

Annex of the Evaluation Implementation Report

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DRAFT

A. CFS Roles and strategic objectives

I. Clarification of the contribution of the CFS six roles to CFS vision and modalities of implementation

1. A results chain has been developed for CFS, based on the Indicative Programme Logic presented by the CFS evaluation that connects CFS activities as a Committee to the CFS vision and the six roles set out in the Reform Document (expressed in terms of impact in the results chain).
2. The results chain shows that CFS impact is conditional on the uptake of its policy products and recommendations at all levels. The influence of CFS as a Committee however decreases as we move up the chain, with significant reliance on activities carried out independently by member states and other FSN stakeholders to strengthen FSN actions at national and regional levels.

CSM remarks on the results chain:

We have many problems with such a presentation. First of all because it does not reflect properly that all six roles are functions of the CFS and are all of shared responsibility of CFS. Somehow, the proposed results chain intends to "delegate" certain roles of the CFS to the "outside world". This is contrary to the reform document and the agreement reached on the first sentence of the core implementation report: "All roles were recognized to be important and interconnected, jointly contributing to achieving CFS vision, requiring the active involvement of CFS member states and stakeholders at all levels."

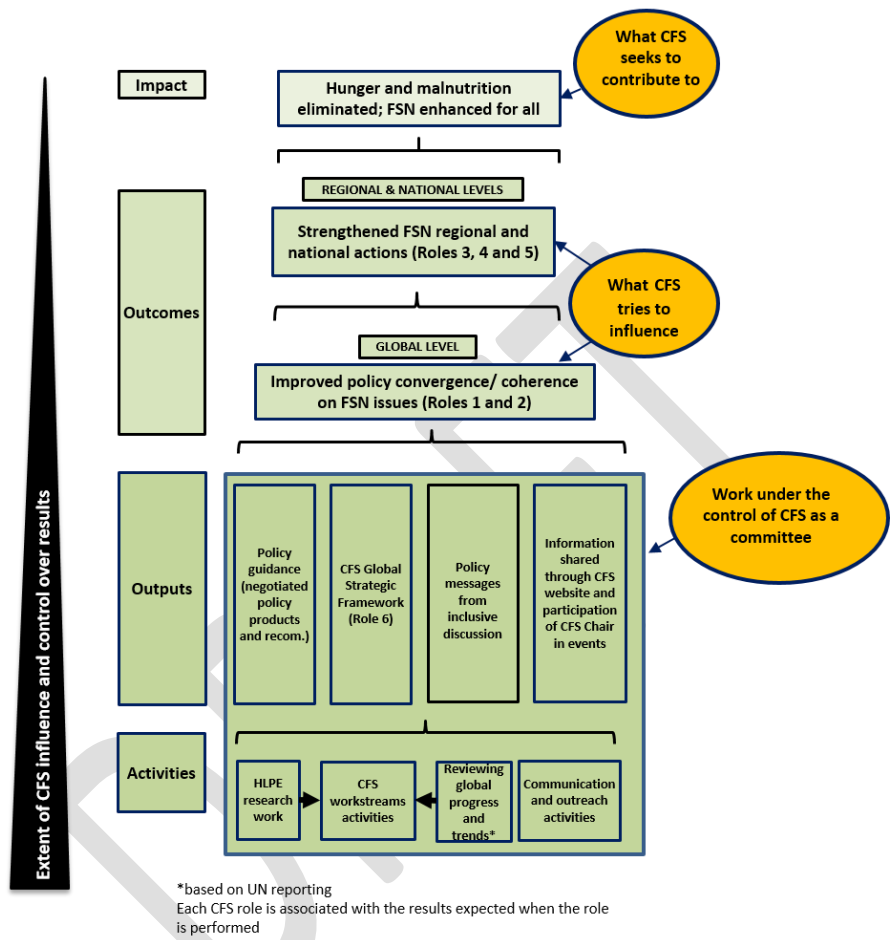
The distinction between outcomes and outputs as presented here is not equivalent to the distinction between what the CFS wishes to influence vs. what the CFS has control over. This would mean that the CFS has no control over its functions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 which is totally wrong.

Finally, the "results chain" is a rather technocratic approach, where there seems to be a unilinear logical chain from CFS activities, -> outputs->outcomes-> impacts. There should also be another line going from food and nutrition insecurity at local levels that should be key to influence the CFS agenda; in addition, the CFS should identify incoherence or bottlenecks between the different levels. So, again, all levels are very relevant for CFS.

The result chain would need to be completely reworked to adjust it to the reality and normative basis of the CFS. As this table was intended to trigger discussions and was not been requested by a plenary decision, it would be advisable to remove it from the document, in order to save the time of CFS discussions for the most important pending issues.

2—

Results Chain for CFS



3. All six roles of CFS are important. They are inter-connected and jointly contribute towards achieving the CFS vision requiring the active involvement of CFS member states and stakeholders at all levels. The reformed CFS constitutes the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings. The CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

CSM remark on the following paragraph: paragraph 4 of this chapter of the annex should be identical to paragraph 9 of the core implementation report.

CFS has been doing great on performing roles 1 and 2. The CFS evaluation offers the leverage to re-launch CFS vibrancy and dynamicity by embracing the challenges of those roles that so far it has not been able to foster and perform as foreseen in the reform. That is why greater attention should be given to roles 3, 4, 5. These roles are fundamental and should become a priority. If this is not done, the CFS will continue to be a great global governance platform producing excellent outputs but with too little impact on the ground. Fostering the use, application and monitoring of CFS policy products is fundamental for an effective CFS. The people expect that the results of the CFS are taken home and effectively contribute to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition

We suggest that it should read:

For the next MYPoW, CFS will focus its resources on performing Roles 1 (coordination at global level), Role 2 (policy convergence) and Role 5 (promoting accountability and best practices) in a more demand-driven way and with greater efficiency and effectiveness as well as and Role 6 (Global Strategic Framework) for enhanced policy coordination, coherence and synchronized action. The CFS will perform its roles 3 (support and advice to countries) and 4 (coordination at national and regional level), which make an essential contribution to effective use and application of CFS policy outcomes, by encouraging and facilitating effective action by its members and participants.

