

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 4

CX/FICS 17/23/4

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD IMPORT AND EXPORT INSPECTION
AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Twenty-third Session

DRAFT GUIDANCE FOR MONITORING PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS

Comments at Step 6 (Replies to CL 2016/26-FICS)

Comments of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ireland, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Somalia, FAO

Background

1. This document compiles comments received through the Codex Online Commenting System (OCS) in response to CL 2016/26-FICS issued in July 2016 (**Annex I**). Under the OCS, comments are compiled in the following order: general comments are listed first, followed by comments on specific paragraphs.

Guidance for interpreting Compiled comments table

2. The comments submitted through the OCS have been compiled in the Compiled comments table, hereby attached as **Annex I**.

3. Under the OCS, each paragraph of the **draft standard** is assigned a number (i.e. the title, section, subsections, texts, footnotes and in case of tables each grid).

4. For ease of reference, the draft standard¹ has been reproduced with automatic paragraph numbers as assigned by the OCS and is hereby attached as **Annex II**.

5. Columns under **Annex I** are headed as follows:

- **"Para"** refers to the paragraph number assigned to the draft standard by the OCS (the paragraph number can be found in Annex II).
- **"Text"** refers to the text of the paragraph on which a proposed change or comment has been made. This text can be either the original text (if only a comment has been made), or the proposed text (if a textual modification has also been suggested).
- **"T"** refers to the comments classification. **C** is when users provide only a comment, while **P** is when they also suggest a proposed change. In the first case, the original text with an explanation has been inserted in the system; in the second case, the revised text with or without an explanation has been inserted.
- **"Comment"** includes the comment category, the author and the full text of the comment.

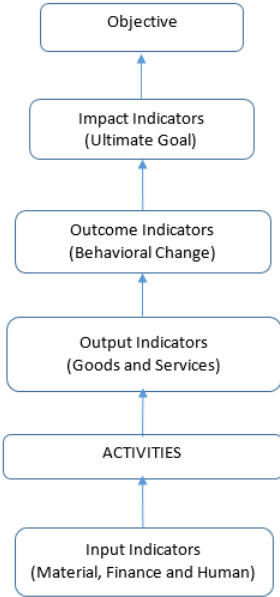
6. It is recommended that the Compiled comments table (Annex I) is read side by side or in conjunction with Annex II.

¹ REPFICS/16

Annex I

Compiled comments table for Draft Guidance for Monitoring Performance of National Food Control Systems

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Comment (222) by Ireland on 1 Feb 2017 10:27 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
			Ireland (1 Feb 2017 10:27 AM) No additional comments at this point
		C	Comment (216) by Egypt on 31 Jan 2017 9:15 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
			Egypt (31 Jan 2017 9:15 AM) We would like to inform you that, Egypt approves the DRAFT GUIDANCE FOR MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS
		C	Comment (176) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 10:30 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
			Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 10:30 PM) Indonesia would like to thank the Committee for this work as the discussion for this proposed draft guidance could be forwarded to step 6. This allows for further consultation at the national level on the text of the document, with special focus on its feasibility of the proposed guidance for the implementation. Indonesia would like to use this opportunity to offer comments to this draft guidance, for better alignment with CAC GL 82/2013 and minimize the ambiguity of terms. In this matter, the words “component” or “components” are used in many parts of the proposed draft, i.e. section 3. Definitions, para 1, 11, 17, 18, and 23; describing or having different meanings. Other terms such as “core elements”, “priority components”, “technical components” and “an integral component” are also used interchangeably with the term “components”. In order to avoid misunderstanding, Indonesia would like to propose that the intended meaning of those terms (core elements, priority components, technical components and an integral component) of the NFCS should be clearly defined. Regarding the logical framework (Appendix A. Illustrative Example of a Simplified Outcome Framework), for better understanding of this guidance, we would like to propose the use of more widely and commonly used framework, as follows:

		 <p>Input indicators (material, finance and human) -> Activities -> output indicators (Goods and services) -> Outcome Indicators (Behavioural Change) -> Impact Indicators (ultimate Goal) -> Objective.</p> <p>Rationale: The proposed framework in this draft guidance is relatively difficult to understand. Especially, the meaning of outcome is ambiguous and not clearly defined, and is differentiated to the different levels (the lowest level, lower level, the intermediate level, and the highest level). To make it simple and easier to understand, Indonesia would like to propose the logical framework commonly used by many international organizations (World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization, etc.) to be used in the proposed guidance. Indonesia is of the view that the terms used should be familiar and the chart should be simplified to avoid misunderstanding.</p>
		<p>C Comment (75) by Cuba on 26 Jan 2017 4:46 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
		<p>Cuba (26 Jan 2017 4:46 PM) Cuba agrees with the document and has no criteria to add.</p>
<p>1</p>	<p>DRAFT GUIDANCE FOR MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS</p>	<p>P Proposed Change (218) by Brazil on 31 Jan 2017 6:54 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> DRAFT <u>GUIDANCE PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES</u> FOR MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS Brazil (31 Jan 2017 6:54 PM)</p>

			This change is to be consistent to the reference document: CAC/GL 82-2013.
3	SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION	C	Comment (81) by Chile on 27 Jan 2017 3:31 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> Chile (27 Jan 2017 3:31 PM) The draft standard provides useful guidance for governments to monitor and review their NFCS within a self-assessment framework that will enable them to make the necessary improvements to efficiently and effectively reach their goals of protecting consumers and fair trade in food.
		P	Proposed Change (168) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 1. An effective national food control system (NFCS) is essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring fair practices practices in trade . An effective NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013). FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM)
4	1. An effective national food control system (NFCS) is essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring fair practices. An effective NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013).	P	Proposed Change (133) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 10:56 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 1. An effective national food control system (NFCS) is essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring food fair trade practices. An effective NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013). Somalia (28 Jan 2017 10:56 AM)
		P	Proposed Change (83) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:26 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> 1. An effective A national food control system (NFCS) is essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring fair practices. An effective NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013). Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:26 PM) This guidance points towards monitoring the performance of the NFCS, therefore it cannot be already indicated whether the system is or not effective.
		P	Proposed Change (15) by Paraguay on 2 Jan 2017 5:58 PM <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> 1. An effective national food control system (NFCS) is essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring fair trade practices. An effective NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013). Paraguay (2 Jan 2017 5:58 PM)
		P	Proposed Change (82) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:23 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
4	1. An effective national food control system (NFCS) is	P	Proposed Change (82) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:23 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring fair practices. An effective NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013).	<p>1. An effective national food control system (NFCS) is essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring fair practices. An effective-NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013).</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:23 PM) This guidance points towards monitoring the performance of the NFCS, therefore it cannot be already indicated whether the system is effective or not. The document provides guidance to assess the NFCS in order to determine whether it is effective or not.</p>
5	2. The policy setting, design, implementation and other technical components of the NFCS should operate effectively over the course of time, and have the capacity and capability to undergo continuous improvement. As scientific and technical advances occur, it is important that the NFCS demonstrates its ability to adapt.	<p>P Proposed Change (178) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 10:53 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> 2. The policy setting, implementationsystem design, implementationimplementation, monitoring and system review andsystem review and other technical components of the NFCS should operate effectively over the course of time, and have the capacity and capability to undergo continuous improvement. As scientific and technical advances occur, it is important that the NFCS demonstrates its ability to adapt.</p> <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 10:53 PM) Indonesia would like to insert “system” before “design” and “monitoring and system review” in line with the framework for the development of a national food control system in Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control System (CAC/GL 82-2013).</p> <p>Rationale: to align the proposed draft guidance with Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control System (CAC/GL 82-2013).</p> <p>P Proposed Change (169) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 2. The policy setting, design, implementation and otherimplementation, based on technical componentscomponents, of the NFCS should operate effectively over the course of time, and have the capacity and capability to undergo continuous improvement. As scientific and technical advances occur, it is important that the NFCS demonstrates its ability to adapt.</p> <p>FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM)</p>
5	2. The policy setting, design, implementation and other technical components of the NFCS should operate effectively over the course of time, and have the	<p>P Proposed Change (103) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:12 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 2. The policy setting, design, implementation and other technical components of the NFCS shouldshould operate effectively over the course of time, and have the capacity and capability to undergo continuous improvement. As scientific and technical advances occur, it is important that the NFCS demonstrates its ability to adapt.</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:12 PM)</p>

	capacity and capability to undergo continuous improvement. As scientific and technical advances occur, it is important that the NFCS demonstrates its ability to adapt.		The word "should" can be found throughout the document. This means that the actions linked to it will not be required or mandatory, but a possibility. That is, they could be performed or not. So, using "shall" instead of "should" must be evaluated.
6	3. The monitoring and system review function of the NFCS calls on the competent authority ^[1] to regularly assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the NFCS in achieving its objectives of protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. ^[2] The evidence generated through monitoring and system review informs the policy setting, system design, and implementation functions of the NFCS.	P	<p>Proposed Change (134) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 11:44 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>3. The monitoring and system review function of the NFCS calls on the competent authority^[1] to regularly assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the NFCS in achieving its objectives of protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.^[2] The evidence generated through monitoring and system review informs-is shared with the competent authority responsible of policy setting, system design, and implementation functions of the NFCS.</p> <p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 11:44 AM)</p>
8	Throughout this document, the term "Objectives" refers to the NFCS Objectives <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013).	P	<p>Proposed Change (102) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 6:11 PM <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i></p> <p>Throughout this document, the term "Objectives" refers to the NFCS Objectives <i>Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems</i> (CAC/GL 82-2013). [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 6:11 PM)</p>
9	4. This document presents a performance monitoring framework to support the monitoring and system review function of the NFCS as described in section 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013. The	P	<p>Proposed Change (135) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 12:28 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>4. This document presents a performance monitoring framework to support the monitoring and system review function of the NFCS as described in section 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013. The guidance is not intended to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade-food trade practices.</p> <p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 12:28 PM)</p>
		P	Proposed Change (101) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 6:09 PM

	guidance is not intended to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>4. This document presents a performance monitoring logical framework to support the monitoring and system review function of the NFCS as described in section 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013. The guidance is not intended to be used as establishes a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade <u>common understanding of performance monitoring principles, terminology and best practices</u>.</p>
		<p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 6:09 PM)</p> <p>For the purpose of the text in this and the next section (1 and 2) being more concise, less repetitive and with less dispersed information, it is suggested that this para becomes para 1 of Section 1, merged with para 7. Conversely, the second sentence of para 4 is related to the purpose of the document and it is suggested to be merged with para 8.</p>
9	4. This document presents a performance monitoring framework to support the monitoring and system review function of the NFCS as described in section 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013. The guidance is not intended to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade.	<p>P Proposed Change (104) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:14 PM</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>4. This document presents a performance monitoring framework to support ensure the monitoring and system review function of the NFCS as described in section <u>Section</u> 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013. The guidance is not intended to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade.</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:14 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (94) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:48 PM</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>4. This document presents a <u>describes a logical framework of planning, performance monitoring framework and system review steps</u> to support the performance monitoring and system review function of the NFCS as described in section 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013. The guidance is not intended to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade. <u>The document establishes a common understanding of performance monitoring principles, terminology and best practices.</u></p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:48 PM)</p> <p>For the purpose of the text in this and the next section (1 and 2) being more concise, less repetitive and with less dispersed information, it is suggested that this para becomes par 1 of the document, merged with para 7. (with provides the same information with some more detail). Conversely, the second sentence of para 4 is related to the purpose of the document and it is suggested that it should be merged with para 8.</p>
10	5. Many strategies for performance monitoring exist, but there is no guidance specific to performance monitoring for an NFCS. This document seeks to fill this gap.	<p>P Proposed Change (19) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 1:12 PM</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>5. Many strategies for performance monitoring exist, but there is no guidance specific to performance monitoring for an NFCS. This document seeks to fill this gap.</p> <p>Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 1:12 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (17) by Paraguay on 2 Jan 2017 6:10 PM</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>5. Many strategies for performance monitoring exist, but there is no guidance-specific <u>guidance</u> to performance monitoring for an NFCS. This document seeks to fill this gap.</p> <p>Paraguay (2 Jan 2017 6:10 PM)</p>

