



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

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**MONITORING THE USE AND APPLICATION OF CFS FRAMEWORK
FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN
PROTRACTED CRISES (CFS-FFA) – SECRETARIAT'S ANALYSIS OF
THE CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO INFORM THE GLOBAL
THEMATIC EVENT**

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I. SUMMARY

1. The *CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crisis (CFS-FFA)* was approved by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2015. The CFS-FFA provides a comprehensive set of eleven interconnected and complementary principles to address situations of protracted crisis or at risk of protracted crisis.

2. A total of 52 contributions were received in response to multiple calls issued by the CFS Secretariat to stakeholders to share their experiences in using the CFS-FFA and inform the CFS Global Thematic Event (GTE) that will take place at CFS 47. The contributions underlined the fact that all eleven CFS-FFA Principles were relevant and useful.

3. Thirty-six (36) of the 52 contributions document experiences at national level, 8 at regional level and 8 at global level. Fifteen (15) of the national and regional experiences took place in Africa, 12 in Latin-American and the Caribbean, 10 in the Near-East, and 7 in Asia and the Pacific.

4. Contributions were submitted by different groups of stakeholders: 20 by civil society, 12 by governments, 7 by academia, 5 by private sectors, 4 by UN organizations, 2 by international research institutions, 1 by a financial intermediary fund, and 1 by a multistakeholder platform.

5. The contributions documented how CFS-FFA was used in situations of protracted crises or at risk of evolving into protracted crises and how their experience was consistent with the CFS-FFA Principles, in a wide spectrum of situations characterized by different types, degrees and stages of protracted crisis. They also reported experiences in countries and communities hosting refugees and displaced populations.

6. The contributions documented several good practices that contributed to the success of the experiences in using the CFS-FFA. Among good practices was the **participation of all actors at all levels including affected and vulnerable populations** in the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities, contextualizing the CFS-FFA Principles and adapting them to the realities of people's needs. This required an **open, transparent and continuous dialogue to coordinate all actors** including young people at all levels and across sectors, with **well-defined respective responsibilities and accountability** for achieving agreed common objectives. CFS stakeholders stressed the importance of adopting a gender lens for sustainable social impact.

7. The most frequent and important recommendation from CFS stakeholders is to **scale up the dissemination of the CFS-FFA at all levels**, particularly at country level as the main reason cited for not using the CFS-FFA was lack of awareness of its existence. Stakeholders recommended that **transparent and open mechanisms be established to coordinate the application of all eleven Principles of the CFS-FFA in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus**, which requires involvement of actors and organizations with different mandates, competencies and operational modes. **Participation by affected populations in coordination mechanisms is an essential condition to ensure the relevance and coherence of planned activities.** Finally, stakeholders recommended that **use of CFS-FFA and other CFS policy products should be routinely monitored** to measure progress in achieving the CFS vision of eliminating hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all.

8. The report is based on voluntary contributions that document experiences in using the CFS-FFA. It does not provide baselines for future monitoring but establishes a reference by providing information on what is being done, where, and by whom. It is part of CFS' role to promote accountability and good practice¹.

II. Background

9. At its 44th Session in 2017, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) decided to hold a Global Thematic Event (GTE) in Plenary every two years to share experiences and to take stock of the use and application of CFS' main policy products. A GTE on the *CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crisis* (CFS-FFA) was planned for CFS 47.²

10. The CFS-FFA, also referred to as "the Framework," was adopted by CFS at its 42nd Session in October 2015 with strong involvement of, and technical support from, the three Rome-based Agencies – Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP). The Framework was developed in response to the fact that the number of protracted crises was increasing worldwide and that eliminating hunger and malnutrition in protracted crises requires special attention and action which differs from that for short-term crises or non-crisis development contexts. The CFS-FFA is consistent with and draws upon international and regional instruments and global frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11. The objective of the Framework is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises³ by addressing critical manifestations and building resilience; adapting to specific challenges; and contributing to addressing underlying causes, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

12. Protracted crises include situations of prolonged or recurrent crisis. While no internationally agreed definition exists⁴, manifestations of a protracted crisis include, *inter alia*: disruption of livelihoods and food systems; increasing rates in morbidity and mortality; and increased displacements. Protracted crises affect all four dimensions of food security - availability, access, stability, and utilization. Food insecurity and undernutrition are the most serious and common manifestations. Underlying causes often include a combination of conflict, occupation, terrorism, man-made and natural disasters, natural resource pressures, climate change, inequalities, prevalence of poverty, and governance factors of food insecurity and undernutrition.