4. CFS as a committee has neither the mandate nor the capacity to implement or coordinate actions at national and regional levels. In the next MYPoW, CFS as a committee will focus its resources on performing Roles 1 and 2 in a more demand-driven way and with greater efficiency and effectiveness as well as the lessons sharing part of Role 5 and Role 6. Roles 3, 4 and the accountability part of Role 5 were mostly beyond the direct control of CFS as a Committee and relied on members, RBAs, other UN bodies and other entities that have an implementation and coordination role at national and regional levels.

4.5. The contribution of each of the six CFS roles to the CFS vision and how and by whom they should be implemented is summarized in Table 1.

CSM remark on table 1 (clarification of roles):

We can see an increased clarity on roles and related responsibilities in some aspects, but still see some lack of clarity in others. The key point here is a holistic understanding of the CFS. The proposed separation between the Committee as such on one side and its members and participants on the other is artificial. The CFS needs to be perceived in its integrity, as one CFS, including its members, participants and bodies. While this is well reflected in table 1 regarding roles 1, 2 and 6, it needs to be further clarified regarding the roles 3, 4 and 5. All these roles imply a shared responsibility of the CFS, even if certain tasks need to be divided in a differentiated way. In this sense, none of the roles can be considered out of the responsibility of the CFS. All roles are to be performed by the CFS as a whole with different and differentiated forms of involvement of its members and participants. If this holistic view is not applied, the CFS runs into fragmentation, which is the opposite of what the CFS reform aimed to promote.

Table 1: Contribution of CFS roles to CFS vision and modalities of implementation

Note: "Rrecom x" means "Response to recommendation x"

Contribution to CFS vision	How the role is/ should be performed	By whom it is/ should be performed
Role 1: Coordination at global level		
- The role, through provision of the foremost international and intergovernmental platform for policy coordination and exchange, is essential for: (i) CFS to serve as the FSN world's leading platform to address discuss FSN issues in an inclusive setting; (ii) keeping FSN high on the global agenda, harnessing the convening power of CFS; and (iii) coordination and fostering collaborative action amongst its relevant stakeholders and policy processes	- Inclusive discussions on experiences in applying FSN policies, FSN trends and critical, urgent and emerging issues leading to the identification of policy messages in a timely way for policy-makers' attention - Advocacy to keep FSN high on the global agenda - identify roles and responsibilities of different actors at different levels in their contributions to implement the CFS vision and its GSF	CFS as a committee with the active involvement of member states and stakeholders
Role 2: Policy convergence		
- The role contributes to promoting policy convergence/ coherence among stakeholders (countries, organizations, others) and across sectors at all levels in ensuring FSN and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food on FSN issues	- Formulation of negotiated global strategies , policy products and recommendations through inclusive, evidence- and consensus-based processes and based on the rights and needs of food insecure and malnourished people - Selection of topics driven by MYPOW criteria	CFS as a committee with the active involvement of member states and stakeholders
Role 3: Support and advice to countries and regions		
- The role consists in: (i) raising awareness of CFS and its work; and (ii) facilitating support and advice to countries and regions at their request to use and apply CFS products and recommendations, particularly through in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their plans of action for the elimination of hunger, the achievement of food security and the progressive realisation of the "Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Food" and based on the principles of participation, transparency and Accountability (CFS Reform Document description role 3)	(i) raising awareness: - Revision of communication and outreach strategy (A11.1) to raise awareness of CFS and support the dissemination, use and application of CFS policy products and recommendations - Development of communication and outreach materials (Rrecom 7)	CFS as a committee with the active involvement of member states and stakeholders, and particular support from RBAs, other UN agencies and regional organizations
	(ii) facilitating support and advice: - Help countries to contextualize CFS global products and recommendations, considering local specificities and on-going related processes at national and regional levels <i>Suggested elements in the response to Rrecoms 7, 10 & 11 that might be confirmed in the implementation (will be cancelled if not confirmed)</i>	Member states, RBAs and other UN bodies, and stakeholders that have an implementation role at national and regional levels (Rrecom 7 and 11) RBAs and their country offices to be engaged and support,

Commented [TKE1]: We shouldn't just reaffirm the current status quo but aim that the CFS coordinates broader with other institutions (intl and regional) and policy processes (eg. UNFCCC, Agenda 2030, ICN2, GAFSP...)

Commented [TKE2]: From reformed doc: important to recognize importance of GSF

Contribution to CFS vision	How the role is/ should be performed	By whom it is/ should be performed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of advice and technical support at national and regional levels, at countries' request, drawing upon various resources including CFS products (Rrecom 11), including through work programs and partnerships agreements with countries and stakeholders (Rrecom7) - review the support and advice on the basis of the lessons learned and challenges identified through the monitoring mechanism - Nomination by CFS members of CFS focal point at country level to promote CFS and its products (Rrecom 7) - Development of capacity in particular in developing and least developed countries (Rrecom 7); also links to Rrecom 10 - Establishment or leveraging on existing FSN multi-stakeholder platforms 	<p>where feasible and suitable, FSN platforms and structures at regional and country levels (Rrecom 7)</p>
Role 4: Coordination at national and regional levels		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role promotes coordination and alignment of actions at and with national and regional levels, and reinforces the links to realities on the ground, encouraging more efficient use of resources and identify resource gaps 	<p><i>Suggested elements in the response to Rrecom 7 that might be confirmed in the implementation (will be cancelled if not confirmed):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of the links between CFS policy processes and outcomes and ongoing initiatives and agendas of regional intergovernmental mechanisms and organizations - Review the efficiency and gaps of the funding programmes on FSN at national and regional levels - promoting national and regional monitoring events identifying best practices and challenges to contribute to the global thematic events - Establishment or leveraging on existing FSN multi-stakeholder platforms 	<p><u>The CFA as a committee with the active involvement of</u> - CFS members and participants, with support from RBAs and their country and regional offices, and regional organizations</p>
Role 5 (i): Promotion of accountability and sharing best practices		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role promotes countries' and other stakeholders' accountability, informing CFS of the uptake of its products and recommendations, and constraints for their use and application so that CFS can address them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities pending the results of implementation of Rrecom 10 - See the table on the Framework to promote accountability and sharing best practices with the current elements of the innovative monitoring mechanism - Annual contributions to High Level Political Forum taking into account SOFI results - Participation in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on country progress 	<p><u>CFS as a committee with the active involvement of member states and stakeholders, and particular support from RBAs, other UN agencies and regional organizations</u> This will be updated pending the results of</p>

Commented [TKE3]: From reform document role description 4 (could reinforce a better coordination with RBA programmes)

Commented [MWB4]: There is no need or justification to split role 5 in two.