13	7. This document describes a logical framework of planning, monitoring, and system review steps for performance monitoring of an NFCS and establishes a common understanding of performance monitoring principles, terminology, and best practices.	<p>P Proposed Change (219) by Brazil on 31 Jan 2017 7:03 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> 7. This document describes a logical framework of has the purpose to describe the steps for planning, monitoring, and system-review steps for performance monitoring of an the NFCS and establishes a common understanding of to assess the system performance monitoring principles, terminology, in regards to its effectiveness and best practices appropriateness in achieving the objectives of protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p>Brazil (31 Jan 2017 7:03 PM) This is to provide a better understanding of the purpose of this document. This is based on what is stated on section 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013.</p> <p>P Proposed Change (99) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 6:01 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> 7. This document describes a logical framework of planning, monitoring, and system review steps for performance monitoring of an NFCS and establishes a common understanding of performance monitoring principles, terminology, and best practices.</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 6:01 PM) This paragraph should be merged with para 4 and it is suggested to start section 1 of the document.</p>
13	7. This document describes a logical framework of planning, monitoring, and system review steps for performance monitoring of an NFCS and establishes a common understanding of performance monitoring principles, terminology, and best practices.	<p>P Proposed Change (96) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:57 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> 7. This document describes a logical framework of planning, monitoring, and system review steps for performance monitoring of an NFCS and establishes a common understanding of performance monitoring principles, terminology, and best practices.</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:57 PM) This paragraph has been merged with paragraph 4, and it is suggested that it should introduce section 1 of the document.</p>
14	8. The guidance is intended to support self-assessment of countries NFCS.	<p>P Proposed Change (100) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 6:03 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> 8. The guidance is intended to support self-assessment of countries NFCS-, and not to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade.</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 6:03 PM) Information added comes from second sentence of para 4 as it is related to the purpose of the document.</p>
14	8. The guidance is intended to support self-assessment of countries NFCS.	<p>P Proposed Change (105) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:15 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 8. The guidance is intended to support ensure self-assessment of countries NFCS.</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:15 PM)</p> <p>P Proposed Change (95) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:49 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

			<p>8. The guidance is intended to support self-assessment of countries NFCS-, <u>and not to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade.</u></p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:49 PM)</p>
15	<p>9. This guidance focuses on planning steps within the performance monitoring framework that establish a foundation for assessing the effectiveness of the NFCS and for facilitating continuous improvement as appropriate.</p>	<p>P Proposed Change (136) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 12:33 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>9. This guidance focuses on planning steps within the performance monitoring framework that establish a foundation for assessing the effectiveness of the <u>current</u> NFCS and for facilitating continuous improvement as appropriate.</p> <p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 12:33 PM)</p>	
		<p>P Proposed Change (98) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 6:00 PM Category : TECHNICAL</p> <p>9. This guidance focuses on planning steps within the performance monitoring framework that establish a foundation for assessing the effectiveness of the NFCS and for facilitating continuous improvement as appropriate.</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 6:00 PM) This is not related to the purpose and does not contribute to the section being concise and short, as the information is already explained in section 1.</p>	
15	<p>9. This guidance focuses on planning steps within the performance monitoring framework that establish a foundation for assessing the effectiveness of the NFCS and for facilitating continuous improvement as appropriate.</p>	<p>P Proposed Change (97) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:58 PM Category : TECHNICAL</p> <p>9. This guidance focuses on planning steps within the performance monitoring framework that establish a foundation for assessing the effectiveness of the NFCS and for facilitating continuous improvement as appropriate.</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:58 PM) This is not related to the purpose and does not contribute to the section being concise and short, as the information is already explained in section 1.</p>	
16	<p>10. A competent authority can use this framework to implement monitoring and system review, or incorporate this approach to make existing processes more robust.</p>	<p>P Proposed Change (137) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 12:37 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>10. A competent authority can use this framework <u>as a guidance</u> to implement monitoring and system review, or incorporate this approach to make existing processes more robust.</p> <p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 12:37 PM)</p>	
19	<p>Activity: Actions taken or work performed through which inputs are mobilized to produce specific outputs.</p>	<p>P Proposed Change (220) by Brazil on 31 Jan 2017 7:10 PM Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>Activity: Appropriateness: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Activity: Actions taken or work performed through which inputs are mobilized to produce specific outputs.</p> <p>Brazil (31 Jan 2017 7:10 PM) The committee should establish a definition for appropriateness once the performance assessment should focus on the effectiveness and appropriateness of the NFCS.</p>	
21		<p>P Proposed Change (138) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 1:11 PM</p>	

	Effectiveness: The extent to which NFCS objectives or related outcomes were achieved, or, are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Effectiveness: The extent to which NFCS objectives or related outcomes were achieved, or, are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance. Somalia (28 Jan 2017 1:11 PM)
		P	Proposed Change (22) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 1:49 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Effectiveness: The extent to which NFCS objectives or related outcomes were <u>are</u> achieved, or, are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance. Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 1:49 PM)
23	Inputs: The financial, human, technical and material resources used for activities.	P	Proposed Change (23) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 1:58 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Inputs: The financial, human, technical and material resources used for activities. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 1:58 PM)
24	Outcome: Intended effects or results that contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives. Outcomes may be categorized at different levels, such as ultimate, high-level, intermediate, preliminary, or initial.	P	Proposed Change (139) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 1:12 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Outcome: Intended effects or results that contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives. Outcomes may be categorized at different levels, such as ultimate, high-level, intermediate, preliminary, or initial. Somalia (28 Jan 2017 1:12 PM)
24	Outcome: Intended effects or results that contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives. Outcomes may be categorized at different levels, such as ultimate, high-level, intermediate, preliminary, or initial.	P	Proposed Change (24) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 2:01 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Outcome: Intended effects or results that contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives. Outcomes may be categorized at different levels, such as ultimate, high-level, intermediate, preliminary, or initial. Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 2:01 PM) It is redundant to include "results" (<i>resultados</i>) in the definition of "outcome" (<i>resultado</i>).
		P	Proposed Change (1) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:26 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Outcome: Intended effects or results <u>effects</u> that contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives. Outcomes may be categorized at different levels, such as ultimate, high-level, intermediate, preliminary, or initial. Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:26 AM) Rationale: We suggest to delete "results" (<i>resultados</i>), in order not to include in the definition that which is being defined (<i>definiendum in definiens</i>).
25	Outputs: The products and services which result from activities; may also include changes resulting from	P	Proposed Change (25) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 2:05 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Outputs: The products <u>Items</u> and services which result from activities; may also include changes resulting from activities which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.


	activities which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.		<p>Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 2:05 PM) It is redundant to include "products" (<i>productos</i>) in the definition of "outcome" (<i>producto</i>).</p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (2) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:29 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Outputs: The products effects and services which result from activities; may also include changes resulting from activities which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.</p>
			<p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:29 AM) Rationale: We suggest to delete "products" (<i>productos</i>), in order not to include in the definition that which is being defined (<i>definiendum in definiens</i>).</p>
26	Performance monitoring: A continuous or ongoing process of collecting and analysing data to compare how well the stated objectives and outcomes of the NFCS are achieved.	P	<p>Proposed Change (140) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 1:13 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Performance monitoring: A continuous or ongoing process of collecting and analysing data to compare how well the stated objectives and outcomes of the NFCS are achieved.</p>
			<p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 1:13 PM)</p>
27	SECTION 4 PRINCIPLES OF THE PERFORMANCE MONITORING FRAMEWORK	P	<p>Proposed Change (221) by Brazil on 31 Jan 2017 7:14 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> SECTION 4 PRINCIPLES OF THE PERFORMANCE MONITORING FRAMEWORK MONITORING</p>
			<p>Brazil (31 Jan 2017 7:14 PM) The principles must be related to the performance monitoring and the term "framework" should be avoided.</p>
28	11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of	P	<p>Proposed Change (170) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a country grows. The competent authority may use CAC/GL 82-2013 in conjunction with national goals to identify priority components for a phased or targeted approach.</p>
			<p>FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM) See comment in para 25. Last sentence of para 25 added at the end of this paragraph to avoid repetitions.</p>
		C	<p>Comment (142) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 1:26 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
			<p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 1:26 PM) </p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (141) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 1:18 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

	<p>the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a country grows.</p>	<p>11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a a country NFCS competent authority grows.</p>
		<p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 1:18 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (63) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 3:49 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCSNFCS taking into account areas of confluence and non-confluence of competencies between one or more competent authorities. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a country grows.</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring</p>	<p>P Proposed Change (106) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:16 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a country grows. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p>
		<p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:16 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (26) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 2:11 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a country grows. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p>
		<p>Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 2:11 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (3) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:31 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

	framework as capacity within a country grows.		<p>11. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a country grows. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:31 AM) Rationale: We suggest to delete preposition "en" and replace it by adjective "un" to express the unity of the noun "approach".</p>
29	12. Regardless of whether it is used in a comprehensive, phased, or targeted approach, the performance monitoring framework is characterized by the following principles:	P	<p>Proposed Change (27) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 2:13 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>12. Regardless of whether it is used in a comprehensive, phased, or targeted approach, the performance monitoring framework is characterized by the following principles:</p> <p>Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 2:13 PM) Better paragraph construction to facilitate understanding. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p>
31	13. It is customized to the unique needs and structure of the NFCS, and uses information collected from within and outside the system to identify gaps, optimize operations, and promote continuous improvement.	P	<p>Proposed Change (171) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>13. It is customized to the unique needs and structure of the NFCS, and uses information collected from within and outside the system to ensure that the NFCS delivers the planned outcomes, as well as to identify gaps, optimize operations, and promote continuous improvement.</p> <p>FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM)</p>
33	14. It is open to consultation and review by relevant national stakeholders during multiple stages of the process, while respecting legal requirements to protect confidential information as appropriate.	P	<p>Proposed Change (143) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 1:39 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>14. It is open to consultation and review by relevant national stakeholders during multiple stages of the process, while respecting legal requirements to protect confidential information as appropriate-<u>indicated</u>.</p> <p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 1:39 PM)</p>
33	14. It is open to consultation and review by relevant national stakeholders during multiple stages of the process, while respecting legal requirements to	P	<p>Proposed Change (107) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:16 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>14. It is open to consultation and review by relevant national stakeholders during multiple stages of the process, while respecting legal requirements to protect confidential information as appropriate. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:16 PM)</p>

	protect confidential information as appropriate.		
35	15. It should operate within its current capacity to remain practicable and affordable. It builds on existing data collection and program management and utilizes appropriate external data sources to assess the performance of its NFCS. Attention should be given to the quality and reliability of the data.	P	<p>Proposed Change (144) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 1:51 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>15. It should operate within its current capacity to remain practicable and affordable. It builds on existing data collection and program management and utilizes appropriate external data sources to assess the performance of its NFCS. Attention should be given to the <u>source</u>, quality and reliability of the data.</p> <p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 1:51 PM)</p>
35	15. It should operate within its current capacity to remain practicable and affordable. It builds on existing data collection and program management and utilizes appropriate external data sources to assess the performance of its NFCS. Attention should be given to the quality and reliability of the data.	P	<p>Proposed Change (110) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:16 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>15. It should operate within its current capacity to remain practicable <u>practical</u> and affordable <u>economical</u>. It builds on existing data collection and program management and utilizes appropriate external data sources to assess the performance of its NFCS and. Attention <u>attention</u> should be given to the quality and reliability of the data.</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:20 PM)</p> <p>P Proposed Change (4) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:32 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>15. It should operate within its current capacity to remain practicable and affordable. It builds on existing data collection and program management and utilizes appropriate external data sources to assess the performance of its NFCS. Attention should be given to the quality and reliability of the data. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:32 AM) Rationale: It is suggested that the verb "give" should be conjugated in the third person singular for consistency with the conjugation of the other verbs in the paragraph.</p>
37	16. It is adaptive to changes to the NFCS and the environment in which it operates and accommodates revisions to both the outcomes sought, associated activities, and the indicators applied.	P	<p>Proposed Change (145) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 3:56 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>16. It is adaptive to changes to the NFCS and the environment in which it operates and accommodates revisions to both the outcomes sought, associated activities, and the indicators applied.</p> <p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 3:56 PM)</p>
39	17. Countries should have established an NFCS or components of an NFCS	P	<p>Proposed Change (151) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:12 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>17. Countries should have established an NFCS or components of an NFCS prior to using this framework.</p>