13. The CFS-FFA provides an integrated and comprehensive framework with 11 interconnected and complementary Principles to provide comprehensive guidance to governments and inform policies and actions in order to prevent, mitigate, respond to and promote early recovery from food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises. The CFS-FFA results from an inclusive process of consultation,

¹ CFS Reform Document, para.6 (ii), CFS:2009/2 Rev.2.

² The GTEs on the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (VGGTs) and on the *Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security* (RtF) were respectively held at CFS 43 in 2016 and at CFS 45 in 2018, and the GTE on the *Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems* will be organized at CFS 49 in October 2022.

³ It should be noted that the CFS-FFA provides recommendations to address not only situations of protracted crises but also situations that could evolve in protracted crises. The CFS-FFA is also relevant to countries and communities hosting refugees and displaced populations. Therefore, the CFS-FFA targets a much broader audience than the countries usually considered in protracted crises.

⁴ CFS has not agreed on any existing definition of protracted crisis, finding them too rigid and restrictive, excluding situations of long-lasting fragility and vulnerability at sub-national, national and regional levels.

which is a distinguishing feature of CFS, comprising a global consultation held in Addis Ababa in April 2014. The consultation process involved representatives from governments, UN agencies, civil society, international research institutions, the private sector and philanthropic foundations, as well as international and regional financial institutions.

14. The objectives of the GTE, as per its Terms of Reference (“to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels⁵ (TORs),” endorsed by the Committee in 2016), are to:

- Foster the adoption, adaptation and scaling up of good practices and learning from experiences in implementing CFS policy guidelines;
- Monitor progress (qualitatively and quantitatively) in implementing CFS policy guidelines at national, regional and global levels;
- Draw lessons to improve the relevance and effectiveness of CFS work, including for the achievement of food security and nutrition national goals;
- Increase awareness and understanding of CFS and CFS-endorsed policy guidelines.

15. The TORs recommend the organization of events that are country-owned, participative and inclusive (involving the full range of stakeholders concerned with food security and nutrition, in particular food insecure and vulnerable communities). They promote collaboration with existing CFS-like platforms and coordination mechanisms and joint reporting of the results of the events in consultation with all groups of stakeholders participating in these events. The recommended approach is consistent with the Principles defined in the [Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition](#) (GSF).

16. The TORs clarify that practices should be consistent with the values promoted by CFS, as applicable, including:

- **Inclusiveness and participation:** all main relevant actors were involved and participated in the decision-making processes related to the practice, including all those who have or could have been affected by the decisions;
- **Evidence-based analysis:** the effectiveness of the practice in contributing to the objectives of CFS products was analyzed based on independent evidence;
- **Environmental, economic and social sustainability:** the practice contributed to achieving its specific objectives, without compromising the ability of addressing future needs;
- **Gender equality:** the practice promoted equal rights and participation for women and men and addressed gender inequalities;
- **Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups:** The practice benefitted the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups;
- **Multi-sectoral approach:** all main relevant sectors were consulted and involved in implementation;
- Resilience of **livelihoods:** the practice contributed to building households and communities resilient to shocks and crises, including those related to climate change.

17. CFS issued several calls for inputs to all CFS stakeholders between March 2019 and April 2020 to inform the preparation of the GTE on the CFS-FFA, ensuring a comprehensive, inclusive and transparent review of all actions related to the implementation of the CFS-FFA. Inputs were received from member countries, UN organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, research institutions and other stakeholders.

18. The first call for inputs invited stakeholders to document results from multistakeholder events organized at national, regional and global levels to discuss experiences and good practices in

⁵ CFS 2016/43/7, 2016, <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mr182e.pdf>.

implementing the CFS-FFA, in line with its TORs. The second call invited stakeholders to share their experiences individually through a survey.

19. This report summarizes the inputs received from stakeholders. It will be made available to delegates attending the GTE at CFS 47. It outlines experiences in using and applying the CFS-FFA, key catalysts, constraints and challenges, results obtained, good practices to be shared with CFS stakeholders, and anticipated future uses of the CFS-FFA.