Contribution to CFS vision	How the role is/ should be performed	By whom it is/ should be performed
	towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Review of alignment of national policies with CFS policy products and recommendations	the implementation of Rrecom 10 Member countries
Role 5 (ii): Sharing of best practices		
- The role contributes through the provision of inputs: (i) to inclusive discussions (Role 1) and policy products and recommendations (Role 2); (ii) as advice and technical support at local level (Role 3); (iii) to support coordination at local level (Role 4); and (iv) to report on progress (Role 5 (i))	- Holding of events during plenary or intersessional periods (including Global Thematic Events) - Other activities to be updated pending the results of implementation of Rrecom 10	CFS as a committee with inputs from member countries and participants - This will be updated pending the results of the implementation of Rrecom10
Role 6: Global Strategic Framework (GSF)		
- The role supports coordination, convergence and coherence and synchronized action of stakeholders	- Regular updating and dissemination of the GSF, providing guidance through recommendations for FSN strategies, policies and actions - promoting the use and application of the GSF as a means towards policy coordination and coherence on FSN - updating the GSF on the basis of FSN trends and critical, urgent and emerging issues	CFS as a committee with the active involvement of its members and participants and its stakeholders

II. Strategic Objectives for the next MYPow

[5-6](#). Three interlinked strategic objectives are proposed to help channel CFS time and resources for the next 4-year MYPow (2020-2023) to activities that will contribute to achieving CFS' vision of a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

[6-7](#). The strategic objectives are based on the six roles set out in the CFS Reform Document. The wording used to clarify the contribution of the roles to CFS vision [is aimed at strengthening the CFS and](#) does not replace the agreed language as approved by CFS in 2009. The strategic objectives will also promote the recognition of CFS as the leading and most inclusive global platform for FSN and keep FSN high on the global development agenda.

[7-8](#). CFS will support country-led implementation [and monitoring](#) of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, in particular SDG2, by focusing on the nexus and interlinkages between SDG2 and other SDGs and targets, through the following three strategic objectives for MYPow 2020-2023. The importance of mainstreaming gender equality, womens' and girls' rights and women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition in all CFS workstreams and products is recognized.

- **Strategic Objective 1 - PLATFORM:** Leverage the convening power as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to [foster collaborative action exchange views on situation of FSN](#) at all levels and develop key policy messages [and recommendations on FSN in response to critical, urgent and emerging FSN issues](#)

[8-9.](#) CFS will further harness the convening power of its platform through inclusive and evidence-based exchange/ discussions on global FSN developments, trends, challenges and critical, [urgent](#) and emerging issues, with the aim of bringing messages [and recommendations](#) to policy-makers' timely attention and fostering coordinated action [amongst its-between the relevant](#) stakeholders [at all levels in realizing the CFS vision](#).

[9-10.](#) **Outcomes:**

- (i) [CFS is recognized as the leading and most inclusive policy coordination platform on FSN on the global level](#)
- (ii) CFS stakeholders are aware and understand FSN developments, trends and issues
- (ii) CFS members and participants have strengthened coordination at global level, leading to collaborative action amongst stakeholders, with expected positive impact at regional and national levels
- (iii) [CFS Debates and policy messages have been used by its members and participants to address the critical, urgent and emerging FSN issues on the global, regional and national level. Reference is made to CFS policy messages by CFS stakeholders, improving policy convergence and coherence at all levels](#)

- **Strategic Objective 2 - POLICY:** Develop global policy [analysis, recommendations and guidelines guidance](#) for policy convergence and coherence to [ensure address FSN issues](#), in particular to eliminate hunger and malnutrition [and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food](#)

[10-11.](#) CFS will develop global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence at all levels, addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition [with the best possible impact on food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food of those most affected by food insecurity and mal nutrition impacting the greatest number of people](#). CFS will develop global policy guidance through inclusive, evidence and consensus-based processes. CFS will encourage its members and participants that have an implementation role at national and regional levels to assist countries and regions at their request to use and apply CFS products and recommendations.

[11-12.](#) The selection of issues will take into account global priorities on FSN (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and UN Decade of Action on Nutrition), HLPE Notes on Critical and Emerging Issues, CFS' comparative advantages and potential added value, and complement efforts of UN bodies working on FSN, especially the three Rome Based Agencies.

[12-13.](#) The HLPE will continue to support policy discussions by providing evidence-based information, advice and focused interventions through its thematic reports and other inputs at the request of CFS, subject to resource availability.

[13-14.](#) **Outcome:**

- (i) CFS global policy guidance contributes to improved policy convergence and coherence on key food security and nutrition [and right to food](#) issues horizontally (among countries, organizations and stakeholders and across sectors) as well as vertically (from local to global levels and vice versa).

- **Strategic Objective 3 - UPTAKE:** Foster the uptake of CFS [policy outcomes through enhanced dissemination, use, application and monitoring work on FSN](#) at all levels

~~14-15.~~ CFS will by enhanced collaboration between its members, CFS secretariat and participants, particularly the RBAs further support the uptake of its policy work, through strengthening awareness, communication and outreach, sharing good practices and partnering at all levels, taking stock of the results in using and applying policy products and recommendations.

~~15-16.~~ CFS will step up its efforts to promote accountability and sharing best practices through raising awareness and knowledge about CFS policy products and recommendations, through sharing experiences, challenges and best practices, and through monitoring of the use and applications of CFS policy outcomes at all levels. CFS and support stakeholders in raising awareness of CFS and the use and application of its policy products and recommendations through its communication and outreach activities including leveraging on FSN multi stakeholder platforms, subject to available resources. It will continue to report to global bodies such as ECOSOC and share information with other UN bodies as appropriate.

~~16-17.~~ **Outcomes:**

- (i) CFS' global policy convergence and coherence work is widely known at all levels
- (ii) Countries and regions use and apply CFS policy convergence and coherence work in regional and national actions

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B. New MYPOW structure and process (A2.1-4, A6.1-4)

CSM general comment on this section:

We appreciate the efforts to present an innovative proposal for the MYPoW process and we would like to thank the co-facilitators and the secretariat for preparing it.