	prior to using this framework.		<p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:12 AM) Para 17 should be deleted. It contradicts CAC/GL 82-2013 in that it implies that performance monitoring is something that is only to be considered after a NCFS or components of a NFCS are already in place. CAC/GL 82-2013 is clear that considering now a NFCS can be reviewed or monitored should be part of the overall system design (section 4.2, para 55 - "The system design should provide for the capability to evaluate the effectiveness of the NFCS".)</p> <p>This framework can clearly be applied to an existing NFCS that may not have included a performance monitoring component when it was originally design and implemented but it can also be used when designing a new NFCS.</p>
40	18. The performance monitoring framework presents a cyclical process (refer fig 1) that includes three broad tasks: planning, monitoring, and system review. Performance monitoring is an on-going process, where each step feeds into the next step in the cycle and will be revisited over time.	P	<p>Proposed Change (84) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:28 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>18. The performance monitoring framework presents a cyclical process (refer fig 1) that includes three broad tasks: planning, monitoring, and system review. Performance monitoring is an on-going process, where each step feeds into the next step in the cycle and will be revisited over time. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:28 PM) Objectives are always expressed in the infinitive.</p>
41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the planning steps, the competent authority identifies specific and related outcomes through which the NFCS contributes to its objectives and identifies indicators that can measure progress toward the outcomes. The planning steps establish a foundation for monitoring and system review. 	P	<p>Proposed Change (28) by Paraguay on 3 Jan 2017 4:05 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the planning steps, the competent authority identifies specific and related outcomes through which the NFCS contributes to its objectives and identifies indicators that can measure progress toward the outcomes. The planning steps establish a foundation for monitoring and system review. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] <p>Paraguay (3 Jan 2017 4:05 PM)</p>
42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the monitoring steps, the competent authority collects data and generates the information necessary. 	P	<p>Proposed Change (11) by Paraguay on 15 Dec 2016 1:14 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the monitoring steps, the competent authority collects data and generates the information necessary necessary information. <p>Paraguay (15 Dec 2016 1:14 PM)</p>
42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the monitoring steps, the competent 	P	<p>Proposed Change (111) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:22 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

	<p>authority collects data and generates the information necessary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the monitoring steps, the competent authority collects data and generates the information necessary. [Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.] <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:22 PM) This corresponds to the monitoring step.</p> <p>P Proposed Change (85) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:29 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the monitoring steps, the competent authority collects data and generates the information necessary. [Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.] <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:29 PM)</p> <p>P Proposed Change (5) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:33 AM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the monitoring steps, the competent authority collects data and generates the information necessary. [Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.] <p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:33 AM) Rationale: We suggest replacing "planning" for "monitoring" for consistency with Figure 1 of page 3 of the document. In this figure, step 5 refers to data collection and analysis.</p>
43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the system review steps, the competent authority uses information generated through the monitoring steps to assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the NFCS. This can confirm that the relevant component(s) are operating as intended, and facilitate continuous improvement as necessary. 	<p>P Proposed Change (86) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:29 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the system review steps, the competent authority uses information generated through the monitoring steps to assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the NFCS. This can confirm that the relevant component(s) are operating as intended, and facilitate continuous improvement as necessary. [Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.] <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:29 PM)</p>
45		<p>C Comment (36) by Paraguay on 6 Jan 2017 4:01 PM Category : TRANSLATION</p> <p>Paraguay (6 Jan 2017 4:01 PM) The image of step 3 should read "indicadores" instead of "indicatores". [Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.]</p>
47	19. The planning steps are arranged in logical order, in	<p>P Proposed Change (112) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:22 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p>

	<p>which a preceding step supports or enables the next step. For example, it is necessary to identify the intended outcomes (step 2) before identifying indicators to measure progress toward those outcomes (step 3).</p>	<p>19. The planning steps are arranged in logical order, in which a preceding step supports ensures or enables the next step. For example, it is necessary to identify the intended outcomes (step 2) before identifying indicators to measure progress toward those outcomes (step 3).</p>
		<p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:22 PM)</p>
<p>50</p>	<p>21. Effective performance monitoring requires organisational commitment, established processes, and sufficient resources and technical capacity. The first step of the performance monitoring framework is to conduct a assessment to determine the competent authority's current capacity for monitoring and system review. The following paragraphs may assist the competent authority in assessing their readiness to design and implement a performance monitoring framework.</p>	<p>P Proposed Change (152) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:14 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 21. Effective performance monitoring requires organisational commitment, established processes, and sufficient resources and technical capacity. The first step of the performance monitoring framework is to conduct a an assessment to determine the competent authority's current capacity for monitoring and system review. The following paragraphs may assist the competent authority in assessing their readiness to design and implement a performance monitoring framework.</p>
		<p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:14 AM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (149) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 4:20 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 21. Effective performance monitoring requires organisational commitment, established processes, and sufficient resources and technical capacity. The first step of the performance monitoring framework is to conduct a assessment to determine the competent authority's current capacity for monitoring and system review. The following paragraphs may assist the competent authority in assessing their readiness to design and implement a performance monitoring and system review framework.</p>
		<p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 4:20 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (147) by Somalia on 28 Jan 2017 4:13 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 21. Effective performance monitoring requires organisational commitment, established processes, and sufficient resources and technical capacity. The first step of the performance monitoring framework is to conduct a assessment to determine the competent authority's current capacity for monitoring and system review. The following paragraphs may assist the competent authority in assessing their readiness to design and implement a performance monitoring framework.</p>
		<p>Somalia (28 Jan 2017 4:13 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (66) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 3:58 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 21. Effective performance monitoring requires organisational commitment, established processes, and sufficient resources and technical capacity capacity and budget. The first step of the performance monitoring framework is to conduct a assessment to determine the competent authority's current capacity for monitoring and system review. The following paragraphs may assist the competent authority in assessing their readiness to design and implement a performance monitoring framework.</p>

			Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 3:58 PM)
		P	Proposed Change (13) by Paraguay on 15 Dec 2016 1:22 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 21. Effective performance monitoring requires organisational commitment, established processes, and sufficient resources and technical capacity. The first step of the performance monitoring framework is to conduct a an assessment to determine the competent authority's current capacity for monitoring and system review. The following paragraphs may assist the competent authority in assessing their readiness to design and implement a performance monitoring framework. Paraguay (15 Dec 2016 1:22 PM)
51	22. Organizational commitment is essential for ensuring that monitoring and system review are prioritized and resourced as an integral component of the NFCS. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess the level of organizational commitment to monitoring and system review:	P	Proposed Change (29) by Paraguay on 4 Jan 2017 1:17 PM <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> 22. Organizational commitment is essential for ensuring that monitoring and system review are prioritized and resourced as an integral component of the NFCS. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess the level of organizational commitment to monitoring and system review: [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Paraguay (4 Jan 2017 1:17 PM) Translation of the original.
52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the legislative or policy objectives of the NFCS and how does the competent authority support those objectives? 	P	Proposed Change (113) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:23 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the legislative or policy objectives of the NFCS and how does the competent authority supportensure the achievement of those objectives? Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:23 PM)
53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the competent authority intend to support performance monitoring at various levels of the NFCS? 	P	Proposed Change (30) by Paraguay on 4 Jan 2017 1:22 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the competent authority intend to support performance monitoring at various levels of the NFCS? [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Paraguay (4 Jan 2017 1:22 PM)
54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the competent authority intend to use performance monitoring data (e.g. to assess the effectiveness of the NFCS and take preventive or 	P	Proposed Change (64) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 3:56 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the competent authority intend to use performance monitoring data (e.g. to assess the effectiveness of the NFCS and take preventive or corrective action or improve the system as appropriate)? • How do the competent authorities intend to work to achieve a NCFS? Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 3:56 PM)

	corrective action or improve the system as appropriate)?		
54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the competent authority intend to use performance monitoring data (e.g. to assess the effectiveness of the NFCS and take preventive or corrective action or improve the system as appropriate)? 	<p>P Proposed Change (114) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:24 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the competent authority intend to use performance monitoring data (e.g. to assess the effectiveness of the NFCS and take preventive or corrective action or improve the system as appropriate)? [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:24 PM)</p>	
		<p>P Proposed Change (31) by Paraguay on 4 Jan 2017 1:23 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the competent authority intend to use performance monitoring data (e.g. for example, to assess the effectiveness of the NFCS and take preventive or corrective action, or improve the system as appropriate)? <p>Paraguay (4 Jan 2017 1:23 PM)</p>	
55	23. Established processes for data collection and program management can be used for monitoring and system review. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess established processes that support monitoring and system review:	<p>P Proposed Change (115) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:25 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>23. Established processes for data collection and program management can be used for monitoring and system review. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess established processes that support ensure monitoring and system review:</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:25 PM)</p>	
57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is the data used (i.e. what types of information is being generated and for what purpose)? 	<p>P Proposed Change (32) by Paraguay on 4 Jan 2017 1:28 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is the data used (i.e. what types of information is are being generated and for what purpose)? <p>Paraguay (4 Jan 2017 1:28 PM)</p>	
59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the existing processes for ensuring data quality? 	<p>C Comment (116) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:26 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:26 PM) Consider for the definitions of "data quality": reliable, measurable and useful.</p>	
61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is data currently being used to assess the effectiveness of different programs or components? 	<p>P Proposed Change (65) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 3:56 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is data currently being used to assess the effectiveness of different programs or components? 2-? What are the procedures for transforming data collected into information and the relation with outcomes or progress to achieve goals or objectives? <p>Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 3:56 PM)</p>	
62		<p>P Proposed Change (117) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:26 PM</p>	

	<p>24. Monitoring and system review requires sufficient financial and human resources with relevant expertise to support the collection and use of data. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess existing resources and technical capacity:</p>	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 24. Monitoring and system review requires sufficient financial and human resources with relevant expertise to support ensure the collection and use of data. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess existing resources and technical capacity:</p>
		<p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:26 PM)</p>
<p>63</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What resources (financial, human, technical and material) are available to support monitoring and system review? How can existing resources be leveraged if necessary? 	<p>P Proposed Change (118) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:26 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What resources (financial, human, technical and material) are available to support-ensure monitoring and system review? How can existing resources be leveraged if necessary?</p>
		<p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:26 PM)</p>
<p>65</p>	<p>25. If the competent authority lacks sufficient capacity or resources to monitor performance of the entire NFCS, the competent authority may implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, beginning with a limited number of priority components. The competent authority may use CAC/GL 82-2013 in conjunction with national goals to identify priority components for a phased or targeted approach.</p>	<p>C Comment (172) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM) This paragraph appears repetitive with para n. 11. FAO proposes to delete, with the addition of its last sentence to para 11</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (153) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:20 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> 25. If the competent authority lacks sufficient capacity or resources to monitor performance of the entire NFCS, the competent authority may implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, beginning with a limited number of priority components. The competent authority may use CAC/GL 82-2013 in conjunction with national goals to identify priority components for a phased or targeted approach. Alternatively in a phased approach the components initially chosen may focus on intermediate or low level outcomes where change should be visible more immediately.</p> <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:20 AM) Addition of a further sentence to help explain how a 'phased approach' can be used. Possible addition of further text to assist in this way was specifically raised during the discussion at CCFICS 22 and is noted in the report of that meeting (REP 16/FICS para 31, third bullet)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (67) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 3:59 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 25. If the competent authority lacks sufficient capacity or resources to monitor performance of the entire NFCS, the competent authority may implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, beginning with a limited number of priority components. The competent authority may use CAC/GL 82-2013 in conjunction with national goals to identify priority components for a phased or targeted approach.</p>

