

Committee of World Food Security

*Working Group on the Global Strategic Framework  
for Food Security and Nutrition*

## **Guidelines for the preparation of the GSF First Draft**

FINAL - 29/11/2011

### **Principles for selection and draft of the content.**

According to the decision of the 36<sup>th</sup> session of the CFS, the GSF is to be a dynamic document, constantly updated, as a result of successive CFS Plenaries, to reflect ongoing consensus-building and policy convergence, as well as changing priorities.

Therefore, *the first version* of the GSF, to be considered by the CFS in October 2012, should avoid doing it all at the same time, and instead provide five added values:

- A. Provide the basic structure and framework for the document
- B. Consolidate and give new visibility to the main agreed principles and recommendations from valid instruments and decisions, such as the VG on the RtF.
- C. Reflect already agreed decisions and recommendations
- D. Capture common denominators in some areas not yet contemplated in depth in the CFS, leveraging the results of the electronic consultation as well as frameworks such as the CFA, SUN, CAADP and others.
- E. Highlight, for further development, areas and gaps in policy convergence, which may be addressed in future versions of the GSF.

What the first version *should not do* is try to incorporate proposals derived from consultations or from other non-internationally agreed sources that are probably not common denominators, and in policy areas that haven't yet been explored in depth by the CFS process.

A risk to be avoided is a document that has to be exhaustively negotiated paragraph by paragraph in future stages of the consultation process in order to achieve consensus. Instead, the first draft itself should strive to filter and process recommendations based on the results of the electronic consultation, reflect existing international agreements and consensus, as well as highlight areas for further work.

## **Structure of the document**

After an introductory section spelling out the context, purpose and principles of the GSF, including a background on the CFS, a second section would be on the root causes of hunger and the challenges ahead, and a third section on foundations and overarching frameworks, including the progressive implementation of the Right to Food and the connections between the VG on the RtF and the Five Rome Principles.

Following this, a fourth section would contain the specific policy recommendations of the CFS in a number of areas. This section should reflect decisions made in the CFS Plenary, and also highlight areas for further development in future CFS sessions. The fifth and final section would deal with the different aspects of the organization of the system at all levels to best achieve food and nutrition security and the realization of the right to food. Governance, accountability, monitoring, reporting, follow-up, coordination, alignment and ensuring resources should be the main issues. In each one of the chapters under this section, the best existing common denominator should be captured, leveraging, to the extent possible, existing agreements and frameworks, including the VG on the RtF and the CFA, as well as including new common denominators arising from the consultations.

For each section, and when appropriate, effort should be made to identify the roles for specific actors (Governments, Regional bodies, Private Sector, Civil Society, NGOs, etc.) in implementing the recommendations made. This could be directly spelled out in the recommendations themselves, or could be dealt with in specific subsections under each chapter.

Cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, nutrition) should be recognized and appropriately reflected in the content of each chapter as appropriate, reflecting the actual existing state of consensus around the chapter at hand.

In Annex is an example of the Table of Contents for the GSF based on the above outline.

## **Formatting, layout and language presentation**

- Instead of a single, long body of text, provisions should be made for the GSF to have different formatting, including side lines, highlights, and boxes.
- Formatting and layout should be used to clearly distinguish between direct policy recommendations, background and explanations, case studies, statements of fact about international decisions (e.g. such as the establishment of AMIS) and information about future CFS processes and areas for further development in the GSF.
- The target reader should not be someone in Rome, but a country-level or even local-level policy-maker in a developing country, or a policy maker responsible for

international cooperation in a developed country; or else policy-makers acting in the field in international organizations, local organizations, NGOs, civil society.

- For instance, case studies from the CFS should be summarized in "boxes" appropriate to the section at hand.
- Guidelines and policy recommendations should be directly and boldly stated, in clear, concise language, and in a type format distinct from other kinds of text.
- Even when reflecting previous agreements, effort should be made to remove the "UNese" and present the actual policy recommendations in direct language.
- Text of the previous CFS recommendations can be developed or streamlined when needed for the sake of clarity, as long as it doesn't change the meaning and doesn't try to "summarize" what was a balanced, agreed text. Plenary decisions about CFS procedures should in general not be put together with final policy recommendations in the GSF.

Those same decisions could apply to more than one section in the GSF. In this case, internal referencing is encouraged to avoid duplication, when appropriate.