III. Contextual development since 2015

20. Since the CFS-FFA was approved in October 2015, several major high-level political events have contributed to change the landscape in which assistance is provided to countries with protracted crises to overcome their unsustainable conditions and to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

21. Protracted crises are one of the most challenging contexts in which to fight food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty. A record level of 135 million people were estimated to be in a food crisis situation, in the 2020 Global Report on Food Crises⁶, up from 108 million in 2016⁷, and this trend was expected to significantly increase as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic adds another layer of difficulty to countries already in crisis, exacerbating the fragility of local food systems and the vulnerability of people already struggling to access food.

22. A series of commitments have been made by a large range of international actors to better address urgent issues in situations of crisis. The United Nation's [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), adopted in 2015, recognizes the major challenges to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, thus the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights.

23. In May 2016, the UN Secretary-General convened the first World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) to generate commitments to reduce suffering and deliver better outcomes for people living in humanitarian crises, and to demonstrate support for a new Agenda for Humanity. The [Report of the Secretary-General](#) on the WHS states that addressing people's humanitarian needs, "*necessitates a far more decisive and deliberate effort to reduce needs, anchored in political will and leadership to prevent and end conflict, as well as a determined effort across humanitarian, development, human rights and peace and security to save lives, meet humanitarian needs and reduce risk and vulnerability*".

24. In the same year, 2016, the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted twin Resolutions on Review of United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture⁸ stressing the importance of a "*comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing its root causes, strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels, and promoting sustained and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development*", which are critical to consolidating peace, reducing poverty and preventing countries from relapsing into conflict.

⁶ The 2020 [fourth annual Global Report on Food Crises](#) (GRFC 2020) is the product of a concerted effort among numerous members of the international humanitarian and development community to share data, analysis and global food security expertise.

⁷ [2017 Global Report on Food Crises](#).

⁸ UN Security Council. Resolution S/RES/[2282](#); and UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/262

25. In 2017, the New Way of Working (NWOW)⁹, calls on humanitarian and development actors to work collaboratively together, based on their comparative advantages, towards “collective outcomes” that reduce need, risk and vulnerability over multiple years. Recognizing the need to work differently in protracted crises, the Secretary-General and eight UN Principals at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) signed the Commitment to Action, which was endorsed by the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The NWOW frames the work of development and humanitarian actors, along with national and local counter-parts, in support of collective outcomes that reduce risk and vulnerability and serve as instalments toward the achievement of the SDGs.

26. In 2018, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed Resolution 2417, a major breakthrough in establishing the international policy and legal framework for addressing conflict-related food insecurity, to which the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), partners and supportive Governments contributed through constant advocacy. Since its adoption, stronger hunger-related language has been included by Member States in resolutions, e.g. resolution 2018/11 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Under the new framework of sustaining peace, adopted during the General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions), prevention is central and the concept of sustaining peace calls for better linkages between the UN’s three foundational pillars of peace and security, development, and human rights, in addition to humanitarian action.

27. In February 2019, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) adopted a recommendation on the nexus to support member countries in implementing more collaborative, coherent and complementary actions. The recommendation is not legally binding but represents a moral commitment, encouraging members operating in the humanitarian, development and peace domains to work together.

28. In April 2020, on the second anniversary of the unanimous adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2417 (2018) calling attention to links between armed conflict and food insecurity/threat of famine, UNSC President (Dominican Republic) stated that, in these contexts, it was “appropriate to apply the Framework for Action in Protracted Crises of the CFS.” In their Statement, the Council reiterated its commitment “to pursue all possible avenues to prevent and end armed conflicts, including through addressing their underlying root causes in an inclusive, integrated and sustainable manner by promoting dialogue, mediation, consultations, political negotiations and other peaceful means while enhancing humanitarian, development and peace-building efforts.”

29. All these resolutions and commitments to better address crisis situations reflect an increasing focus on the humanitarian – development – peace nexus, also known as the “triple nexus.” The concept of the triple nexus - which refers to linkages between the humanitarian, development and peace sectors, and to attempts to work together in these fields more coherently in order to more effectively meet peoples’ needs, mitigate vulnerabilities and move towards sustainable peace - is acquiring increasing importance. The application of the CFS-FFA Principles in the context of the triple nexus has therefore evolved, and continues to evolve, accordingly.