			<p><u>Competent authorities should coordinate the system verification in common areas and gradually in areas where there is confluence or overlap of competencies with the aim to strength the areas least covered.</u></p> <p>Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 3:59 PM)</p>
65	<p>25. If the competent authority lacks sufficient capacity or resources to monitor performance of the entire NFCS, the competent authority may implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, beginning with a limited number of priority components. The competent authority may use CAC/GL 82-2013 in conjunction with national goals to identify priority components for a phased or targeted approach.</p>	P	<p>Proposed Change (119) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:27 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>25. If the competent authority lacks sufficient capacity or resources to monitor performance of the entire NFCS, the competent authority may implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, beginning with a limited number of priority components. The competent authority may use CAC/GL <u>82-201382-2013 (Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems)</u>, in conjunction with national goals to identify priority components for a phased or targeted approach.</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:27 PM)</p>
67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is insufficient human resource capacity, the competent authority should develop a plan to develop capacity where necessary, setting the shortest possible deadlines for completion. 	P	<p>Proposed Change (154) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:23 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is insufficient human resource capacity, the competent authority should develop a plan to develop capacity where necessary, setting the shortest possible <u>deadlines-timeframes</u> for completion. <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:23 AM) Replace 'deadlines' with 'timeframes' as this word may translate more easily into other languages</p>
68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are insufficient financial resources available, the competent authority should seek out additional funding from national or international sources, setting the shortest possible deadlines for completion. 	P	<p>Proposed Change (155) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:24 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are insufficient financial resources available, the competent authority should seek out additional funding from national or international sources, setting the shortest possible <u>deadlines-timeframes</u> for completion. <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:24 AM) Replace 'deadlines' with 'timeframes' as this word may translate more easily into other languages</p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (69) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 4:01 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are insufficient financial resources available, the competent authority should seek out additional funding from national or international sources, setting the shortest possible deadlines for completion. • <u>If there is more than one competent authority, they should agree on how to support each other in order to</u>

		<p><u>achieve common goals to maximize the use of resources to verifying the performance, taking in account the chains of production</u></p> <p>Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 4:01 PM)</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (68) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 4:00 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are insufficient financial resources available, the competent authority should seek out additional funding from national or international sources, setting the shortest possible deadlines for completion. • <u>If there is more than one competent authority, they should agree on how to support each other in order to achieve common goals to maximize the use of resources to verifying the performance, taking in account the chains of production</u> <p>Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 4:00 PM)</p>
69	27. On a regular basis, the competent authority should revisit the above assessment As capacity for monitoring and system review improves, or becomes available, the competent authority may consider a more comprehensive approach.	<p>P Proposed Change (120) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:27 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>27. On a regular basis, the competent authority should revisit the above assessment As capacity for monitoring and system review improves, or becomes available, the competent authority may consider a more comprehensive approach. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:27 PM)</p>
70	Step 2: Define Outcomes to Monitor and Evaluate	<p>P Proposed Change (179) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 10:56 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><u>Step 2: Define Outcomes-Outputs, Outcomes, Impact, Objective to Monitor and Evaluate</u></p> <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 10:56 PM) Indonesia would like to change the title of Step 2 in order to align with the proposed logical framework.</p> <p>Rationale: to be consistent with the proposed logical framework.</p>
71	28. Monitoring and system review should go beyond measuring the outputs of activities and focus on measuring intended effects or outcomes. Outcomes capture what has to be	<p>P Proposed Change (33) by Paraguay on 4 Jan 2017 5:49 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>28. Monitoring and system review should go beyond measuring the outputs of activities and focus on measuring intended effects or outcomes. Outcomes capture what has to be achieved for success, as opposed to what processes or steps need to be completed. By defining and monitoring outcomes, a competent authority can make more informed decisions and better target its programs and resources to achieve the objectives it is seeking. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p>

	achieved for success, as opposed to what processes or steps need to be completed. By defining and monitoring outcomes, a competent authority can make more informed decisions and better target its programs and resources to achieve the objectives it is seeking.		Paraguay (4 Jan 2017 5:49 PM) Improved translation.
72	29. In addition to capturing what is to be achieved, outcomes should follow SMART criteria.	P	<p>Proposed Change (180) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 10:58 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>29. In addition to capturing what is to be achieved, outcomes indicators should follow SMART criteria.</p> <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 10:58 PM) As the proposed logical framework previously, we propose to replace “outcome(s)” with “indicators”. This paragraph should be revised to read.</p> <p>Rationale: SMART criteria is criteria used to assess indicators.</p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (90) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:38 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>29. In addition to capturing what is to be achieved, outcomes should follow follow, for instance, SMART criteria.</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:38 PM) The document must always guide and provide suggestions. Then the base to establish the outcomes might be any from a wide variety of methodologies and SMART criteria are only one example among them all.</p>
72	29. In addition to capturing what is to be achieved, outcomes should follow SMART criteria.	C	<p>Comment (121) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:28 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:28 PM) What does the acronym AMAPP stand for? It would be good to expand it. These are the first letters of the criteria detailed below: Specific, Measurable... [<i>Translator's note: This comment is only relevant for the version in Spanish.</i>]</p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (87) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:32 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>29. In addition to capturing what is to be achieved, outcomes should may follow, for instance, SMART criteria.</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:32 PM) The base to establish results can vary widely, and other methods may be used for that purpose, with SMART criteria being one of the options that may be considered by the competent authority. The document always intends to provide guidance and suggestions.</p>

		<p>C Comment (76) by Chile on 27 Jan 2017 2:16 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>Chile (27 Jan 2017 2:16 PM) Replace the acronym AMAPP with EMART. [<i>Translator's note: This comment is only relevant for the version in Spanish.</i>]</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (6) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:40 AM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>29. In addition to capturing what is to be achieved, outcomes should follow SMART AMAPP (in the English acronym) criteria.</p> <p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:40 AM) Rationale: We suggest adding "in the English acronym" in order to clarify the origin of the term.</p>
73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific: What exactly is going to be achieved? 	<p>C Comment (77) by Chile on 27 Jan 2017 3:08 PM Category : TRANSLATION</p> <p>Chile (27 Jan 2017 3:08 PM) Replace "Aspectos específicos" with "Específico" [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p>
74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable: Can the outcome be measured through qualitative or quantitative indicators? 	<p>P Proposed Change (181) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:00 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable: Can the outcome-indicators be measured through qualitative or quantitative indicators? <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:00 PM)</p>
75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attainable: Is the outcome in line with the competent authority's competencies and authorities? 	<p>P Proposed Change (182) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:00 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attainable: Is the outcome-indicators in line with the competent authority's competencies and authorities? <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:00 PM)</p> <p>P Proposed Change (89) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:36 PM Category : TECHNICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attainable: Is the outcome in line with the competent authority's competencies and authorities competencies? <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:36 PM) When defining outcomes, the competencies of CA to achieve the result is what matters, since the authority is already given by being CA, therefore is redundant.</p>
75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attainable: Is the outcome in line with the competent authority's competencies and authorities? 	<p>P Proposed Change (88) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:33 PM Category : TECHNICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attainable: Is the outcome in line with the competent authority's competencies and authorities? <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:33 PM) The competencies of the CA to achieve the result being defined in this step is what matters, since the authority is already given by being the CA.</p> <p>C Comment (78) by Chile on 27 Jan 2017 3:10 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p>

			Chile (27 Jan 2017 3:10 PM) Replace "Factible" with "Alcanzable". [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]
76	• Relevant: Will achieving an outcome contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives?	P	Proposed Change (183) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:01 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> • Relevant: Will achieving an <u>outcome-indicators</u> contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives?
			Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:01 PM)
76	• Relevant: Will achieving an outcome contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives?	C	Comment (79) by Chile on 27 Jan 2017 3:11 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Chile (27 Jan 2017 3:11 PM) Replace "Relevant" with "Realistic".
77	• Time-bound: Can a timescale be defined for achieving the outcome?	P	Proposed Change (184) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:01 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> • Time-bound: Can a timescale be defined for achieving the <u>outcome-indicators</u> ?
			Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:01 PM)
77	• Time-bound: Can a timescale be defined for achieving the outcome?	C	Comment (80) by Chile on 27 Jan 2017 3:16 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Chile (27 Jan 2017 3:16 PM) Replace "Time-bound" with "Time (time-bound)".
78	30. The competent authority should engage relevant stakeholders in a participatory process for the identification and general understanding of the outcomes to be achieved.	P	Proposed Change (173) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> 30. The competent authority should engage relevant stakeholders in a participatory process for the identification and general understanding of the outcomes to be <u>achieved-monitored</u> . FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM) Taking into account the phases outlined for the NFCS in CAC/GL 82-2013, we think that the aim of this specific step (monitoring and review) is to decide which outcomes to be monitored, and not define the outcomes of the system per se. Obviously the monitoring and review activity can support further questioning on the relevance of the outcomes of the system, and help in redefining them, at the policy setting step (another step of the NFCS).
79	31. The starting point for defining outcomes will depend on the competent authority's approach to monitoring and system review. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority may start by defining an NFCS Objective or a national goal as the highest-level outcome to be	P	Proposed Change (174) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> 31. The starting point for <u>defining-selecting</u> outcomes <u>for monitoring purposes</u> will depend on the competent authority's approach to monitoring and system review. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority may start by defining an NFCS Objective or a national goal as the highest-level outcome to be achieved. If the competent authority decides to implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, it should identify the highest-level outcome that is applicable to their approach. FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM) Same rationale as para above.

	achieved. If the competent authority decides to implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, it should identify the highest-level outcome that is applicable to their approach.		
79	31. The starting point for defining outcomes will depend on the competent authority's approach to monitoring and system review. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority may start by defining an NFCS Objective or a national goal as the highest-level outcome to be achieved. If the competent authority decides to implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, it should identify the highest-level outcome that is applicable to their approach.	P	<p>Proposed Change (34) by Paraguay on 6 Jan 2017 3:56 PM Category : TRANSLATION</p> <p>31. The starting point for defining outcomes will depend on the competent authority's approach to monitoring and system review. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority may start by defining an NFCS Objective or a national goal as the highest-level outcome to be achieved. If the competent authority decides to implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, it should identify the highest-level outcome that is applicable to their approach. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Paraguay (6 Jan 2017 3:56 PM) Improved translation of the original.</p>
80	32. After defining the starting point, the competent authority should ask "How will this be achieved?" to identify the next level of outcomes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. There may be several intermediate or lower-level outcomes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. The competent authority can	P	<p>Proposed Change (35) by Paraguay on 6 Jan 2017 4:00 PM Category : TRANSLATION</p> <p>32. After defining the starting point, the competent authority should ask "How will this be achieved?" to identify the next level of outcomes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. There may be several intermediate or lower-level outcomes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. The competent authority can ensure that all of the relevant outcomes have been identified by asking "What else is necessary?" to achieve the highest-level outcome. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Paraguay (6 Jan 2017 4:00 PM) Improved translation of the original.</p>

	ensure that all of the relevant outcomes have been identified by asking “What else is necessary?” to achieve the highest-level outcome.	
82	34. Through this process, the competent authority will develop an outcome framework that visually reflects the causal or logical processes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. When read from the top down, an outcome framework explains how each outcome will be achieved – by first achieving the outcomes at the next lowest level. When read from the bottom up, it explains why each outcome is important – because it contributes to achieving an outcome at the next highest level. See Appendix A for an example of a simplified outcome framework.	<p>P Proposed Change (37) by Paraguay on 6 Jan 2017 4:05 PM <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> 34. Through this process, the competent authority will develop an outcome framework that visually reflects the causal or logical processes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. When read from the top down, an outcome framework explains how each outcome will be achieved – by first achieving the outcomes at the next lowest level. When read from the bottom up, it explains why each outcome is important – because it contributes to achieving an outcome at the next highest level. See Appendix A for an example of a simplified outcome framework. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Paraguay (6 Jan 2017 4:05 PM) Improved translation of the original.</p>
88	39. Indicators may also be established for inputs and outputs to allow the competent authority to monitor how specific activities are contributing to specific outcomes. Various tools may be used to manage inputs and outputs, such as budgets, staffing plans, and activity plans.	<p>P Proposed Change (157) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:45 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> 39. Indicators may also be established for inputs and outputs to allow the competent authority to monitor how specific activities are contributing to specific outcomes. Various tools may be used to manage inputs and outputs, such as budgets, staffing plans, and activity plans. 39 (biz) Indicators may be qualitative or quantitative and should fulfil the following criteria: - <u>unambiguous, easy to interpret, monitor and transparent;</u> - <u>closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective;</u> - <u>amenable to independent validation and/or verification</u> - <u>obtainable given available resources.</u></p> <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:45 AM)</p>

