

Annex of the Evaluation Implementation Report

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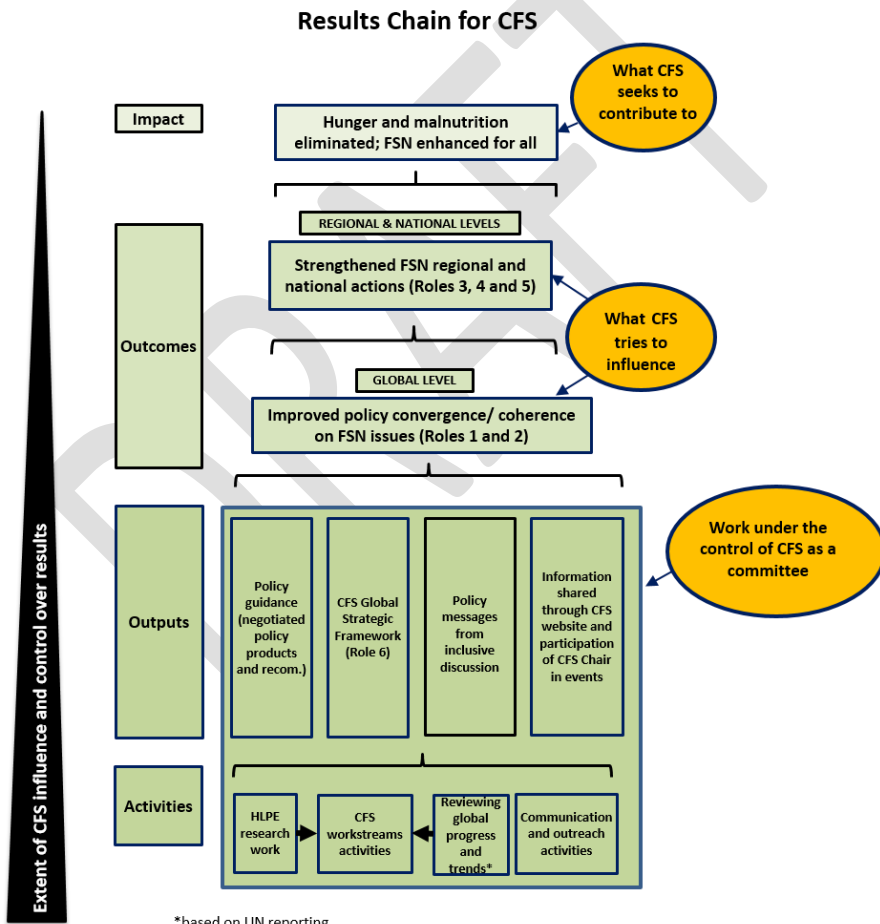
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A. CFS Roles and strategic objectives

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.

Commented [JV1]: It is not clear how that is reflected in the results chain. Also, we are not sure if we can claim that CFS can only have an impact if its policy products and recommendations are used at all levels.



3. All six roles of CFS are important but not equal. 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.
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.
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.

Commented [JV2]: We need to have clarity on the CFS roles so as to avoid any “grey areas” and maximize CFS efficiency and effectiveness. This sentence seems to imply that all six roles are equal, requiring active involvement of all CFS stakeholders at all levels. On the contrary, the Reform Document (paragraph 6) clearly states that additional roles (i.e. 4, 5 and 6) would be gradually taken on by CFS in a second phase, thus creating a hierarchy amongst roles. This should also be reflected clearly in below Table 1.

Moreover, the sentence is somehow inconsistent with subsequent point 4, which states: “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”.