The proposal under discussion has an interesting potential and could open the way to a participatory and inclusive process in line with CFS nature and spirit.

We appreciate the idea of starting the discussion on MYPOW in the CFS plenary, discussing the HLPE note on Critical and Emerging Issues. This approach would also include the possibility of other members and participants to propose additional themes in the Plenary and seek support from members from different regions during the process.

We would strongly suggest that the proposed inclusive process is conducted through an OEWG or a similar inclusive format. While it is important that the Bureau finalizes the draft MYPOW for decision of the Plenary, we believe that an open and inclusive consensus building process needs to be conducted before. The most functional purpose for this is an OEWG or similar format. Given that from 2019 onwards there will be only one major policy convergence process, we would have one OEWG on Nutrition and one on MYPOW next year, pending on what comes out of the monitoring OEWG in June. In any case, this would mean a significant decrease of OEWGs and meetings as compared to previous years.

See more specific comments integrated below:

I. MYPOW structure

A. Standing Section: CFS vision and global objectives

A.1. CFS Vision:

1. The Committee on World Food Security “constitutes the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition (FSN) for all human beings. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”¹.

A.2. CFS overall objective:

2. CFS aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy convergence/coherence at global level, which leads to strengthened actions at national and regional levels contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
3. All activities in the MYPoW are designed, planned and implemented to promote: inclusiveness and participation; evidence-based decision-making; environmental, economic and social sustainability; gender equality, women’s and girls’ rights and women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition; a multi-sectoral approach; resilience of livelihoods; attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups.

B. Section to be updated in every MYPoW

B.1. Main trends and challenges in the field of food security and nutrition

¹ CFS Reform Document, paragraph 4, CFS:2009/2 Rev.2

4. This section provides an overview of ongoing and foreseen FSN trends and challenges, with specific attention to areas relevant to the vision and objective of the Committee, global priorities in FSN (e.g. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ICN2), the issues raised in the note of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) on critical and emerging issues together with technical inputs from the RBAs and other UN bodies.

B.2. Results

5. CFS activities will be developed with the aim to support [the realization of its vision, the implementation of the GSF and the country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), in particular SDG2, by focusing on the nexus and interlinkages between SDG2 and other SDGs and targets, through three strategic objectives ~~that will contribute to achieving CFS' vision~~. CFS activities will contribute to CFS being recognized as the leading and most inclusive global platform for FSN and FSN being kept high on the global agenda.
6. MYPoW activities aim at delivering the following types of outputs, contributing to the achievement of the three strategic objectives:

CFS Strategic Objective 1

Output 1.1: Policy messages from inclusive discussions

Delivered through exchange on FSN developments, trends and emerging [urgent](#) and critical issues with a view to widely sharing them (e.g. Chair's Summary or joint declarations by ministers or heads of delegations).

e.g. (2017) Policy messages from the CFS Forum on Women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition in Chair's summary (CFS 2017/44/7) referred to in CFS 44 Final Report, outcomes from the (2016) VGGT Global Thematic Events held in plenary

CFS Strategic Objective 2

Output 2.1: Global policy guidance [addresses critical and emerging issues for FSN and the realization of the right to adequate food](#)

Delivered through the preparation of negotiated policy products (voluntary guidelines, principles or other policy frameworks) and recommendations on strategic topics.

e.g. (2017) Policy recommendations based on the HLPE Report "Sustainable forestry for FSN"

Output 2.2: Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

Delivered through regular updating of the GSF, incorporating CFS policy products and recommendations which are endorsed at the end of each plenary session.

e.g. (2017) GSF updated to include major new international developments in the area of FSN

CFS Strategic Objective 3

Output 3.1: Communication and outreach

Delivered by raising awareness of CFS and its work through the CFS website and social media, reporting to global bodies such as UN ECOSOC and sharing information with other UN bodies, and supporting, subject to available resources, outreach efforts of the CFS Chair.

Output 3.1: e.g. Post-endorsement awareness raising events, such as the FFA outreach event in Nairobi (2016) and Smallholders and Markets outreach events in Addis Ababa and Abidjan (2017)

C. Rolling Section: activities to be carried out

7. This section includes the activities to be carried out by the Committee to deliver the expected results. MYPoW includes two types of activities in support of CFS outputs:
 - i) Thematic workstreams

All activities that are associated with outputs 1.1 (policy messages from inclusive discussions), 2.1 (global policy messages).

ii) Core activities

Includes all activities that are associated with outputs 2.2 (Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition – GSF) and 3.1 (communication and outreach). It also includes all those activities that are carried out to ensure the functioning of the Committee but that are not associated to any specific output. These include, among others, the organization of the annual plenary session with associated communication and outreach activities, support to the CFS Chairperson, preparation of the programme of work, and discussions on rules of procedure, as necessary.

II. Process

8. This proposal aims to provide a regular, structured and inclusive process for the selection and prioritization of future CFS activities. In order to achieve its objectives, it is key that the Committee is able to effectively identify and address critical, urgent and emerging issues relevant to its mandate.
9. Each step of the process will be carried out by a permanent OEWG on MYPoW including under the responsibility and supervision of the CFS Chair who will consult with the different stakeholders involved and make sure that the views and positions of all are duly taken into account.

A. Comprehensive planning phase

10. The comprehensive planning phase applies to thematic activities associated with outputs 1.1 (policy messages) and 2.1 (global policy guidance). It is intended to lead to an effective prioritization of CFS thematic activities and strengthen ownership and commitment of CFS stakeholders in implementing the results of CFS policy work. It will also optimize the contribution of HLPE in supporting CFS policy work as well as enforce the decision that the inclusion of new activities in MYPoW is subject to concrete indications of resource availability and the volume of planned activities.
11. The following criteria will be used to prioritize the activities to be considered for inclusion in the CFS MYPoW.
 - i) CFS vision and overall objectives: the activity contributes to the CFS vision and overall objectives as indicated above in sections 1.A.1 (CFS Vision) and 1.A.2 (CFS overall objective), addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the rights and needs most vulnerable and marginalized.
 - ii) CFS strategic objectives: the activity contributes to the achievement of one or several of the CFS strategic objectives as outlined in the four year MYPoW.
 - iii) CFS added value: the activity adds value to existing policy work in relevant and cross-sectoral areas building on the comparative advantages of CFS and the work carried out by other actors with similar mandates, avoiding duplication and looking for complementarity and synergies.