- Sources are important for the *process* of drafting and consideration of the GSF, so that delegates know where recommendations are coming from, but they detract from the readability and strength of the text if included in the body. Therefore, references to sources and meetings should be kept in endnotes.
- One exception to the above is when it is important and useful to refer the target reader to the source document for more details about a recommendation that is only summarized in the GSF: e.g., when referring to the VGs.
- In general, aside from the introduction, the text should avoid stating the "The GSF has..." "The GSF will..." The GSF is not a separate body. It is the text itself, so, instead of promising, the document should simply deliver.

## **ANNEX: EXAMPLE OF TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THE GSF**

- 1. Section I: Introduction**
  - A. Background: the international food system and the reform of the CFS
  - B. Nature and purpose of the GSF (including explanation of revisions)
  - C. How to use this document
  - D. Definitions
  
- 2. Section II: The root causes of hunger and the challenges ahead**
  - A. Structural causes of food insecurity and malnutrition
  - B. Past experiences and lessons learned
  - C. Emerging challenges
  - D. Major existing gaps (including governance, policy and response gaps)
  
- 3. Section III: Foundations and overarching frameworks**
  - A. The right to adequate food
    1. Basic instruments
    2. The right to adequate food and the achievement of food security
    3. Connections between the VG on the RtF and the GSF
  - B. The Five Rome Principles for Global Food and Nutrition Security
  - C. The Twin-Track approach.
    1. Direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable
    2. Medium/long-term actions to address the root causes of hunger
    3. Connecting the tracks
      - a) *Creating synergy between direct and medium/long term programmes*
      - b) *Breaking the cycle of dependence*
  
- 4. Section IV: Policy and Program recommendations**

**Introduction**

  - A. Increasing agricultural productivity and production in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner
    1. Context, challenges and gaps
    2. Recommendations

- 3. Examples, and case studies
  - B. Increasing Smallholder-Sensitive Investment in Agriculture
  - C. Nutrition
  - D. Addressing Food Price Volatility
  - E. Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
  - F. Addressing Gender in Food Security and Nutrition
  - G. Addressing Food and Nutrition Security in Protracted Crises
  - H. Social Protection and Safety Nets
  - I. Climate Change and the Green Economy
  - J. Addressing the gaps: areas where further policy discussion and convergence might be needed
5. Section V: Uniting and Organizing to Fight Hunger
- Introduction
- A. The core actions at country level
    - 1. Present situation, challenges and gaps
    - 2. Accountability to people
    - 3. National governance for FSN, multi-sectorial mechanisms and multi-stakeholder participation
    - 4. The building blocks: Country-owned food security and nutrition policies, strategies and plans
  - B. Improving global and regional support to national and local actions
    - 1. Present situation, challenges and gaps
    - 2. Reinforcing synergies in the multilateral system
    - 3. Better-aligned international cooperation for FSN
    - 4. The role of regional institutions and regional frameworks
    - 5. The role of non-State actors and the private sector in country-owned plans and strategies
    - 6. Present and future instruments for improving alignment between global, regional and national/local actions
  - C. Better response to global challenges
    - 1. Present situation, challenges and gaps

2. **Reinforcing the multilateral system**
3. **The role of other international actors and institutions**
4. **Way forward and areas for further development**

**D. Making it happen: Linking policies and programmes with resources**

1. **The challenge: ensuring the availability of resources where and when they are needed**
2. **Ensuring financial commitment at the national level**
3. **The role of regional institutions and development banks**
4. **International financial institutions and development banks**
5. **The role of AFSI, G-8, G-20 and other actors**
6. **Promoting and aligning private sector investment in support of food and nutrition security**
7. **Instruments for better channeling and alignment of resources**

**E. Monitoring and Follow-up**

1. **Challenges in monitoring the implementation of actions for food security and nutrition (including need for results-based management approach and capacity building)**
2. **Guidelines for monitoring and reporting at national and regional levels:**
  - a) *Information and data management*
  - b) *Mapping and monitoring of country and regional-level actions*
  - c) *Linkages to the mapping initiative of the CFS*
3. **Next steps in reinforcing global-level monitoring**
  - a) *What should be monitored: list of instruments, commitments, or frameworks*
  - b) *How to monitor: options*