

Implementation Report of the CFS Evaluation Co-facilitators' proposal – Zero Draft

Comments of Switzerland

1. The CFS Reform Document (RD) ~~includes CFS vision, roles, modalities and membership and will remain unchanged. is and will remain the cornerstone of CFS work.~~ This Implementation Report is developed to supplement the RD and adjust to the new global FSN environment (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ICN2 etc.)

7. The implementation report acknowledges the pivotal role of the 2009 CFS reform. It seeks to strengthen or revitalize particular elements of the reform to confirm the vital role of CFS as the most important global platform of FSN, along with the ~~changing global environment objectives~~ of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ~~and in particular the SDG2.~~

8. Implementing the proposals presented in this report is intended to stimulate the potential of CFS and its policy guidelines and recommendations towards the realization of the CFS vision, serving as the world-leading and foremost inclusive platform dealing with FSN guided by 3 key principles - inclusiveness, strong linkages to the reality on the ground and flexibility in implementation. CFS is an intergovernmental Committee and provides an inclusive global platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner. ~~Thus CFS is a and in support of~~ country-led processes for better FSN, ~~including the use where countries implement of~~ the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security. This implementation report promotes processes and working methods that strive for a more demand driven and focused CFS that can better respond to future challenges in a world, ~~still not free from where~~ food insecurity and ~~with high level of~~ malnutrition ~~are on the rise again.~~

10. Three interlinked strategic objectives are proposed to help channel CFS energy and resources for the next four-year MYPoW to activities that will contribute to achieving the CFS vision and supporting country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely:

- Serve as the world-leading and foremost inclusive platform to develop global policy messages on ~~critical issues narrowly related to~~ FSN (Strategic Objective 1 - PLATFORM)
- Develop global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to address FSN issues, ~~in particular to reduce hunger and malnutrition~~ (Strategic Objective 2 – POLICY)
- Foster the uptake of CFS ~~outcomes~~ work ~~on FSN~~ at all levels (Strategic Objective 3 – UPTAKE)

11. The MYPoW strategic objectives ~~take into account are based on the clarification of~~ the six roles defined in the CFS Reform Document, the modalities for their implementation and do not replace the agreed language as approved by CFS in 2009. The MYPoW strategic objectives will promote the recognition of CFS as the leading and most inclusive global platform for FSN and keep FSN high on the global agenda.

12. The MYPoW will include medium-to-long term strategic content, referring to global priorities in the field of FSN, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and informed by an HLPE Critical and Emerging Issues Note ~~and the RBAs strategic objectives.~~

16. The role of the Advisory Group ~~in ensuring CFS work is~~ to advise the Bureau, guided by the needs of beneficiaries

Commented [ORL1]: The RBAs are members of the CFS. As such they participate in the preparation of the MyPOW. They can deliver any inputs of their choice. There is no reason why MyPOW would additionally consider RBAs' priorities.

17. The MYPoW preparation process is intended to lead to a more effective prioritization of CFS thematic activities, mainly through strengthening ownership and commitment of CFS stakeholders in implementing the results of CFS policy work. ~~The MyPOW preparation process will consider the total workload and the resource availability before including new activities, as well as reinforcing the decision that the inclusion of new activities in MYPoW is subject to resource availability and workload.~~

18. The various CFS ~~inclusive discussions activities~~ aim at producing different types of outputs, namely policy messages from ~~inclusive discussions~~, global policy guidance, the Global Strategic Framework, and communication and outreach. An appropriate prioritization process is key to select the right number of activities which would allow adequate time for involved stakeholders to deal and coordinate with their constituencies as well as facilitate a greater participation of CFS Members and Participants. CFS will ~~preferably~~ not engage in more than one policy convergence process. ~~Beginning a new process before at a time and delays in the finalization of a negotiation process will be avoided would automatically postpone the beginning of a new one.~~

20. Fewer and clearer criteria for prioritizing CFS thematic activities will be applied which include their contribution to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition, the focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized, relevance to global priorities in the field of FSN, the added value ~~and the compared to existing policy work considering the CFS comparative advantages of the CFS~~, the consideration of available resources and existing workload, ~~as well as the commitment of CFS stakeholders.~~

21. ~~HLPE activities should be relevant 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 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, how the report will feed into the process considering the timescale, and the availability of evidence, research, data and technical studies on the subject under discussion.~~

24. Plenary needs to be vibrant and the agenda needs to attract Ministers, who have the ability to bring about changes at national level, and other ~~high-level representatives relevant decision-makers~~. Plenary should have an attractive agenda ~~reflecting an interesting MYPoW~~ with high-level, innovative roundtables or forums that include ~~civil society and private sector representatives stakeholders from the CSM and Private Sector Mechanism (PSM)~~, think tanks and researchers to encourage more interactive and substantive dialogues on FSN, while ensuring a balance with its decision-making function. This would reinforce the CFS role as a platform and ~~CFS would be seen as~~ a place for generating ideas.