CFS main comparative advantages include:

- Its uniqueness in the UN system as an inclusive and multistakeholder platform for global coordination and policy convergence on food security and nutrition;
- Focus on the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Special attention to the voices of the most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition
- The evidence-base provided through the HLPE;
- Access to technical expertise from the Rome-based Agencies and UN bodies dealing with FSN;
- The legitimacy of its policy outputs due to inclusive and consensus-based process, which are aligned to support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- iv) Relevance to global priorities: the activity addresses critical and emerging FSN issues, such as those identified in HLPE information note, specific SDGs within the mandate of CFS, and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition.

Commented [TKE5]: Also include every two to four years discussions on emerging and critical issues, and on alternate years organize global thematic events on monitoring the CFS products. The rolling section should also allow spaces to discuss urgent issues when they arise, and give a more time for policy coordination between policies, programmes and strategies from local, national, regional and international levels to identify synergies, gaps, bottlenecks, ...

Commented [TKE6]: This also should include the GTEs, as these need to be prepared by national and regional events and need also to be followed by a process of review/recommendations

Commented [TKE7]: This contradicts the CFS main comparative advantages, that imply that all issues could be put on the agenda. The CFS being the foremost important platform, cannot be dependent on the agenda of "other actors"

v) ~~Commitment of CFS stakeholders: CFS stakeholders are committed to using and applying the policy product resulting from the activity.~~

12. **Plenary discussion:** a note identifying critical and emerging FSN issues is commissioned every four years to the HLPE to help CFS membership prioritize future activities. A session in plenary is dedicated to discussing the HLPE note, sharing views and coming up with potential issues to be addressed by CFS with the intention to feed subsequent discussions on the preparation of MYPoW proposals. A note from the CFS Chair will be circulated summarizing the outcomes of the plenary discussion, highlighting the issues that were most supported for CFS consideration. This would not prevent CFS stakeholders to consider additional issues and topics in the following steps of the process.

13. The comprehensive planning phase includes a series of steps that ~~will can~~ be undertaken anytime during the intersessional period by an OEWG and finalized by the CFS Bureau, as necessary:-

a) **Initiation**

CFS Members and Participants initiate the process by ~~holding informal discussions among interested stakeholders with a view to preparing and~~ sharing a preliminary proposal among initiators, bearing in mind the outcomes of the plenary session ~~and the note from the CFS Chair.~~

The preliminary proposal will provide the following information:

- Rationale for including the activity in the MYPoW, based on how the activity meets the criteria for prioritizing MYPoW activities in particular its relevance, contribution to the CFS vision and addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the rights and needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized;
- Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the MYPoW strategic objectives and FSN-relevant ~~goals targets~~ of the 2030 agenda;
- How it can contribute to enhance policy convergence on more controversial issues
- Post endorsement activities;
- Budget estimate, timeline ~~and potential resource partners.~~

The proposal will include the preparation of an HLPE Report as appropriate. The decision to request the HLPE to produce a report should be based on a clear understanding of how the report will support the preparation of policy guidance, considering the timescale and the availability of evidence, research, data and technical studies on the subject under discussion.

This is an autonomous process, carried out by the originators of each proposal, with no support provided by the Secretariat. Each proposal needs to be supported by a number of CFS stakeholders² to be eligible for the next step.

b) **Presentation and discussion of the proposals**

Meetings are organized by the Secretariat OEWG for initiators to present their preliminary proposals to CFS stakeholders and discuss them based on criteria for prioritizing MYPoW activities. ~~The proposals are then developed by the Secretariat as appropriate.~~

c) **Prioritization and selection**

The prioritized proposals with clear indications ~~on potential resource partners supporters~~ are circulated to regional and Advisory Group constituencies to carry out a consultation process with a view to presenting a ranked proposal of activities for inclusion in MYPoW.

~~The OEWG will facilitate the further discussions and consensus building process on the priorities to be selected for the An open meeting, presided by the CFS Chair, will be held to discuss the results of the ranking exercise to~~

Commented [TKE8]: Cannot be one explicit priority criteria, as nobody can fully commit to a product that is still to be developed.

Commented [TKE9]: Targets of 2030 are too restrictive

² Support from at least 5 member states from 3 different regions is required for a proposal to be considered.

~~provide indications to the Bureau which is responsible. The OEWG will facilitate the for the finalization of the MYPoW.~~

The Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, takes a decision on which activities to include in the CFS MYPoW taking into account resource availability and workload. Regarding workload, CFS should not engage in more than one major policy negotiation process at a time. Delays in the finalization of a negotiation process would automatically postpone the beginning of a subsequent major one³.

HLPE activities should be functional to the work of CFS and their selection should be based on a clear understanding of how they are intended to contribute to the objectives of the Committee and feed into its processes.

The MYPoW will indicate for which activities an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) is needed. ~~An OEWG will only be established for thematic activities associated with outputs 2.1 (global policy guidance).~~ For each OEWG, the MYPoW will include objectives, expected outputs and activities with schedule of implementation. The OEWG will cease its work once the mandate assigned by the MYPoW is accomplished.

The information included in the MYPoW will inform the preparation of the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the OEWG. The TORs of new OEWGs will be presented, to the Bureau for approval, after consultation with the Advisory Group. The TORs will have to include the following information: i) compilation of CFS Plenary decisions and MYPoW indications concerning the workstream; ii) overall objective of the OEWG; iii) expected outputs; iv) activities with a schedule of implementation including anticipated end point; v) indications concerning the need to establish a technical task team (composition, mandate and tasks).

B. Core activities

14. The Bureau, after consultation with the Advisory Group, will ~~decide on core activities~~ prepare a proposal of framework of core activities to be included in the MYPoW for CFS plenary endorsement, ~~considering available resources and workload.~~ Open consultations with the CFS Members and Participants and the AG should take place ~~might be carried out, if needed,~~ considering, if needed, available resources and workload, to prepare specific proposals to the CFS plenary adapting the core activities into the specific MYPoWs ~~seek advice and inputs from CFS Members and Participants.~~

C. Plenary consideration and endorsement

15. The CFS Chair will circulate a draft version of the MYPoW among CFS Members and Participants in order to get comments, inputs and suggestions which are intended to inform the finalization of the document by the CFS Bureau, after consultation with the Advisory Group.
16. The plenary, based on the consensus reached among its members, will consider the proposed MYPoW for endorsement, taking into account that activities will not start until resources are provided or a clear indication they are in the pipeline.