			Para 45 and the associated bullet points should be moved to before para 40. It is an important para and should be early in this section
92	43. The process for selecting indicators should build on the review of established data collection processes conducted during the assessment phase.	P	<p>Proposed Change (7) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:42 AM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>43. The process for selecting indicators should build on the review <u>revision</u> of established data collection processes conducted during the assessment phase.</p> <p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:42 AM) Rationale: We suggest deleting "review", which refers to a more detailed investigation of something, and replacing it by "revision", which refers to the action of checking. We also suggest deleting "conducted during the assessment phase", since paragraph 43 is specific of step 3, Establish Indicators.</p>
94	45. Indicators may be qualitative or quantitative and should fulfil the following criteria:	P	<p>Proposed Change (185) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:04 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>45. Indicators may be qualitative or quantitative <u>in addition to fulfilling a smart criteria</u> and should fulfil the following criteria:</p> <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:04 PM)</p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (159) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:49 AM Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>45-45. Indicators may be qualitative or quantitative and should fulfil the following criteria:</p> <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:49 AM)</p>
		C	<p>Comment (156) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:37 AM Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:37 AM) Move para 45 and the four associated bullets to before para 40. The criteria is an important paragraph and should be at the front of this section.</p>
95	• unambiguous, easy to interpret, monitor and transparent.	P	<p>Proposed Change (160) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:51 AM Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>• unambiguous, easy to interpret, monitor and transparent.</p> <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:51 AM) Move para 45 and the four associated bullets to before para 40. The criteria is an important paragraph and should be at the front of this section.</p>
95	• unambiguous, easy to interpret, monitor and transparent.	P	<p>Proposed Change (122) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:29 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>• unambiguous Unambiguous, easy to interpret, monitor and transparent.</p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:29 PM)</p>
96	• closely linked to the outcomes (including timing)	C	<p>Comment (188) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:05 PM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:05 PM)</p>

	and meaningful from an organisational perspective.		Rationale: to be aligned with Indonesia's comment in paragraph 29. In addition, two criteria (bullets 2 and 3) are removed because they are not appropriate to assess indicators.
		P	Proposed Change (186) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:04 PM Category : EDITORIAL • closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective.
			Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:04 PM)
		P	Proposed Change (161) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:52 AM Category : SUBSTANTIVE •• closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective.
			New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:52 AM) Move para 45 and the four associated bullets to before para 40. The criteria is an important paragraph and should be at the front of this section.
96	• closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective.	P	Proposed Change (123) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:29 PM Category : EDITORIAL • Closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective.
			Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:29 PM)
		P	Proposed Change (39) by Paraguay on 6 Jan 2017 6:25 PM Category : TRANSLATION • closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]
			Paraguay (6 Jan 2017 6:25 PM)
		P	Proposed Change (8) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:44 AM Category : EDITORIAL • closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]
			Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:44 AM)
97	• amenable to independent validation and or verification.	P	Proposed Change (190) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:07 PM Category : EDITORIAL • amenable to independent validation and or verification.
			Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:07 PM) Rationale:to be aligned with Indonesia's comment in paragraph 29. In addition, two criteria (bullets 2 and 3) are removed because they are not appropriate to assess indicators.
		P	Proposed Change (162) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:53 AM Category : SUBSTANTIVE •• amenable to independent validation and or verification.
			New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:53 AM)

			Move para 45 and the four associated bullets to before para 40. The criteria is an important paragraph and should be at the front of this section.
97	• amenable to independent validation and or verification.	P	<p>Proposed Change (124) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:29 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amenable Amenable to independent validation and or verification. <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:29 PM)</p>
98	• Obtainable given available resources.	P	<p>Proposed Change (163) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:53 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtainable given available resources. <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:53 AM) Move para 45 and the four associated bullets to before para 40. The criteria is an important paragraph and should be at the front of this section.</p>
98	• Obtainable given available resources.	P	<p>Proposed Change (125) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:30 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtainable given available resources. [<i>Translator's Note: The amendment proposed does not apply to the English version.</i>] <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:30 PM)</p>
99	46. Among the many potential indicators that meet these criteria, the competent authority should consider the following information to choose the most direct indicators for which it is technically and financially capable of collecting and analysing data.	P	<p>Proposed Change (158) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:48 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>46. Among the many potential indicators that meet these criteria the criteria above (para 39 Biz), the competent authority should consider the following information to choose the most direct indicators for which it is technically and financially capable of collecting and analysing data.</p> <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:48 AM) to reflect the movement of para 45 to before para 40</p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (50) by Paraguay on 20 Jan 2017 1:27 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>46. Among the many potential indicators that meet these criteria, the competent authority should consider the following information to choose the most direct indicators for which it is technically and financially capable of collecting and analysing data-:</p> <p>Paraguay (20 Jan 2017 1:27 PM)</p>
104	Step 4: Create Monitoring Plan	P	<p>Proposed Change (52) by Paraguay on 20 Jan 2017 1:29 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>Step 4: Create <u>a</u> Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Paraguay (20 Jan 2017 1:29 PM)</p>
105	48. To ensure that indicators are successfully integrated	P	<p>Proposed Change (191) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:10 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

	into the monitoring and system review function of a competent authority, a performance monitoring plan (PMP) should be created to provide detailed information on how performance data will be collected and analysed. For each indicator, the PMP should include:	<p>48. To ensure that indicators are successfully integrated into the monitoring and system review function of a competent authority the NFCS, a performance monitoring plan (PMP) should be created to provide detailed information on how performance data will be collected and analysed. For each indicator, the PMP should include:</p> <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:10 PM) We propose that “a competent authority” should be replaced by “the NFCS” because monitoring and system review is conducted to assess performance of the NFCS. This paragraph is rewritten as below.</p> <p>Rationale: We are of the view that the implementation of the monitoring and system review function should be consistently reflected in this document, as referring to the paragraph 3 which states that “the monitoring and system review of the NFCS”.</p>
105	48. To ensure that indicators are successfully integrated into the monitoring and system review function of a competent authority, a performance monitoring plan (PMP) should be created to provide detailed information on how performance data will be collected and analysed. For each indicator, the PMP should include:	<p>P Proposed Change (91) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:43 PM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>48. To ensure that indicators are successfully integrated into the monitoring and system review function of a competent authority, a performance monitoring plan (PMP) should be created to provide detailed information on how performance data will be collected and analysed. For each indicator, the PMP should include: [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:43 PM) Originally, the document had been worded as <i>Orientaciones para la verificación del rendimiento de los SNCA</i> ("Guidance for Monitoring Performance of NFCS"). In this updated version, "<i>rendimiento</i>" ("performance") has been replaced by "<i>desempeño</i>", so we consider that the acronyms must also be adjusted accordingly throughout the document.</p>
		<p>P Proposed Change (9) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:46 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>48. To ensure that indicators are successfully integrated into the monitoring and system review function of a competent authority, a performance monitoring plan (PMP) (in the English acronym) should be created to provide detailed information on how performance data will be collected and analysed. For each indicator, the PMP should include:</p> <p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:46 AM) Rationale: We suggest adding "in the English acronym" in order to clarify the origin of the acronym.</p>
118	50. After baseline data has been collected and as appropriate, the competent authority should establish targets for indicators. A target is a specified result that is to be realized within a specific timeframe. For	<p>P Proposed Change (164) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 12:55 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>50. After baseline data has been collected and as appropriate, the competent authority should establish targets for indicators. A target is a specified result that is to be realized within a specific timeframe. For some indicators, the target might simply be to “increase”, “maintain”, or “decrease” from the baseline baseline and, if desired, could be expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 12:55 AM) For clarity</p>

	some indicators, the target might simply be to “increase”, “maintain”, or “decrease” from the baseline.		
122	53. Completing the steps above provides a foundation for making the monitoring and system review steps of the NFCS operational. These system review steps include: data collection, data analysis, reporting findings, and incorporating findings.	P	Proposed Change (126) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:31 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 53. Completing the steps above provides a foundation for making the monitoring and system -review steps of the NFCS operational. These system review steps include: data collection, data analysis, reporting findings, and incorporating findings. Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:31 PM)
		P	Proposed Change (45) by Paraguay on 6 Jan 2017 6:42 PM <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> 53. Completing the steps above provides a foundation for making the monitoring and system review steps of the NFCS operational. These system review steps include: data collection, data analysis, reporting findings, and incorporating findings. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Paraguay (6 Jan 2017 6:42 PM) Improved translation of the English original.
124	54. The PMP describes roles and responsibilities for data collection and analysis. Often, raw data will need to be managed in order to calculate indicators. Depending on the nature of the indicators, data analysis may include comparing results to baselines and targets and assessing trends over time.	P	Proposed Change (92) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:44 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 54. The PMP describes roles and responsibilities for data collection and analysis. Often, raw data will need to be managed in order to calculate indicators. Depending on the nature of the indicators, data analysis may include comparing results to baselines and targets and assessing trends over time. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:44 PM)
126	55. There are multiple uses for the information produced through monitoring and system review. Performance data should be presented in a clear and understandable format that is targeted to specific audiences and may	P	Proposed Change (127) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:34 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 55. There are multiple uses for the information produced through monitoring and system review. Performance data should be presented in a clear and understandable format that is targeted to specific audiences and may be presented in various formats as appropriate (e.g. written summaries, executive summaries, oral presentations, visual presentations, dashboards). [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:34 PM)

	be presented in various formats as appropriate (e.g. written summaries, executive summaries, oral presentations, visual presentations, dashboards).	<p>P Proposed Change (46) by Paraguay on 6 Jan 2017 7:00 PM <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> 55. There are multiple uses for the information produced through monitoring and system review. Performance data should be presented in a clear and understandable format that is targeted to specific audiences and may be presented in various formats as appropriate (e.g. for example: written summaries, executive summaries, oral presentations, visual presentations, dashboards) and be targeted to specific audiences in a clear and understandable format.</p> <p>Paraguay (6 Jan 2017 7:00 PM) Improved translation of the original.</p> <p>P Proposed Change (10) by Mexico on 18 Oct 2016 12:47 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 55. There are multiple uses for the information produced through monitoring and system review. Performance data should be presented in a clear and understandable format that is targeted to specific audiences and may be presented in various formats as appropriate (e.g. written summaries, executive summaries, oral presentations, visual presentations, dashboards). [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]</p> <p>Mexico (18 Oct 2016 12:47 AM) Rationale: We suggest conjugating "should" ("deber") in the third person plural of the conditional tense to refer to the subject "data" and to be consistent with the conjugation of the other paragraphs of Step 6.</p>
127	56. Monitoring and system review is only useful if the findings are used to inform and influence the policy setting design and implementation of the NFCS. Simply reporting the data is not enough. The competent authority should institute approaches that will ensure the full integration of performance data. Some examples include:	<p>P Proposed Change (192) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:12 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 56. Monitoring and system review is only useful if the findings are used to inform and influence the policy setting setting, system design and implementation of the NFCS. Simply reporting the data is not enough. The competent authority should institute approaches that will ensure the full integration of performance data. Some examples include:</p> <p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:12 PM) Indonesia would like to insert "system" before "design" in accordance with the framework for the development of a national food control system in Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control System (CAC/GL 82-2013).</p> <p>Rationale: to align the proposed draft guidance with Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control System (CAC/GL 82-2013).</p>
127	56. Monitoring and system review is only useful if the findings are used to inform and influence the policy setting design and	<p>P Proposed Change (54) by Paraguay on 20 Jan 2017 1:45 PM <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> 56. Monitoring and system review is only useful if the findings are used to inform and influence the policy setting design and implementation of the NFCS. Simply reporting the data is not enough. The competent authority should institute approaches that will ensure the full integration of performance data. Some examples include: [<i>Translator's</i></p>