IV. Contributions documenting experiences in the use and application of the CFS-FFA

A. Overview of the inputs received

30. A total of 52 contributions¹⁰ were received in response to the two calls for inputs. Four of them document the results of multi-stakeholder events organized to discuss the use and application of

⁹ [New Way of Working \(NWOW\)](#)

¹⁰ After the elimination of empty contributions and multiple submissions of the same contribution.

the CFS-FFA in response to the first call or earlier. The list of contributions is provided in **Annex 1**. The events are summarized in **Annex 2**.

31. The contributions documented how the CFS-FFA was used in a large range of situations of protracted crisis or at risk of such crisis, characterized by different types, degrees and stages of crisis and levels of food insecurity and vulnerability. The contributions also showed how experiences were consistent with the CFS-FFA Principles, underlying the relevance of the CFS-FFA Principles to their work, even when they had been contextualised into on-going initiatives as part of the response, following the adoption of the Principles in 2015 and the broader recognition of issues of protracted crisis. They also reported experiences in countries and communities hosting refugees and displaced populations. Only one contribution documented an experience in relation to the COVID-19, as the calls for inputs closed end of April at the beginning of the pandemic.

32. It is important to note that very few major humanitarian actors have submitted inputs in response to the calls. This could reflect the limited involvement of the humanitarian sector in CFS work and the fast evolving approaches to protracted crises. It highlights the continued need for CFS to engage more closely with the humanitarian sector to ensure “uptake” of CFS policy guidance and buy-in of all actors across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. As the understanding and knowledge of the triple nexus increases, the opportunity remains for further CFS member engagement.

33. Thirty-six (36) of the 52 contributions received document experiences at national level, 8 at regional level and 8 at global level. All the contributions received are available on the CFS 47 web page of the [CFS website](#) in original language.

34. The most represented region in the national and regional experiences was Africa, with a total of 15 contributions, followed by Latin-American and the Caribbean with 12 contributions, the Near-East with 10 contributions and Asia and the Pacific with 7 contributions.

35. Twenty (20) contributions were received from civil society, 12 from governments, 7 from academia, 5 from private sectors, 4 from UN organizations, 2 from international research institutions, 1 from a financial intermediary fund, and 1 from a multistakeholder platform.

B. Principles most frequently mentioned in the contributions

36. All eleven Principles of the CFS-FFA are critical to a meaningful implementation of the CFS-FFA and the contributions confirmed that they are all relevant to address situations of protracted crises or at risk of protracted crises. However, some of the Principles were more often mentioned than others in the contributions, reflecting a greater focus on some Principles in specific situations. There should be strategic efforts to encourage actors to engage with all the CFS-FFA Principles as they are interconnected and complementary.

37. The most frequently mentioned principles were Principle 1 “Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods”, which was reported in 18 contributions, followed by Principle 10 “Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks” in 14 contributions, and Principle 2 “Focus on nutritional needs” in 13 contributions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Principles most frequently mentioned

Eleven Principles of the CFS-FFA	Number of times each principle was mentioned
<i>Principle 1:</i> Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods	18
<i>Principle 2:</i> Focus on nutritional needs	13
<i>Principle 3:</i> Reach affected populations	11

<i>Principle 4:</i> Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises	11
<i>Principle 5:</i> Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity	9
<i>Principle 6:</i> Ensure and support comprehensive evidence-based analyses	7
<i>Principle 7:</i> Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in, and accountability	7
<i>Principle 8:</i> Promote effective financing	5
<i>Principle 9:</i> Contribute to peacebuilding through food security and nutrition	8
<i>Principle 10:</i> Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks	14
<i>Principle 11:</i> Promote effective national and local governance	7

Note: Some contributions mentioned more than one principle.

C. How the CFS-FFA Principles were used, based on their objective and main activities

38. The CFS-FFA Principles were used in different ways. For instance:

In **Africa**, the Principles were used in the design, formulation, and implementation of a joint initiative of Canada and the Rome based-Agencies (RBAs) to strengthen resilience of livelihoods in protracted crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger and Somalia. This on-going 5 years initiative (2017 – 2022) shows satisfactory results including improved beneficiaries' capacities in food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access. The expected results in the long term include strengthening and diversification of livelihoods, increased incomes, reduced acute malnutrition, strengthened production, processing and market capacities, including empowerment of women and girls.

