

## CFS OEWG Monitoring – 27 January 2017

Attended by: Stefano, Alberta, Naseegh, Andrea, Sofia, Martin,  
Martial, Martin, Luca, Teresa, Aksel

The OEWG Chair, Mr. Sabiti, welcomes the OEWG and presents the draft agenda for the meeting. The agenda is adopted with no amendments.

### 1. “Drawing Lessons from the Global Thematic Event at CFS 43”

The CFS Secretariat introduces the background document for discussion “Drawing Lessons from the Global Thematic Event at CFS 43”, by summarizing as well the OEWG Monitoring work and process so far and by explaining the guiding questions that will lead the discussion. They also remind the OEWG that the outcomes of the discussion will feed the MYPoW OEWG on 6 February.

#### *Reactions from the floor*

- The GTE was defined as a big success and as a breakthrough toward the incremental implementation of the CFS innovative monitoring mechanism (*Germany, Switzerland, France, Hungary, CSM, PSM, USA, Brazil, HLTF, Argentina, Kenya, Egypt, FAO*); Some underlined the importance to improve the regional balance in future GTEs (*France, Egypt, CSM*)
- The need to improve and build a solid and robust preparatory process for the GTEs was also stressed by several members of the OEWG (*CSM supported by Switzerland, France, Brazil, Argentina, Egypt, Hungary, Kenya, Italy*); Moreover the three approaches of the ToR should be used, including the Human Rights based-approach that was not implemented for the 2016 GTE preparatory process (*CSM, Brazil*);
- It was also highlighted the importance of the linkages among national and regional monitoring events and the GTE, as the events in Germany and France in 2016 demonstrated that such domestic level events can have an impact on the implementation of CFS policy outcomes, moreover if realized in a multi-stakeholder framework (*France supported by Germany, CSM, Argentina*);
- Some members raised the concern and need to identify ways in which as well the so called “minor products” of the CFS, such as the Policy Recommendations, can be monitored by focusing on the CFS added value (*Germany, CSM, France, Brazil, Argentina, Italy*). *France suggested a particular monitoring on the CFS recommendations on climate change. Others preferred to stick for the moment with the monitoring of “major catalytic products of the CFS” as mandated by the Plenary (Egypt, USA, PSM); CSM highlighted that all specific policy recommendations are part of the GSF which is seen as a major catalytic product, so they are undoubtedly part of the monitoring exercise, but the question still remains how these pieces of the GSF can be monitored.*
- The link to the CFS MYPoW is very important, as monitoring is only one part of the CFS activities, and therefore the need to look in the past and toward the future needs to be very balanced (*Germany*);
- Some raised the need to strengthen the quantitative information that is made available during GTEs in order to be able to compare experiences (*Switzerland, Argentina, Kenya*);
- The monitoring exercise should not aimed at fully cover the use of one product, but should be inspired by the long-standing monitoring approach of the OECD that monitors 3 or 4 countries per year by focusing on the geographical balance (*France*);

- The role of RBAs in the monitoring exercise, at local and regional level was highlighted by some members of the OEWG – e.g. by taking advantage of FAO regional conferences, or by further commit to the support in the implementation and outreach of CFS policy outcomes such as VGGTs (*Hungary, Argentina, Kenya, Brazil*); In this sense FAO replies that CFS members should request their capitals to solicit FAO regional offices to insert CFS monitoring exercises within FAO regional conferences;
- Inspiration could be taken by FAO International Years to better engage countries in the process by launching thematic monitoring years or biennium (e.g. like the FAO year of pulses) (*Argentina*);
- Further reflection should be done on possible linkages, complementarity and synergies among CFS monitoring function and the SDG review and follow-up process at country level (*HLTF, Iceland, Brazil, Italy*);

## **2. Multiyear schedule for monitoring the implementation of CFS major policy products (for discussion)**

- CSM presents its proposal for a biannual preparatory cycle of yearly GTEs starting from 2018 (See CSM Contributions to read the full contribution) (*France, Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Argentina, USA only supports the idea of starting from 2018*). Kenya and USA support better the idea of biannual GTEs.
- CSM also suggests appointing a TTT under the lead of the CFS Secretariat to draft a solid preparation process for GTEs. Moreover the TTT should draft a multi-year programme calendar for the GTEs based on clear criteria for the identification of the priority order by which themes will be monitored. The TTT could also draft proposals on how to deal with “minor CFS policy decisions” and the monitoring of the GSF (*CSM, France, Germany, Brazil, FAO, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Egypt*);
- The CFS should align with the follow-up and review processes and themes of the HLPF. For example considering the monitoring of the FFA in 2017 (*Brazil, FAO, Egypt*);
- CFS Policy Recommendations could be monitored within the side events context during the CFS Plenary week (*Switzerland, Argentina*), finding ways in which they can feed back the plenary (*CSM*);
- CSM timeframe proposal for GTE 2018 – RtF Guidelines, 2019 – FFA, 2020 Rai, 2021 VGGTs is supported by several countries (*Brazil, Egypt, France, Germany*). Widespread support and no objection is expressed to start 2018 with the Right to Food Guidelines. Others mention that the GTEs should only take place each second year (*Kenya*) and the themes should be decided year by year).

## **3. The OEWG Workplan is adopted**

- *The CSM suggestions are incorporated: process to discuss and agree on the preparatory process to the next GTE;*
- *A way to monitor the specific policy recommendations is discussed and agreed.*

## **4. Decisions recalled by the Chair:**

- The GTE is considered by the OEWG a big success;
- A TTT is appointed by the OEWG to work on: a) process proposal for the organization of GTEs; b) criteria and proposal for the multi-year schedule of GTEs; c) explore ways in which CFS minor products can be monitored;
- There is the need to involve FAO Regional Conferences;