D. Updates

17. Reviews and updates are also foreseen biannually, or annually if needed, to reflect plenary decisions, and consider possible changes or inclusion of new activities, pending available resources.

³ CFS 2015/42/12, Annex 1: Guidance note for selection of CFS activities

C. Promotion of accountability and sharing best practices (A10.1)

CSM remarks on this section:

The CFS response to the Evaluation agreed “to review the framework for monitoring in CFS”, “taking into account previous discussions, decisions and experience gained”.

We believe that the table in the annex offers an interesting “screen shot” of the CFS monitoring framework as it stands now. It reflects the work and achievements that the Committee has done so far in relation to its fifth role of promoting accountability and sharing best practices which entails the incremental development of an innovative monitoring mechanism.

The three columns of the table reflect the pillars of what the CFS is currently doing within its innovative monitoring mechanism:

- Follow-Up and review of the situations and trends in food insecurity in the world;
- Assessment of its effectiveness;
- Monitoring the use and applications of CFS policy outcomes

We understand that the functioning of this monitoring mechanism is fully embedded in the proposed CFS framework to promote accountability and sharing best practices, which is a shared responsibility of the CFS members, participants and bodies. It is based and needs to fully reflect the decisions of the CFS on monitoring adopted since 2012. This requires particularly to take off the quotation marks wherever the monitoring role of CFS is mentioned. Please find the specific languages proposals in the table below.

At the same time, this framework is not static, but in development. We therefore believe that the initial list of new activities to be developed, is an important tool for the way forward. The upcoming meeting of the OEWG on monitoring in June will already discuss some of these elements and should make suggestions to the CFS Bureau and Plenary regarding next steps.

The link to the SDG monitoring efforts is particularly important: while the SDG monitoring exercise in the HLPF framework will mostly look at the question of outcomes, assessing if goals and targets were achieved or not, the CFS monitoring exercise can have a more in-depth look into the policy processes that aim at eliminating hunger and malnutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to food.

There is also an important opportunity to combine the Voluntary National Reviews on SDGs with the voluntary country-assessments which could provide evidence how CFS policy instruments have been used in national efforts to achieve the FSN related SDGs.

Background

1. The CFS Evaluation recommended that “CFS should develop an overarching framework that spells out its role in various activities that it has grouped together as monitoring. A great deal of confusion has been created by the generic use of the term to cover different but interrelated functions. CFS should align its terminology and approach with that of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”
2. The response to this recommendation was “taking into account previous discussions, decisions and experience gained, review the framework for monitoring in CFS, clarifying the roles of CFS at all levels.”

3. An essential part of CFS mandate since its inception in 1974 has been to follow up and review global progress and country efforts in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. A wealth of decisions, documented discussions and reports which “take into account lessons learned from previous CFS [...] monitoring attempts⁴” exist and offer important insights to help clarify the roles of CFS in monitoring at all levels.

Considerations for the proposal

4. Many constraints were identified for a CFS “monitoring role”, particularly considering the understanding of monitoring as “correspondences between actions and changes in food security and nutrition indicators compared to a baseline situation⁵. Monitoring in this sense requires more time and resources to establish the baseline data against which results obtained from actions and investments can be assessed and causal relationships established⁶. Based on past experiences and plenary conclusions, it was difficult for CFS to monitor country progress as country reporting to CFS was not found to be satisfactory⁷. CFS has agreed that a rigid monitoring framework was not desirable and “monitoring” activities in the context of CFS should focus “firstly on monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations and the effectiveness of CFS, and secondly on recommending monitoring approaches to countries”⁸.
5. The CFS Evaluation further recommended that CFS efforts and activities related to monitoring should be contextualized to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Consideration should now be given for CFS to facilitate support to countries to achieve the internationally agreed targets and indicators related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, as well as to the follow-up and review architecture as set out in the 2030 Agenda. This should also include the activities developed since 2016 in the context of the Committee’s engagement to support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the UN Decade for Action on Nutrition.
6. These activities collectively contribute to an essential part of the CFS mandate to review overall progress in the fight against hunger and malnutrition, promote accountability, share best practices, and facilitate country efforts to monitor their progress. It is thus proposed for **CFS to progress from the objective of a framework for “monitoring” to a framework for “promoting accountability and sharing of best practices at all levels” that includes monitoring-related activities.**

Proposed CFS framework for promoting accountability and sharing best practices

7. Table 1 provides a framework to clarify Role 5 of CFS as set out in the Reform Document towards “promoting accountability and sharing best practices” which includes monitoring-related activities, in the context of supporting countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and other relevant global frameworks (e.g. ICN2 Framework for Action, WHA declaration etc.). Table 1 encapsulates an overview of existing and interconnected CFS “monitoring-related activities” undertaken by CFS, as well as those undertaken by its stakeholders. The activities at all levels should be consistent with the five

⁴ CFS Reform document (2009), paragraph 6 (ii)

⁵ CFS 36, 2010/3 Mapping Food Security Actions at Country Level

⁶ CFS 36, 2010/3 Mapping Food Security Actions at Country Level, paragraph 7

⁷ CFS 34, 2008/3 Follow-up to the World Food Summit: Report on the Progress in the Implementation of the Plan of Action, Sections IV and V, and CFS 34 2008/6 Proposals to strengthen the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to meet new challenges, Conclusions

⁸ CFS 40, 2013/40/8 Framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations

principles identified in the Global Strategic Framework⁹ that apply to monitoring and accountability systems.