In **Colombia**, the Principles, specifically Principles 1 and 2, were used to address immediate humanitarian needs, especially for children under 5 with acute, moderate and severe malnutrition as well as for pregnant women with low weight. Government, institutions and international cooperation were very active to provide humanitarian support to these vulnerable groups. The results in the short term show that the cases of mortality from and associated with malnutrition in boys and girls under 5 years of age decreased.

In **Ecuador**, the first four Principles were used by the technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to facilitate direct local purchases from family farming organizations during the confinement due to COVID-19 pandemic (Principles 1-4). This allowed, on the one hand, consumers to benefit from local food products and maintain adequate nutrition and, on the other hand, small food producers to generate income by marketing their products. This is the only contribution received that documented an

experience to address COVID-19's negative effects, due to the fact that the calls for inputs from stakeholders closed at the beginning of the pandemic.

In **India**, the NGO Vaagdhara uses the Principles to address malnutrition among children, adolescents and women in tribal areas, by promoting, protecting and providing indigenous knowledge and practices that can improve food and nutrition security. The NGO works with 100,000 families of indigenous communities in 1,000 villages of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat provinces. The NGO took advantage of its annual conclave to provide a platform to indigenous people to raise their concerns and voice opinion for their sustainable integrated development. A charter of demand was submitted to the Chief Minister and Agriculture Minister of the State and succeeded with changes made in policies related to rainfed-agriculture, food security and seed sovereignty affecting indigenous communities. Community members are now empowered to raise their issues in local government meetings and the NGO has been given responsibility to monitor the quality of the execution of government programmes in the district.

In **Jordan**, participants in a multi-actor event on food security and nutrition in protracted crises found that all Principles were relevant to the Jordanian context although work was needed on Principles 2, 6, 7 and 9-11 on resolving underlying causes/building sustainable peace. The very low level of awareness of the CFS-FFA and the CFS in general was noted. It was concluded that the Government must lead the translation of CFS-FFA into a clear action plan at the local level and undertake policy/legislative reforms, with participatory mechanism that ensures the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly affected communities. A multi-actor platform is essential for the formation, assessment and monitoring of food security policies and interventions. Multi-actors programmes are needed to implement all CFS-FFA principles.

In **Palestine**, the Principles were applied by the Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP) to meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods of vulnerable women entrepreneurs. Managerial and technical farming capacity was developed to improve innovative and participatory production and marketing practices in challenging protracted crisis conditions in Gaza Strip. Among the results: at least 70% of women entrepreneurs have increased their productivity and family income through improving their production, qualitatively and quantitatively. It should be noted that these results could not happen only through implementing projects but required active advocacy and policy influencing activism by the community itself, using their own local means, capacities and approaches.

In **Uganda**, the Principles were used to guide interventions in refugee and internally displaced people's camps. Specifically, they served to advocate gender responsiveness in food distributions (Principle 5) and to resolve a conflict between the host communities and the refugees over natural resources (Principle 10) through negotiation meetings and training, with satisfactory results. It is important to mention that activities included advocacy also with government, actors not only engaging in on-the-ground immediate problems but also seeking systemic change.

39. The contributions noted the relevance and potential of CFS-FFA in areas such as: advocacy, awareness-raising and training of all actors involved in protracted crises; collection of information; formulation, analysis and implementation of policies and actions to promote effective national governance in food security and nutrition as well as traditional, indigenous and innovative strategies for sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction; design and implementation of an action plan against malnutrition and a law to supply food at school; coordination and coherence between interventions; strengthening of local food systems and resilience, promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems.

D. Catalysts

40. Several external factors have positively influenced the results obtained. The most often mentioned was the **priority given by governments to address hunger and malnutrition** at all levels, within the frameworks of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Right to Adequate Food, with interventions focused on strengthening livelihoods to meet the food needs of the most vulnerable and promoting the sustainable use of national resources.

