stake holder channels is key for their application.
- Elements of innovative monitoring mechanisms (from GSF);- rights-based, inclusive, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral, cross-disciplinary, qualitative and quantitative, build on existing mechanisms, useful to implementers and policy makers and ensure adequate country capacities and resources.



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Streamlining monitoring:

- Identified 3 categories of CFS decisions/recommendations:
 - a) CFS Products-final products of CFS multistakeholder processes, for example the VGGT;
 - b) CFS Policy recommendations- outcomes of Policy Round Tables
 - c) Process related recommendations-specific tasks addressed to CFS Secretariat, Bureau, Advisory Group and or HLPE.
- CFS monitoring to focus on (a) CFS Products being the output of major CFS work-streams.



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Way forward:

- Periodic assessments (4-5years) of the value-added of CFS in improving policy coherence, according to CFS stakeholders. Start with a Baseline Survey.
- Encourage all stakeholders to communicate CFS decisions and recommendations widely and to feed-back to CFS on actions taken and lessons learnt.
- CFS is a PLATFORM to share country, regional and global experiences/best practices on monitoring.

These and further recommendations are set out in the draft decision box of document CFS 2013/40/8 for your approval.

We now proceed with an update on application of the VGGT from the perspectives of FAO, CSM and Private Sector. There will follow a brief on the land monitoring mechanism in Brazil.