8. This proposed framework represents a mechanism of innovative **monitoring** approaches that CFS has undertaken, or could undertake in the future to deliver on Role 5 of the Reform document on “**promoting accountability and sharing of best practices at all levels**”, including:
 - **Follow-up and review** of both global and country/region specific FSN situation, trends, [challenges](#) -and progress and sharing lessons. Activities include discussions on global FSN trends and on country FSN progress (VNRs, nutrition lesson-sharing) and sharing of lessons.
 - **Assessing the effectiveness of CFS: ~~and reviewing the use of its policy products.~~** Activities include independent evaluations, opinion surveys, and annual reports tracking CFS decisions.
 - **Monitoring the Use and application of CFS outputs: ~~to provide recommendations to countries/regions regarding monitoring their FSN objectives.~~** Activities include offering guidance (Terms of Reference) for voluntary in-depth country assessments, and national/regional events and an annual space at Plenary to share [experiences and](#) best practices on country/regional efforts towards achieving food security and nutrition objectives (Global Thematic Events, ad hoc events), [etc.](#)
9. The activities in this framework further contribute to improving CFS by:
 - Driving the future work of the Committee through understanding progress made so far globally, in countries, and by CFS itself
 - Providing direct evidence (from RBAs, [UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, other UN bodies and actors](#) from the field) to support CFS work by assessing progress and reflecting realities on the ground
 - Fostering ownership of CFS and its products by members and participants through soliciting experiences, lessons learned, case-studies (e.g. GTEs), and among relevant global processes such as the SDGs and the High-Level Political Forum (e.g. through National Voluntary Reviews (VNRs)).

⁹ Global Strategic Framework, Section 5.5a. Accountability for commitments and results

Table 1: Proposed framework for promoting accountability and sharing best practices

Legend:

- **Activities undertaken by the Committee (as a Committee) – highlighted in bold**
- Activities undertaken/ led by individual members/ stakeholders of the Committee – underlined
- *On-going sessions in CFS – in italics*

		FSN situation and trends	Assessment of CFS effectiveness	<u>Monitoring the Use</u> and application of CFS outputs
Incremental innovative <u>monitoring</u> mechanism	GLOBAL	<p>Follow-up and Review (FuR) of “the situation and trends in food insecurity in the world”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Annual discussion on SOFI report (based on “monitoring” done by RBAs + WHO + UNICEF)</u> • Periodic discussions based on HLPE Note on Critical and Emerging Issues and others ... 	<p>Periodic Assessment of CFS effectiveness¹⁰ through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual tracking of CFS decisions through <i>CFS Plenary Annual progress reports</i> (by CFS Secretariat) • Self-assessment or <i>independent evaluation</i>¹¹ on CFS effectiveness through periodic opinion surveys¹² and other feedback mechanisms 	<p>Informed by monitoring the voluntary use and application of CFS main policy products and other CFS policy recommendations at national, regional and global level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of Reference¹³ to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events on national, regional and global levels. The outcomes of these events contribute to the biennial Global Thematic Events at CFS Plenaries • Biennial Global Thematic Events on CFS main policy products and ad-hoc events / side-events on other CFS policy recommendations¹⁴ • Voluntary in-depth country assessments¹⁵ on the use and application of CFS main policy products and other CFS policy recommendations • Develop new activities (see suggestions below)
	COUNTRY or REGION focused	<p>Follow-up and Review (FuR) of country/region FSN progress (in line with 2030 Agenda and other global framework targets and indicators, esp. SDGs and ICN2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Annual VNRs¹⁶ and others, e.g. nutrition</u> (based on “monitoring” done by countries supported by RBAs, UN system, others) 		

¹⁰ CFS 2014/41/11 Towards a framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations

¹¹ CFS 2017/44/INF/23 Independent Evaluation of CFS

¹² CFS 2015/42/10 Report on the findings of the CFS effectiveness survey

¹³ CFS 2016/43/7 Terms of Reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels.

¹⁴ CFS 2017/44/1 Monitoring the implementation of CFS main policy products and other CFS policy recommendations

¹⁵ Country interviews were led in the context of the independent evaluation

¹⁶ CFS 2016/43/INF/22 and CFS 2017/44/INF/15

Moving forward

10. CFS should continue to build on this framework by improving existing and/or developing new activities to enhance delivery of its role to promote accountability and best practices, subject to CFS priorities and availability of resources.

Improve existing activities

- More substantive preparation and ownership in the intersessional period of relevant Plenary sessions (e.g. GTEs, VNRs and SOFI)
- Better articulation with the CFS strategic MYPoW and CFS roles and workstreams including reflections on the objectives, takeaways and impact of activities on CFS work
- How to better emphasize and promote food security and nutrition issues in the national VNR reports, and the linkages with the contributions of CFS to the HLPF
- Clarify/strengthen the role of the CFS Chair and Secretariat to promote CFS and its products (linked to CFS communication and outreach strategy)
- Strengthen the role of CFS in discussions on the follow-up to the SOFI Report

Develop new activities

- Recommending approaches to monitoring, in light of country-led and UN-supported SDG monitoring efforts in countries
- Provide space in Plenary for UN bodies to present lessons learned on monitoring food security and nutrition, for example, the RBAs, FAO and WHO on ICN2 outcomes, the UN Rapporteur on the Right to Food annual report, etc. for discussion by CFS stakeholders
- Encourage the establishment of or leveraging existing national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms on food security and nutrition, with the active engagement of RBA country offices where feasible and suitable, to share lessons in CFS
- Create a repository of existing regional and national multi-stakeholder platforms on food security and nutrition and lessons learned with inputs from CFS members and stakeholders.
- Provide a space in Plenary and intersessional activities for countries to share their experiences, including progress and gaps, regarding FSN issues and policies
- Organizing regional events with the engagement of all relevant stakeholders to inform a Global Thematic Event

D. Proposal for making plenary more vibrant, attractive and substantive (A5.1)

CSM remarks on this section:

We believe that the plenary should primarily provide the space for substantive discussions. The more substantial discussions are, the more vibrant, passionate and attractive the Plenary will be.

In that sense, we strongly support:

- proposal 1 (high-level and inclusive format to discuss the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World)
- proposal 2 (on specific sessions on the uptake of CFS policy guidelines and recommendations)
- proposal 4 (interactive discussions on critical and emerging issues)

One additional proposal would be to have one selected Plenary discussion on an urgent issue for FSN that could already be discussed and agreed some months before the Plenary.

We would not support Davos-style or Ted-Style formats. We do not share the idea that the CFS plenary needs more show elements or glamour or entertainment to meet its objective. Celebrities are usually less important than they believe, and often better on performance than on substance.

On the other side, the CFS could benefit from inspirational and substantial key note speakers who have shown a life-long commitment with the struggle against hunger and malnutrition and who can speak to an important topic of the CFS plenary, as we could witness last year with the key note address of Helen Hakena on women's empowerment.