	implementation of the NFCS. Simply reporting the data is not enough. The competent authority should institute approaches that will ensure the full integration of performance data. Some examples include:		<i>note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.]</i>
			Paraguay (20 Jan 2017 1:45 PM)
132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing other opportunities within the competent authority to use performance data 	P	Proposed Change (70) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 4:02 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing other opportunities within the competent authority to use performance data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Sharing of outcomes between competent authorities should foster harmonic relations and mutual support to achieve the objectives of the SNCA.</u>
			Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 4:02 PM)
133	57. When the findings from performance monitoring and systems review reflect unfavourable results, problem-solving methods, such as root cause analysis, may be used to identify corrective actions.	P	Proposed Change (55) by Paraguay on 20 Jan 2017 1:48 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> 57. When the findings from performance monitoring and systems system review reflect unfavourable results, problem-solving methods, such as root cause analysis, may be used to identify corrective actions.
			Paraguay (20 Jan 2017 1:48 PM)
137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMP should be updated on a regular basis to reflect institutional changes, technological advancements, or evolving methods for data analysis. 	P	Proposed Change (93) by Paraguay on 27 Jan 2017 5:44 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMP should be updated on a regular basis to reflect institutional changes, technological advancements, or evolving methods for data analysis. [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]
			Paraguay (27 Jan 2017 5:44 PM)
141	APPENDIX A: ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF A SIMPLIFIED OUTCOME FRAMEWORK	P	Proposed Change (193) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:14 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> APPENDIX A: ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF A SIMPLIFIED <u>OUTCOME LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF NFCS</u>

		<p>APPENDIX A: ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF A SIMPLIFIED LOGICAL OUTCOME FRAMEWORK OF MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF NFCS</p>
		<p>Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:14 PM) As mentioned previously in the General Comments, Indonesia would like to propose the change of wording which is in line with the proposed logical framework, as follows:</p>
<p>142</p>		<p>C Comment (212) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 7:07 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 7:07 AM) Proposed revised picture cannot be attached. Please refer to original comments that has been sent to Codex Secretariat and CCFICS Secretariat.</p> <p>C Comment (175) by FAO-AGFF on 30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>FAO-AGFF (30 Jan 2017 6:07 PM) While it is understood that the purpose of annex A is to provide an example, which is not comprehensive, we note that the highest level outcome only refers to the "Protection of health of consumers", and makes no reference to "protection of consumers from fraud/ fair practices in trade" which is also one of the objectives of food control systems. We would also like to request clarifications on the exact content of the box "increased use of evidence based controls not required by regulations". Do this intend to refer to all more specific provisions that would have been developed at the level of individual businesses to implement outcome based regulations to prevent contamination of food? Or does this reflect the implementation of private standards and other third parties schemes? If that is the case, as the highest level outcome only refers to health issues, we question that reference to third parties schemes is placed as the same level as the compliance with official regulations.</p>
<p>142</p>		<p>C Comment (128) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:38 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:38 PM)</p>

			Replace "concienciación" with "sensibilización". [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>]
143	APPENDIX B: ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS FOR SELECTED OUTCOMES	C	Comment (213) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 7:13 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 7:13 AM) Proposed revised table on Appendix B refer to original comment that has been sent to Codex Secretariat and CCFICS Secretariat
		P	Proposed Change (194) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:18 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> APPENDIX B: ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS FOR SELECTED <u>OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, IMPACT AND OBJECTIVE</u> Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:18 PM) As mentioned previously in the General Comments, Indonesia would like to propose the change of wording which is in line with the proposed logical framework, as follows:
		P	Proposed Change (195) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:20 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> The following table provides illustrative examples of indicators for selected <u>outcomes-outputs, outcomes, impacts and objective</u> from Appendix A. When applying the performance monitoring framework, each country will establish indicators specific to their desired outcomes. Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:20 PM) As mentioned previously in the General Comments, Indonesia would like to propose the change of wording which is in line with the proposed logical framework, as follows:
144	The following table provides illustrative examples of indicators for selected outcomes from Appendix A. When applying the performance monitoring framework, each country will establish indicators specific to their desired outcomes.		
145		P	Proposed Change (215) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 9:04 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> of Outcomes
			Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 09:04) Indonesia purpose revise the title with "Example of output, outcomes, impact and objective (taken from Appendix A)

		<p>APPENDIX B: ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS FOR SELECTED OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, IMPACTS AND OBJECTIVE The following table provides illustrative examples of indicators for selected outputs, outcomes, impacts and objective from Appendix A. When applying the performance monitoring framework, each country will establish indicators specific to their desired outcomes.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="696 229 1368 603"> <thead> <tr> <th>Examples of Outputs, Outcomes, Impacts and Objective (taken from Appendix A)</th> <th>Examples of Indicators</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Protect the health of consumers (Objective)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incidence of foodborne illness (# of cases per 100,000 population) (e.g., Salmonella) average dietary exposure to chemical contaminants mg/kgbw per day (e.g., organophosphate pesticides) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increased industry use of effective controls to prevent contamination of food (Impact)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for microbial contaminants (e.g., Salmonella spp.) percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improved response to food safety emergencies (Impact)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increased industry compliance with evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food (Outcome)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of farms using specified controls to prevent salmonella percent of inspections for which food producers were found to be compliant with pesticide regulations </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increased traceability of food products (Outcome)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of inspections for which there is noncompliance by industry existence of a food traceability tool/mechanisms (yes/no) percent of domestic food producers with traceability practices percent of imported foods that are tracked or registered using identifiers (e.g., barcodes, RFID) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increased industry knowledge of evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food (Output)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of food producers that are aware of current evidence-based regulations </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improved response to food safety emergencies</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Examples of Outputs, Outcomes, Impacts and Objective (taken from Appendix A)	Examples of Indicators	Protect the health of consumers (Objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incidence of foodborne illness (# of cases per 100,000 population) (e.g., Salmonella) average dietary exposure to chemical contaminants mg/kgbw per day (e.g., organophosphate pesticides) 	Increased industry use of effective controls to prevent contamination of food (Impact)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for microbial contaminants (e.g., Salmonella spp.) percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues) 	Improved response to food safety emergencies (Impact)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall 	Increased industry compliance with evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food (Outcome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of farms using specified controls to prevent salmonella percent of inspections for which food producers were found to be compliant with pesticide regulations 	Increased traceability of food products (Outcome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of inspections for which there is noncompliance by industry existence of a food traceability tool/mechanisms (yes/no) percent of domestic food producers with traceability practices percent of imported foods that are tracked or registered using identifiers (e.g., barcodes, RFID) 	Increased industry knowledge of evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food (Output)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of food producers that are aware of current evidence-based regulations 	Improved response to food safety emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall
Examples of Outputs, Outcomes, Impacts and Objective (taken from Appendix A)	Examples of Indicators																	
Protect the health of consumers (Objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incidence of foodborne illness (# of cases per 100,000 population) (e.g., Salmonella) average dietary exposure to chemical contaminants mg/kgbw per day (e.g., organophosphate pesticides) 																	
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Improved response to food safety emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall 																	
147	Protect the health of consumers	<p>P Proposed Change (214) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 8:54 AM Category : EDITORIAL Protect the health of consumers consumers (Objective) Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 08:54)</p>																
148	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incidence of foodborne illness (# of cases per 100,000 population) (e.g., Salmonella) 	<p>P Proposed Change (129) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:39 PM Category : EDITORIAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incidence of foodborne illness (# of cases per 100,000 population) (e.g., Salmonella) [Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.] Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:39 PM)</p> <p>P Proposed Change (61) by Paraguay on 20 Jan 2017 4:05 PM Category : TRANSLATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incidence of foodborne illness (# (number of cases per 100,000 population) (e.g., for example, Salmonella) Paraguay (20 Jan 2017 4:05 PM)</p>																
149	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> average dietary exposure to chemical contaminants mg/kgbw per day) (e.g., organophosphate pesticides) 	<p>P Proposed Change (130) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:39 PM Category : EDITORIAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> average dietary exposure to chemical contaminants mg/kgbw per day) (e.g., organophosphate pesticides) [Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.] Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:39 PM)</p> <p>P Proposed Change (62) by Paraguay on 20 Jan 2017 4:06 PM Category : TRANSLATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> average dietary exposure to chemical contaminants mg/kgbw per day) (e.g., for example, organophosphate pesticides) </p>																

			Paraguay (20 Jan 2017 4:06 PM)
150	Increased industry use of effective controls to prevent contamination of food	P	Proposed Change (198) by Indonesia on 30 Jan 2017 11:56 PM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> Increased industry use of effective controls to prevent contamination of food <u>food (Impact)</u> <u>Improved response to food safety emergencies (Impact)</u> Indonesia (30 Jan 2017 11:56 PM)
151	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for microbial contaminants (e.g., Salmonella spp.) 	P	Proposed Change (71) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 4:09 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for microbial contaminants (e.g., Salmonella spp.)<u> or the test exceeding the parameters (e. g., Stahpylococcus aureus)</u> Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 4:09 PM)
151	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for microbial contaminants (e.g., Salmonella) 	P	Proposed Change (131) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:39 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for microbial contaminants (e.g., Salmonella) [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:39 PM)
152	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues) 	P	Proposed Change (211) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 2:58 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues) - <u>percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly</u> - <u>average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall</u> Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 02:58)
		P	Proposed Change (72) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 4:10 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues<u>residues</u>) <u>or the test exceeding the maximum residue limits</u> Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 4:10 PM)
152	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues) 	P	Proposed Change (132) by Peru on 27 Jan 2017 11:40 PM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues) [<i>Translator's note: The proposed change is a linguistic correction to the text in Spanish and no change is required in the English version.</i>] Peru (27 Jan 2017 11:40 PM)
153	Increased industry compliance with evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food	P	Proposed Change (208) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:22 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Increased industry compliance with evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food <u>food (Outcome)</u>