26. The comprehensive planning phase leading to the prioritization of MYPoW thematic activities is intended to strengthen stakeholders' ownership through their direct involvement from the initiation phase and through the definition of post-endorsement roles and responsibilities. This implies that clear indications have already been provided during the preparation of the MYPoW preliminary proposals on commitments as to the implementation of the policy work resulting from the proposed activity. Furthermore, one of the new criteria for prioritization requires the identification of champions to engage in the activity and express commitment to ~~foster the uptake and use of the policy outcomes and report on it, report and monitor the policy work after its endorsement.~~

27. Ownership of member countries will be strengthened. Bureau members should brief their regional groups on a regular basis and all member countries will keep their respective ~~capital~~

Commented [ORL2]: As HLPE "belongs" to CFS, it is obvious that its work can only be relevant to CFS.

Commented [ORL3]: This paragraph is confusing. The purpose and role of the HLPE are clear in the RD. Besides, the CFS has developed a practice in using the HLPE reports whose conclusions and recommendations are used as a basis for policy convergence work.

Commented [ORL4]: The last part of the sentence (beginning with research..) is also confusing. Does it mean that not only the HLPE reports should feed the CFS policy convergence process, but also other studies, data etc? This is not what CFS has expected to do when creating the HLPE. HLPE is independent, while other studies and data may be linked to particular institutional interest.

countries regularly informed of CFS activities and progress and reflect their priorities and concerns in the Bureau and Advisory Group meetings through their representatives.

29. The Chair has an important political and strategic role to play in Rome, to provide leadership in Plenary and the intersessional period, and beyond Rome to promote ownership and commitment including financial support.

33. The RBAs have a key role to play in facilitating the use and application of CFS policy outcomes guidelines and recommendations at country level. As they provide advice and technical support on specific topics, at the request of countries, they should systematically drawing upon various resources including the work of CFS results. Therefore, in response to country requests, the RBAs should continue to leverage interactions with national authorities and stakeholders to actively promote CFS policy outcomes and mainstream its work where relevant.

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Implementation of the response to the evaluation

Comments of Switzerland

Recommendation 1

Proposal of wording for the 3 SO of the MyPOW:

Strategic Objective 1 - PLATFORM **Serve as the world-leading and foremost inclusive platform to develop global policy messages on critical issues narrowly related to FSN.**

Strategic Objective 2 – POLICY **Develop global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to address FSN issues, in particular to reduce hunger and malnutrition**

Strategic Objective 3 – UPTAKE **Foster the uptake of CFS outcomes work at all levels**

Recommendation 2

On the (ii Comprehensive planning phase)

We appreciate the insertion of paragraph 16 which points out that the Plenary has a key role in identifying the thematic activities and the priorities for the MyPOW. This role is currently underdeveloped. During CFS44, the session on critical and emerging issues (based on the HLPE 2017 note) was positioned at the end of the week. This session had no clear objective. This is unfortunate as the HLPE note is of very good quality and had been requested by the CFS....

⇒ **Such a session should enjoy a good positioning within the week, sufficient time and be chaired by the CFS Chair which will draw from the discussion a Chair's summary to be further considered by the Bureau (and discussed with AG) to contribute to MyPOW.**

Under para 17, letter a) Initiation is showing that the identification process does not include the plenary input. This should be changed.

It is good to define criteria for the selection of new topics, however these presented in the text are very broad, we propose to consider:

- Topics should closely refer to food insecurity, undernourishment and malnutrition due to poverty, lack of access to adequate food.
- Urgency of the topics, or expected or potential harmful effects on food availability

Regarding the “commitment to implement the policy work resulting of the activity”. What real value such individual commitment may have to influence the decision? Besides, CFS work is a collective effort. The MyPOW cannot convert into an *à la carte menu* depending on the motivation of a few members or participants. Furthermore, the possibility should remain open for countries which have a low representation in Rome to come up with proposals or at least to express their opinion. This is why the plenary is the best open moment to listen to everyone.

The indication of resource partners to fund the process means that those who can pay will have priority. What does this mean for CFS? Opening CFS to the more or less direct influence of the richest countries or participants?..

ORL 10/4/2018

ORL, 9/4/2018