Regarding the proposals on the feedback from Side events: certainly, a reporting from around 55 Side-events to the Plenary is not feasible. Such feedback instrument could be used to share the outcomes of different stocktaking events on a specific CFS policy guidelines or recommendation.

1. The annual Plenary Session has been increasingly well attended, although consistent high level participation at the Ministerial level has not been established. In previous years, at the suggestion of the Bureau and Advisory Group, high level personalities such as Mary Robinson, the former President of Ireland and John Kufuor, former President of Ghana have been invited to participate in the opening session. However, while their presence was appreciated, these sessions tended to be dominated by delegate statements, some of which were lengthy and some not related to the topic being discussed. From this experience it is now recognized that dedicated space for delegate statements should be provided in the timetable and that such space should be separate from the engagement of high level personalities. The proposals below would not be part of the delegate statement sessions.
2. The exact needs of each Plenary are different depending on the number of decisions that need to be taken, their nature and the time available. It must be recognized that not all these sessions can be "lively" as there is Committee work to be done. The suggestions below would not have outcomes forwarded to the Drafting Committee and some may require additional funding.
3. The objective is to make CFS Plenary the most important gathering on food security and nutrition in the world bringing together all relevant constituencies.

i. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

This item could be used to attract high level attendance with an invitation to the UN Secretary General to participate. Ministers – or high level decision makers - could also be invited to actively participate and report on their country’s progress on SDG2. High level participation would not be at the cost of inclusiveness. Technology could be used to bring in the voices of those at the grass roots level.

ii. Specific sessions on the uptake of CFS policy guidelines and recommendations

Although the work of CFS has been endorsed by Plenary, its uptake is weak. To redress this Ministers could be invited to report on the uptake of CFS policy work in their country.

iii. Dynamic “Davos style” Ministerial/High Level Round Tables

In this context “Davos Style” means a facilitated focused discussion on topics or themes of interest to the audience. According to the topic on the agenda, Ministers and other high level stakeholders from different regions could be invited to interact. In order to use the time effectively, participation from the floor could include some delegates who have been identified in advance as having a recognized contribution to make. This would avoid the risk of non-related or lengthy statements. Funding may be required to support Ministerial or high level level participation.

iv. Interactive Critical and Emerging Issues

In 2017 at CFS 44 the HLPE presented their Critical and Emerging Issues note to Plenary for the first time. For years when there is no new HLPE note this session could be expanded to represent the CFS multi-stakeholder model with representatives from countries and the CFS constituencies participating in the discussion. Time permitting, delegates could also be given space to talk about the critical and emerging issues in their country or region. Funding may be required to support participation.

v. “TED style” talks and Lectures

TED talks are usually in the form of short, powerful talks (18 minutes or less) by thought leaders and innovators. According to the topics on the agenda, thought leaders on those topics could be invited to address the Committee. Likewise thought leaders could be invited to give more substantive lectures on specific topics. Funding may be required to support participation.

vi. Side Event “Elevator Pitches”

Space could be allocated in the timetable for the organizers of Side Events to pitch the outcomes of their Side Events to Plenary. This could be scheduled on the last day of the session when the Side Events have been completed with each Side Event being allocated a maximum five minute slot. Themes such as climate change or sustainable agriculture could be used to cluster the contributions. No extra funding would be required.

vii. Parallel discussions on the same theme

A method used by some multistakeholder partnerships is to organize smaller parallel sessions on the same theme. The various constituencies are divided across the sessions

which helps to give space for more interactive and focused discussions in smaller groups, resulting in less positioning and more convergence. The findings of each of the smaller groups would then be brought back to Plenary. No extra funding would be required.

viii. Linking to the Voluntary National Review Process

The connection between CFS and the Voluntary National Review Process in New York should be strengthened. Plenary items could help solidify this connection.

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E. Proposal for actions that could be taken by members (A7.1)

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is an intergovernmental committee within the United Nations system, and it is the CFS Members who ultimately bear the duty of ensuring that the Committee delivers on its mandate.
2. A number of actions have been identified to better promote the dissemination, use and application of CFS products and recommendations.
 - a) CFS Members and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the creation of a CFS repository that would include a list of regional and national FSN multistakeholder platforms, functions and actors involved; as well as names of CFS focal points at country-level in ministries, platforms, institutions and agencies. This would contribute to the dissemination and use and application of CFS policy outcomes, but also to the development of CFS policy convergence process through the provision of technical inputs from a wide range of relevant actors. Indications should be provided on the type of support required from the national focal points to guide their nomination.
 - b) CFS Members are invited to strengthen the links between CFS policy processes and outcomes and ongoing initiatives and agendas of regional and international intergovernmental mechanisms and organisations.
 - i. CFS Bureau and Advisory Group members could provide regular updates on ongoing initiatives and/or future events which are relevant to the work of CFS taking place in their regions or within their constituencies.
 - ii. CFS Bureau and Advisory Group members could ensure that relevant CFS products are presented and considered in policy discussions (for instance: UN Economic Commissions; Regional fora for Sustainable Development; Commission on the Status of Women; Commission for Social Development, etc).
 - iii. CFS Bureau and Advisory Group members could also ensure that information is shared, as needed, on relevant CFS processes (for example: call for inputs for VNR sessions; nutrition lesson-sharing sessions; GTEs; etc.) and promote stronger linkages.
 - c) CFS Members are invited to make voluntary commitments and draft concrete plans on the use and application of CFS products, and present the results of their efforts at Plenary.
 - d) CFS Members are invited to make specific requests, through the appropriate channels, to consider including CFS as a regular agenda item in the Governing Body meetings of the RBAs.
 - e) CFS Members are invite to increase the collaboration with the RBAs to: (i) facilitate the use and application of CFS global policy convergence/coherence guidance in countries, including through work programs and partnership agreements with countries and stakeholders and (ii) support the development of communication and outreach materials.

Commented [TKE10]: Is also relevant for other international processes and organisations, as mentioned in point ii.

- f) Based on available resources and in response to requests from institutions and platforms at national and regional levels, CFS global policy guidance can be elaborated and tailored to the needs of different audiences (e.g. toolkits, checklists, briefs, key messages, tools).

F. ToRs of CFS Chair (A8.1): will be added after legal clearance

G. ToRs of CFS Secretary (A8.2): will be added after legal clearance

H. Composition and processes of the Advisory Group (A4.1 + elements of A6.4): will be added as soon as possible

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