			<u>Increased traceability of food products (Outcome)</u>
			Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:22)
155	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of inspections for which food producers were found to be compliant with pesticide regulations 	P	Proposed Change (165) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 1:01 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of inspections for which food producers were found to be compliant with <u>regulatory requirements (e.g. pesticide regulations residues; microbiological criteria)</u>
			New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 1:01 AM) by expanding the example to include more than one specific example it can be more applicable to wider range of countries and circumstances.
156	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of inspections for which there is noncompliance by industry 	P	Proposed Change (209) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:32 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of inspections for which there is noncompliance by industry <u>- existence of a food traceability tool/mechanisms (yes/no)</u> <u>- percent of domestic food producers with traceability practices</u> <u>- percent imported foods that are tracked or registered using identifiers (e.g., barcodes, RFID)</u>
			Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:32) Indonesia purpose examples of indicators for new example of outcome (increased traceability of food products)
		P	Proposed Change (166) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 1:02 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of inspections for which there is noncompliance by industry
			New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 1:02 AM) this bullet can be deleted - it basically repeats the previous example
157	Increased industry knowledge of evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food	P	Proposed Change (200) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:00 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Increased industry knowledge of evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food <u>food (Output)</u>
			Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:00)
158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of food producers that are aware of current evidence-based regulations 	P	Proposed Change (167) by New Zealand on 30 Jan 2017 1:05 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of <u>surveyed</u> food producers that are aware of current evidence-based regulations
			New Zealand (30 Jan 2017 1:05 AM) Addition of 'surveyed' indicates that it is not necessary to have checked all food producers to be able to show that there has been a change in awareness
159	Improved response to food safety emergencies	P	Proposed Change (202) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:04 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Improved response to food safety emergencies
			Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:04)
160		P	Proposed Change (207) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:20 AM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly 		<p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly <p>Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:20)</p>
161	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall 	P	<p>Proposed Change (206) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:19 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall <p>Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:19)</p>
162	Increased traceability of food products	P	<p>Proposed Change (201) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:03 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>Increased traceability of food products</p> <p>Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:03)</p>
163	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existence of a food traceability tool/mechanisms (yes/no) 	P	<p>Proposed Change (204) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:06 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> existence of a food traceability tool/mechanisms (yes/no) <p>Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:06)</p>
164	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of domestic food producers with traceability practices 	P	<p>Proposed Change (205) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:18 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of domestic food producers with traceability practices <p>Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:18)</p>
165	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of imported foods that are tracked or registered using identifiers (e.g., barcodes, RFID) 	P	<p>Proposed Change (203) by Indonesia on 31 Jan 2017 12:04 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of imported foods that are tracked or registered using identifiers (e.g., barcodes, RFID) <p>Indonesia (31 Jan 2017 12:04)</p>
		C	<p>Comment (74) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 4:17 PM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 4:17 PM)</p> <p>Costa Rica, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to make the following comments:</p>
		P	<p>Proposed Change (73) by Costa Rica on 25 Jan 2017 4:16 PM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percent of imported foods that are tracked or registered using identifiers (e.g., barcodes, RFID <u>radio frequency identification RFID</u>) and others that allow traceability. <p>Costa Rica (25 Jan 2017 4:16 PM)</p>

[1] DRAFT GUIDANCE FOR MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS

[2] (at Step 6 of the Procedure)

[3] Section 1 Introduction

1. [4] An effective national food control system (NFCS) is essential for ensuring the safety and suitability of food for consumers and ensuring fair practices. An effective NFCS may employ different approaches, core elements, and components, as appropriate to the national circumstances, and as described in the *Codex Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems* (CAC/GL 82-2013).
2. [5] The policy setting, design, implementation and other technical components of the NFCS should operate effectively over the course of time, and have the capacity and capability to undergo continuous improvement. As scientific and technical advances occur, it is important that the NFCS demonstrates its ability to adapt.
3. [6] The monitoring and system review function of the NFCS calls on the competent authority² to regularly assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the NFCS in achieving its objectives of protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.³ The evidence generated through monitoring and system review informs the policy setting, system design, and implementation functions of the NFCS.
4. [9] This document presents a performance monitoring framework to support the monitoring and system review function of the NFCS as described in section 4.4 of CAC/GL 82-2013. The guidance is not intended to be used as a basis for comparing systems or imposing barriers to trade.
5. [10] Many strategies for performance monitoring exist, but there is no guidance specific to performance monitoring for an NFCS. This document seeks to fill this gap.
6. [11] Other assessment tools, like the FAO/WHO food control system assessment tool, can be used in conjunction with performance monitoring to provide a comprehensive view of the NFCS.

[12] Section 2 Purpose of Guidance

7. [13] This document describes a logical framework of planning, monitoring, and system review steps for performance monitoring of an NFCS and establishes a common understanding of performance monitoring principles, terminology, and best practices.
8. [14] The guidance is intended to support self-assessment of countries NFCS.
9. [15] This guidance focuses on planning steps within the performance monitoring framework that establish a foundation for assessing the effectiveness of the NFCS and for facilitating continuous improvement as appropriate.
10. [16] A competent authority can use this framework to implement monitoring and system review, or incorporate this approach to make existing processes more robust.

[17] Section 3 Definitions⁴

[19] **Activity:** Actions taken or work performed through which inputs are mobilized to produce specific outputs.

[20] **Assessment:** A process of determining the presence or absence of a certain condition or component, or the degree to which a condition is fulfilled.

[21] **Effectiveness:** The extent to which NFCS objectives or related outcomes were achieved, or, are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.

[22] **Indicator:** Quantitative variable or qualitative factor that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to activities, or to help assess the performance of a program or system.

[7]² Throughout the document “competent authority” refers to one or more competent authorities.

[8]³ Throughout this document, the term “Objectives” refers to the NFCS Objectives *Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems* (CAC/GL 82-2013).

[18]⁴ Most definitions were adapted from OECD. 2002. “Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management.” Paris: OECD/DAC.

[23]**Inputs:** The financial, human, technical and material resources used for activities.

[24]**Outcome:** Intended effects or results that contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives. Outcomes may be categorized at different levels, such as ultimate, high-level, intermediate, preliminary, or initial.

[25]**Outputs:** The products and services which result from activities; may also include changes resulting from activities which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.

[26]**Performance monitoring:** A continuous or ongoing process of collecting and analyzing data to compare how well the stated objectives and outcomes of the NFCS are achieved.

[27]**Section 4 Principles of the Performance Monitoring Framework**

11. [28]In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority would monitor its performance across all components of the NFCS. However, depending on the priorities and capabilities of the competent authority, it may be more practical and affordable to apply the performance monitoring framework in a phased or targeted approach. A targeted approach is application of performance monitoring to specific programs or components of the NFCS. A phased approach is a gradual expansion of the performance monitoring framework as capacity within a country grows.
12. [29]Regardless of whether it is used in a comprehensive, phased, or targeted approach, the performance monitoring framework is characterized by the following principles:

[30]**Principle 1 Relevancy**

13. [31]It is customized to the unique needs and structure of the NFCS, and uses information collected from within and outside the system to identify gaps, optimize operations, and promote continuous improvement.

[32]**Principle 2 Transparency**

14. [33]It is open to consultation and review by relevant national stakeholders during multiple stages of the process, while respecting legal requirements to protect confidential information as appropriate.

[34]**Principle 3 Efficiency and Reliability**

15. [35]It should operate within its current capacity to remain practicable and affordable. It builds on existing data collection and program management and utilizes appropriate external data sources to assess the performance of its NFCS. Attention should be given to the quality and reliability of the data.

[36]**Principle 4 Responsiveness**

16. [37]It is adaptive to changes to the NFCS and the environment in which it operates and accommodates revisions to both the outcomes sought, associated activities, and the indicators applied.

[38]**Section 5 Performance Monitoring Framework for an NFCS**

17. [39]Countries should have established an NFCS or components of an NFCS prior to using this framework.
18. [40]The performance monitoring framework presents a cyclical process (refer fig 1) that includes three broad tasks: planning, monitoring, and system review. Performance monitoring is an on-going process, where each step feeds into the next step in the cycle and will be revisited over time.
 - [41]Through the planning steps, the competent authority identifies specific and related outcomes through which the NFCS contributes to its objectives and identifies indicators that can measure progress toward the outcomes. The planning steps establish a foundation for monitoring and system review.
 - [42]Through the monitoring steps, the competent authority collects data and generates the information necessary.
 - [43]Through the system review steps, the competent authority uses information generated through the **monitoring** steps to assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the NFCS. This can confirm that the relevant component(s) are operating as intended, and facilitate continuous improvement as necessary. 44]

Figure 1: Performance Monitoring Framework



[46]Section 5.1 Planning Steps

19. [47]The planning steps are arranged in logical order, in which a preceding step supports or enables the next step. For example, it is necessary to identify the intended outcomes (step 2) before identifying indicators to measure progress toward those outcomes (step 3).
20. [48]Upon completion of these steps, the competent authority will have clearly defined the specific outcomes that the NFCS is designed to achieve and developed a plan for monitoring progress towards achieving these outcomes.

[49]Step 1: Preparation

21. [50]Effective performance monitoring requires organisational commitment, established processes, and sufficient resources and technical capacity. The first step of the performance monitoring framework is to conduct an assessment to determine the competent authority's current capacity for monitoring and system review. The following paragraphs may assist the competent authority in assessing their readiness to design and implement a performance monitoring framework.
22. [51]Organizational commitment is essential for ensuring that monitoring and system review are prioritized and resourced as an integral component of the NFCS. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess the level of organizational commitment to monitoring and system review:
 - [52]What are the legislative or policy objectives of the NFCS and how does the competent authority support those objectives?
 - [53]How does the competent authority intend to support performance monitoring at various levels of the NFCS?
 - [54]How does the competent authority intend to use performance monitoring data (e.g. to assess the effectiveness of the NFCS and take preventive or corrective action or improve the system as appropriate)?

23. [55] Established processes for data collection and program management can be used for monitoring and system review. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess established processes that support monitoring and system review:
- [56] What types of data are currently being collected?
 - [57] How is the data used (i.e. what types of information is being generated and for what purpose)?
 - [58] What are the existing processes for data collection and analysis?
 - [59] What are the existing processes for ensuring data quality?
 - [60] What are the existing processes for reporting data on results or progress toward goals or objectives?
 - [61] How is data currently being used to assess the effectiveness of different programs or components?
24. [62] Monitoring and system review requires sufficient financial and human resources with relevant expertise to support the collection and use of data. The following questions can help the competent authority to assess existing resources and technical capacity:
- [63] What resources (financial, human, technical and material) are available to support monitoring and system review? How can existing resources be leveraged if necessary?
 - [64] Does the competent authority have access to individuals with expertise in strategic planning, performance management, program management, analysis, and data management?
25. [65] If the competent authority lacks sufficient capacity or resources to monitor performance of the entire NFCS, the competent authority may implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, beginning with a limited number of priority components. The competent authority may use CAC/GL 82-2013 in conjunction with national goals to identify priority components for a phased or targeted approach.
26. [66] If the competent authority decides to implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, the competent authority should consider steps to address these challenges to enable comprehensive performance monitoring at a later date.
- [67] If there is insufficient human resource capacity, the competent authority should develop a plan to develop capacity where necessary, setting the shortest possible deadlines for completion.
 - [68] If there are insufficient financial resources available, the competent authority should seek out additional funding from national or international sources, setting the shortest possible deadlines for completion.
27. [69] On a regular basis, the competent authority should revisit the above assessment. As capacity for monitoring and system review improves, or becomes available, the competent authority may consider a more comprehensive approach.

[70] Step 2: Define Outcomes to Monitor and Evaluate

28. [71] Monitoring and system review should go beyond measuring the outputs of activities and focus on measuring intended effects or outcomes. Outcomes capture what has to be achieved for success, as opposed to what processes or steps need to be completed. By defining and monitoring outcomes, a competent authority can make more informed decisions and better target its programs and resources to achieve the objectives it is seeking.
29. [72] In addition to capturing what is to be achieved, outcomes should follow SMART criteria.
- [73] Specific: What exactly is going to be achieved?
 - [74] Measurable: Can the outcome be measured through qualitative or quantitative indicators?
 - [75] Attainable: Is the outcome in line with the competent authority's competencies and authorities?
 - [76] Relevant: Will achieving an outcome contribute to achieving the NFCS Objectives?
 - [77] Time-bound: Can a timescale be defined for achieving the outcome?
30. [78] The competent authority should engage relevant stakeholders in a participatory process for the identification and general understanding of the outcomes to be achieved.