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 a platform for policy coordination and exchange, is essential for: (i) CFS to serve as the FSN world’s leading platform to 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 stakeholders	- Inclusive discussions on experiences in applying FSN policies, FSN trends and critical 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	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 on FSN issues	- Formulation of negotiated global policy products and recommendations through inclusive, evidence- and consensus-based processes - 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)	(i) raising awareness: - Revision of communication and outreach strategy (A11.1) to raise awareness of CFS	CFS as a committee with the active involvement of

Contribution to CFS vision	How the role is/ should be performed	By whom it is/ should be performed
facilitating support and advice to countries and regions at their request to use and apply CFS products and recommendations	and support the dissemination, use and application of CFS policy products and recommendations - Development of communication and outreach materials (Rrecom 7)	member states and stakeholders
	(ii) facilitating support and advice: - Help countries, <u>upon their request</u> , 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> - 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) - 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 of Leveraging on existing FSN multi-stakeholder platforms	- 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, where feasible and suitable, FSN platforms and structures at regional and country levels (Rrecom 7)
Role 4: Coordination at national and regional levels		
- The role promotes coordination and alignment of actions at national and regional levels	<i>Suggested elements in the response to Rrecom 7 that might be confirmed in the implementation (will be cancelled if not confirmed):</i> - Strengthening of the links between CFS policy processes and outcomes and ongoing initiatives and agendas of regional intergovernmental mechanisms and organizations - Establishment of Leveraging on existing FSN multi-stakeholder platforms	- CFS members and participants, with support from RBAs and their country and regional offices, and regional organizations
Role 5 (i): Promotion of accountability		
- The role promotes countries' accountability, informing CFS of the uptake of its products and recommendations, and constraints for	- Activities pending the results of implementation of Rrecom 10	This will be updated pending the results of the implementation of Rrecom 10

Commented [JV3]: Why should we aim at establishing FSN multi-stakeholder platforms?

Contribution to CFS vision	How the role is/ should be performed	By whom it is/ should be performed
their use and application so that CFS can address them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual contributions to High Level Political Forum taking into account SOFI results - Participation in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on country progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Review of alignment of national policies with CFS policy products and recommendations 	Member countries
Role 5 (ii): Sharing of best practices		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (ii)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding of events during plenary or intersessional periods (including Global Thematic Events) 	CFS as a committee with inputs from member countries and participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other activities to be updated pending the results of implementation of Rrecom 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will be updated pending the results of the implementation of Rrecom10
Role 6: Global Strategic Framework (GSF)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role supports coordination and synchronized action of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular updating and dissemination of the GSF, providing guidance through recommendations for FSN strategies, policies and actions 	CFS as a committee and its stakeholders

Commented [JV4]: It is not clear the link between sharing best practices and the development of policy products and recommendations.

II. Strategic Objectives for the next MYPow

- 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.
- 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 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.
- CFS will support 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 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 exchange views on situation of for FSN at all levels~~ and develop key global policy messages on FSN

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 and emerging issues, with the aim of bringing messages to policy-makers' timely attention and fostering coordinated action amongst its stakeholders.

10. **Outcomes:**

- (i) 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) 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 guidance for policy convergence and coherence to address FSN issues, in particular to eliminate hunger and malnutrition

11. CFS will develop global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence at all levels, addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition 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.

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.

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.

14. **Outcome:**

- (i) CFS global policy guidance contributes to improved policy convergence and coherence on key food security and nutrition 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 work on FSN at all levels

15. CFS will 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.

16. CFS will step up its efforts 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 [the required](#) global bodies such as ECOSOC and share information with other UN bodies as appropriate.

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)

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 for better FSN 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.

Commented [JV5]: Why limit to only such countries? As an overall objective, CFS should give guidance to all countries in support of FSN and does it through a range of products, not only the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food.

B. Section to be updated in every MYPoW

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

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 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 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

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

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 [the required](#) 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 issues relevant to its mandate.

9. Each step of the process will be carried out under the responsibility and supervision of the [CFS Chair, in consultation with the Bureau](#), 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 [through their direct involvement from the initiation phase in implementing the results of CFS policy work](#). It will also optimize the contribution of HLPE in supporting CFS

Commented [JV6]: The Bureau is ultimately responsible for the finalization of the draft MYPoW before its submission to Plenary for endorsement.

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 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;
- The science/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 the HLPE information note on critical and emerging issues on FSN, specific SDGs within the mandate of CFS, and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition.

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 can be undertaken anytime during the intersessional period, as necessary.