41. **Strong engagement and support of civil society organizations (CSOs)** to disseminate the CFS-FFA as well as their commitment to use the CFS-FFA Principles to enhance food security in times of conflicts was also underscored in several contributions as important catalysts. **Well-functioning social networks** were key to exchange information between actors.

42. The contributions also underlined the **essential role of the Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs)** in promoting the CFS-FFA and applying its Principles to implement their programmes and initiatives. Corporate financing and well-functioning multi-actor platforms and multi-actor programmes are essential mechanisms for coordination and coherence, and complementarity in implementing all the Principles.

E. Constraints and challenges

43. The constraint most often signalled was the **lack of awareness of the existence of the CFS-FFA** and its Principles at national and local level, leading to the recurring advice to improve communication to promote, share and disseminate the CFS-FFA. The respondents also noted **the lack of business continuity at managerial level in governments and ministries** and the **limited inter-institutional participation and commitment of local governments**, affecting the implementation of initiatives and their successful outcomes.

44. The contributions also attracted attention on **insufficient financial and technical support** to apply the CFS-FFA, including for transforming the theoretical concepts of the CFS-FFA into feasible and practical activities, projects and plans, and adapting the Principles to specific context needs. The use of the CFS-FFA also required its translation in local languages.

45. The application of the CFS-FFA relied on **well-defined accountability and effective coordination mechanisms** between multiple government sectors at all levels and all actors involved in the management of natural or man-made disasters and the establishment of joint agreements to cover all the Principles through different initiatives, programme and projects, since no single entity can implement them all. **Multi-actor platforms are essential to achieving these objectives.**

F. Good practices

46. The contributions outlined a number of good practices that contributed to making the experiences in using the CFS-FFA successful. Among them, the adoption of approaches and establishment of partnerships to design, implement and monitor activities with the **participation of affected and at-risk populations, local communities and government and non-government actors at all levels, and academia and research institutions**, contextualizing the CFS-FFA Principles and adjusting them to the realities of people's needs. This implies making the CFS-FFA available in local languages, raising awareness of their existence and providing training to ensure sufficient knowledge and understanding of the CFS-FFA.

47. Success is associated with **advocating the CFS-FFA with all actors**, especially donor agencies and international actors that provide food aid and humanitarian services, including RBAs. It requires an open and continuous dialogue and the establishment of transparent multi-actor mechanisms **to coordinate all the actors at all levels with well-defined responsibilities and accountability for**

the achievement of agreed common objectives. All relevant sectors were involved, including nutrition, health and peace building, contributing to the formulation of inclusive and comprehensive solutions to the multifaceted humanitarian/development/peace nexus challenges.

48. Technical, social and financial support for the same beneficiaries should be combined to reinforce the results. Many contributions underlined the importance of adopting a gendered perspective, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of the value chains, which is essential for long lasting social impact, together with the involvement of young people in the coordination mechanisms where resource management issues are discussed together with leading actors and local governments.

49. **The implementation of the activities should be monitored,** including to measure progress in implementing the right to food and nutrition during protracted crises. A defined methodology should be developed to ensure monitoring is carried out in a consistent, transparent and comprehensive manner.

G. Further use of the CFS-FFA

50. The contributions mentioned that in the future it is intended to improve **the dissemination of the CFS-FFA's Principles** to raise stakeholders' and duty holders' awareness of its existence and ensure networking and coordination, in particular with the people on the ground. This will be done through the development of education tools, training, seminars, workshops, conferences and publications. It will require the translation of the CFS-FFA into local languages, to share with journalists who work in areas of conflict and with social movements, especially farmers' movements including youth, and women groups.

51. Plans include **promoting the use of the CFS-FFA at the design stage of the projects,** developing a legal guide to operationalize the CFS-FFA with concrete and practical measures to monitor the implementation by different actors of its Principles at national, regional and global levels.

52. Stakeholders will seek to generate **high-level political commitment** in using the CFS-FFA to develop strategies, policies, and programs in situation of protracted crises with corresponding (increased) public investment to achieve food security and nutrition.