31. [79]The starting point for defining outcomes will depend on the competent authority's approach to monitoring and system review. In a comprehensive approach, a competent authority may start by defining an NFCS Objective or a national goal as the highest-level outcome to be achieved. If the competent authority decides to implement monitoring and system review in a phased or targeted approach, it should identify the highest-level outcome that is applicable to their approach.
32. [80]After defining the starting point, the competent authority should ask "How will this be achieved?" to identify the next level of outcomes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. There may be several intermediate or lower-level outcomes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. The competent authority can ensure that all of the relevant outcomes have been identified by asking "What else is necessary?" to achieve the highest-level outcome.
33. [81]This process of asking "How will this be achieved?" and "What else is necessary?" should be repeated for each intermediate and lower-level outcome until no further outcomes can be identified. For outcomes at the lowest-levels, the answer to "How will this be achieved?" will usually be outputs or activities.
34. [82]Through this process, the competent authority will develop an outcome framework that visually reflects the causal or logical processes that contribute to achieving the highest-level outcome. When read from the top down, an outcome framework explains how each outcome will be achieved – by first achieving the outcomes at the next lowest level. When read from the bottom up, it explains why each outcome is important – because it contributes to achieving an outcome at the next highest level. See Appendix A for an example of a simplified outcome framework.
35. [83]There are other approaches that may be used for identifying and visually displaying outcomes and their causal relationships, including logic models, program theories, or theory of changes.
36. [84]Some outcomes may be beyond the full control of the competent authority in that they rely on other government entities or stakeholders to be fully accomplished. Such outcomes can still be monitored if they can be significantly impacted through the competent authority's activities.
37. [85]After identifying outcomes, the competent authority should map current activities that contribute to achieving the outcomes, assess gaps, and identify additional activities that could further contribute. Once current and potential activities have been identified, a competent authority can prioritize and schedule activities.

[86]Step 3: Establish Indicators

38. [87]Indicators are means for measuring achievement, reflecting changes, or assessing performance. Indicators should be established for each individual outcome.
39. [88]Indicators may also be established for inputs and outputs to allow the competent authority to monitor how specific activities are contributing to specific outcomes. Various tools may be used to manage inputs and outputs, such as budgets, staffing plans, and activity plans.
40. [89]Where there is limited capacity for monitoring and system review, the competent authority may choose to start with a limited number of indicators and increase the number of indicators as capacity expands.
41. [90]As part of a phased or targeted approach, the competent authority may initially establish indicators for which there are existing processes for data collection and analysis or addressing priority components of the NFCS.
42. [91]As the global knowledge base on indicators for NFCSs develops, the competent authority should consider these indicators as appropriate.
43. [92]The process for selecting indicators should build on the review of established data collection processes conducted during the assessment phase.
44. [93]The competent authority should convene a group of technical, substantive, and policy experts to brainstorm potential indicators for each of the outcomes identified in Step 2. Some examples of indicators are included in Appendix B.
45. [94]Indicators may be qualitative or quantitative and should fulfil the following criteria:
 - [95]unambiguous, easy to interpret, monitor and transparent.
 - [96]closely linked to the outcomes (including timing) and meaningful from an organisational perspective.

- [97]amenable to independent validation and or verification.
 - [98]Obtainable given available resources.
46. [99]Among the many potential indicators that meet these criteria, the competent authority should consider the following information to choose the most direct indicators for which it is technically and financially capable of collecting and analysing data.
- [100]Frequency of data collection
 - [101]Financial cost of data collection
 - [102]Challenges for data collection or limitations to interpreting the data
47. [103]Measurement influences behaviour, so it is important to choose indicators that will incentivize the actions that will lead to achieving the intended outcomes.

[104]Step 4: Create Monitoring Plan

48. [105]To ensure that indicators are successfully integrated into the monitoring and system review function of a competent authority, a performance monitoring plan (PMP) should be created to provide detailed information on how performance data will be collected and analysed. For each indicator, the PMP should include:
- [106]Explanation or definition of indicator
 - [107]Source of data
 - [108]Frequency of data collection
 - [109]Methods for data collection
 - [110]Methods for ensuring data quality
 - [111]Methods for data analysis
 - [112]Roles and responsibilities for data collection
 - [113]Roles and responsibilities for data analysis
 - [114]Roles and responsibilities for ensuring data quality
 - [115]Baseline data
 - [116]Targets
49. [117]The competent authority should collect baseline data for each indicator. Baselines establish the current situation and are used as a starting point against which future performance will be measured. Additionally the collection of baseline data under a pilot program can serve to identify indicators that may not work.
50. [118]After baseline data has been collected and as appropriate, the competent authority should establish targets for indicators. A target is a specified result that is to be realized within a specific timeframe. For some indicators, the target might simply be to “increase”, “maintain”, or “decrease” from the baseline.
51. [119]When establishing targets, the competent authority should consider the baseline levels, the desired level of improvement, and the resource levels needed to meet the target.
52. [120]For indicators with long-term targets, it may be helpful to identify sub-targets or milestones.

[121]Section 5.2 Monitoring & System Review Steps

53. [122]Completing the steps above provides a foundation for making the monitoring and system review steps of the NFCS operational. These system review steps include: data collection, data analysis, reporting findings, and incorporating findings.

[123]Step 5: Collect and Analyse Data

54. [124]The PMP describes roles and responsibilities for data collection and analysis. Often, raw data will need to be managed in order to calculate indicators. Depending on the nature of the indicators, data analysis may include comparing results to baselines and targets and assessing trends over time.

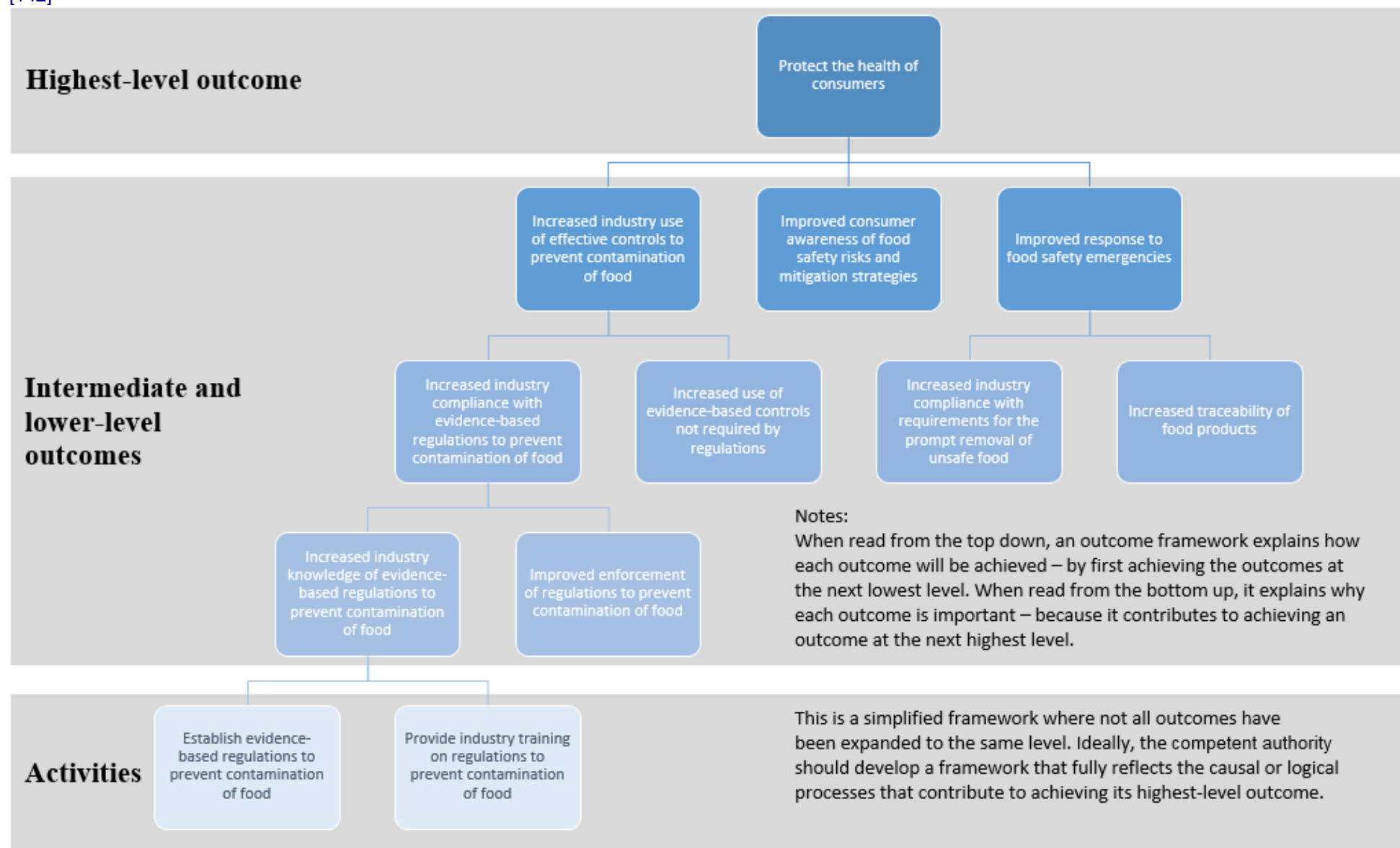
[125]Step 6: Report and incorporate findings

[126]There are multiple uses for the information produced through monitoring and system review. Performance data should be presented in a clear and understandable format that is targeted to specific audiences and may be presented in various formats as appropriate (e.g. written summaries, executive summaries, oral presentations, visual presentations, dashboards).

55. [127]Monitoring and system review is only useful if the findings are used to inform and influence the policy setting design and implementation of the NFCS. Simply reporting the data is not enough. The competent authority should institute approaches that will ensure the full integration of performance data. Some examples include:
- [128]Conducting formal, regularly scheduled performance review meetings to assess continued appropriateness of activities and relevance of selected outcomes and associated indicators
 - [129]Integrating performance data into resource prioritization and budgeting decisions
 - [130]Identifying and sharing best practices and lessons learned
 - [131]Identifying gaps or problems that could be addressed with capacity building
 - [132]Assessing other opportunities within the competent authority to use performance data
56. [133]When the findings from performance monitoring and systems review reflect unfavourable results, problem-solving methods, such as root cause analysis, may be used to identify corrective actions.
57. [134]As the use of performance data results in changes to policies, system design, or program implementation, the competent authority should revisit the planning steps.
- [135]With any refinement or shift in national strategies or goals for the NFCS, the competent authority should review the outcome framework. Irrelevant outcomes should be discarded and new outcomes should be incorporated as necessary.
 - [136]On a regular basis, the competent authority should also review the indicators used to monitor outcomes to ensure that they are meaningful and appropriate. Indicators that are not meaningful should be discarded and more appropriate indicators should be incorporated as necessary.
 - [137]The PMP should be updated on a regular basis to reflect institutional changes, technological advancements, or evolving methods for data analysis.
58. [138]Findings from monitoring and system review and subsequent changes to the NFCS should be communicated effectively and efficiently to ensure the clear exchange of information and engagement between all relevant stakeholders in the NFCS.
- [139]
- [140]

[141]Appendix A: Illustrative Example of a Simplified Outcome Framework

[142]



[143]Appendix B: Illustrative Examples of Indicators for Selected Outcomes

[144]The following table provides illustrative examples of indicators for selected outcomes from Appendix A. When applying the performance monitoring framework, each country will establish indicators specific to their desired outcomes.

[145]Examples of Outcomes	[146]Examples of Indicators
[147]Protect the health of consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [148]incidence of foodborne illness (# of cases per 100,000 population) (e.g., Salmonella) • [149]average dietary exposure to chemical contaminants mg/kgbw per day) (e.g., organophosphate pesticides)
[150]Increased industry use of effective controls to prevent contamination of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [151]percent of samples that test positive for microbial contaminants (e.g., Salmonella spp.) • [152]percent of samples that test positive for chemical contaminants (e.g., organophosphate pesticide residues)
[153]Increased industry compliance with evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [154]percent of farms using specified controls to prevent salmonella • [155]percent of inspections for which food producers were found to be compliant with pesticide regulations • [156]percent of inspections for which there is noncompliance by industry
[157]Increased industry knowledge of evidence-based regulations to prevent contamination of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [158]percent of food producers that are aware of current evidence-based regulations
[159]Improved response to food safety emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [160]percent of recalled products that were recovered and destroyed or disposed of properly • [161]average response time between the recognition of a food safety concern and initiation of recall
[162]Increased traceability of food products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [163]existence of a food traceability tool/mechanisms (yes/no) • [164]percent of domestic food producers with traceability practices • [165]percent of imported foods that are tracked or registered using identifiers (e.g., barcodes, RFID)

[166]