- a) Initiation
Based on the outcomes of the Plenary discussion and the resulting CFS Chair's note, 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;
- Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the MYPoW strategic objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 agenda;
- Post endorsement activities;
- Budget estimate, timeline and potential resource partners.

Commented [JV7]: Are the implications of such a prioritization all positive? What does this mean in practice? How will it work? Such a commitment might not be relevant as a criterion for prioritizing CFS thematic activities. The latter might then become earmarked.

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 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 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.

An open meeting, presided by the CFS Chair, will be held to discuss the results of the ranking exercise to provide indications to the Bureau which is responsible 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 reports and inputs 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 to be included in the MYPoW for CFS plenary endorsement, considering available resources and workload. Open consultations might be carried out, if needed, to seek advice and inputs from CFS Members and Participants.

C. Plenary consideration and endorsement

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

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

Commented [JV8]: Will an OEWG be needed only when the preparation of negotiated policy products and recommendations is envisaged?

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.

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

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 attempts” 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 established”⁶. 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~~of 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.**

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

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 principles identified in the Global Strategic Framework⁹ that apply to monitoring and accountability systems.
8. This proposed framework represents a mechanism of innovative 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 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.
 - **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 best practices on country/regional efforts towards achieving food security and nutrition objectives (Global Thematic Events, ad hoc events).
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 [Members](#), RBAs, UN bodies and [other 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)).

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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	Use and application of CFS outputs
Incremental innovative 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 evaluation¹¹</i> 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 on 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)

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.iii. 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,

Commented [JV9]: Overall, there is a need to carefully assess how the eight suggestions below may fit into the usually full Plenary agenda.

Members should be strongly encouraged to provide written statements so as to avoid sessions dominated by lengthy and unfocused discussions.

Commented [JV10]: Such specific sessions might not be needed. Instead, Ministers or high-level government representatives could be invited to the Global Thematic Event, which takes place every two years, to report on the uptake of CFS policy work in their countries.

Commented [JV11]: The proposal appears to be interesting. However, it would be useful to clarify the expected process to identify and select topics or themes to be discussed.

Commented [JV12]: This suggestion is not fully clear – what would we want to discuss exactly? Critical and emerging issues of selected countries/regions or else?

The current suggestion seems to envision a session to both present the CFS multi-stakeholder model and, time permitting, talk about critical and emerging issues.

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-iv. “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-v. 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-vi. 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-vii. 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.

Commented [JV13]: This proposal appears to be useful as it would allow to link the outcomes of the side events to the Plenary. Such a session would somehow create a connection between side events and main Plenary sessions, which have always been two separate settings/processes within the same week.

Commented [JV14]: In order to do so, we would need to reduce the number of side events – e.g. at CFS 44, a total number of 56 side events were hosted: five-minute slot for each side event’s outcome would imply having a five-hour Side Event “Elevator Pitches” session.

In general, the number of side events held during the Plenary week needs to be reduced since the overlap appears to be significant – so as the investments and efforts to organize them, often resulting in a small audience attending each of them.

Commented [JV15]: Why only those themes? We know that the themes of the side events are various.

Commented [JV16]: The objective of such parallel discussions is not clear and may also create further “dispersion” within the Plenary week.

What would we want to discuss here? If the findings of such parallel discussions would be brought back to Plenary, how would they fit into the final report?

Commented [JV17]: Again: there is an issue of time constraint here.

Commented [JV18]: If deemed useful, a specific Special Event might be organized (as the one held at CFS 43). Alternatively, such a discussion might be streamlined in the Plenary’s SDG-related items.

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, and in government-promoted platforms, institutions and agencies. This would contribute to promoting the interaction between the Committee and relevant actors on the ground. It would also 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 intergovernmental mechanisms and organisations.
 - i. CFS Bureau and Advisory Group membersAll CFS stakeholders 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 membersAll CFS stakeholders 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 membersAll CFS stakeholders 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) At the request of countries, and where specific resources are made available, CFS Members are invited to increase the collaboration with the RBAs can contribute 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.

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

Commented [JV19]: Overall, any actions on the use and application of the CFS *voluntary* policy guidance need to result from specific country requests.

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

DRAFT