V. Conclusions – Recommendations

53. Many contributions have highlighted the relevance of the CFS-FFA as a framework to design, implement and monitor initiatives that address the needs of populations in situations of protracted crisis or at risk of such crisis. The CFS-FFA was considered valuable in ensuring the coherence and coordination of the initiatives of all actors involved or in measuring progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

54. The contributions documented how the CFS-FFA was used and how experiences were consistent with the CFS-FFA Principles in various situations of crisis. They underlined the fact that the main reason for not using the CFS-FFA was a lack of awareness of its existence. This leads to the first and most important recommendation: as with other CFS policy products, the CFS and its stakeholders must strive to **make the CFS-FFA known at all levels - in particular at country level -** with technical and financial support to tailor this global policy product to specific needs and circumstances of target populations, and to translate it into local languages and provide training on its use.

55. Transparent and open coordination mechanisms among all actors involved are essential to **ensure the relevance and coherence of the activities and the application of all eleven Principles of the CFS-FFA** in the humanitarian – development - peace nexus. Stakeholders recommend the

establishment of **multi-actor platforms to coordinate the application of the interconnected and complementary Principles of the CFS-FFA. This requires the involvement of actors and organizations with different mandates, competencies and operational modes**, at national and local levels and across sectors, from government and non-government entities, UN bodies, donors, academia and research institutions, and **most importantly the affected populations**. Responsibilities and accountability of each actor should be clearly established.

56. Addressing the **issues of the humanitarian – development – peace nexus, which underlies the CFS-FFA**, also requires developing coordination mechanisms and partnerships to build synergies between short-term humanitarian assistance and longer-term development approaches that can contribute to peace, as many actors must be involved to cover all these aspects.

57. CFS stakeholders recommended continuing **monitoring the use of the CFS-FFA and other CFS policy products** to measure progress in achieving the CFS vision of eliminating hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all.

Annex 1: Contributions documenting the use of the CFS-FFA at different levels

Country level contributions	
Africa	
A1	Algeria: Invest in young researcher and promote startup
A2	Ethiopia: Research
A3	Kenya: Assessing the contribution of climate smart agriculture practices on the resilience of maize farmers
A4	Nigeria: Nigeria experience
A5	Nigeria: North East of Nigeria experience
A6	Sudan: Food Security and livelihood
A7	Tanzania: How main food (maize and rice) are being stored
A8	Togo: AgriData
A9	Uganda: Sharing Uganda's experience in the use and application of the CFS-FFA
Asia and the Pacific	
P1	Bangladesh: Food struggle of Indigenous People from Sajek and Thanki
P2	India: Food Security
P3	India: Tribal sovereignty colloquium
P4	Pakistan: Food Security and Governance in Pakistan
P5	Pakistan: Providing better poultry breeding stock
P6	Pakistan: Protracted Crisis and Food Security
Latin America and the Caribbean	
L1	Brazil: Bioinsumos national program
L2	Brazil: Fish stocking into rivers, lakes and ponds
L3	Brazil: Water crisis in public irrigation project under Codevasf's management
L4	Colombia: El Plan de Trabajo Contra la Desnutrición Ni1+
L5	Colombia: Sistema de Observatorios Dinamicos en salud, nutricion, seguridad alimentaria, Planes de salud, Analisis de situaciones en salud
L6	Ecuador: Abastecimiento de alimentos a través de canastas de productos provenientes de agricultores familiares campesinos en la Emergencia Nacional generada por el COVID-19
L7	Ecuador: capacitación en sistemas de producción del cultivo de arroz mediante el uso

	de los métodos ecológicos arroz/pato/pez
L8	Ecuador: Frente parlamentario juvenil ecuador sin hambre y la construcción del proyecto de ley de alimentación escolar enfocado en el ODS 2
L9	Haití: programa prohuerta Haití: una experiencia de cooperación argentina en seguridad y soberanía alimentaria
L10	Haití: Sociétés, le droit à l'alimentation et la nutrition adéquate et politique publique d'agroécologie
Near East	
N1	Lebanon: Family garden for vulnerable families affected by Syrian crisis in Lebanon
N2	Lebanon: Vers une alimentation saine
N3	Oman: Agricultural Land and Management
N4	Near East: Israeli colonization and occupation
N5	Palestine: Million tree programme
N6	Palestine: Urban Agriculture, a strategy to enhance voice ad resilience of women agro-entrepreneurs in protracted crisis conditions
N7	Syria: Conservation of Biodiversity and supporting of local communities
N8	Syria: Pilot project for community development in the Frankel Reserve
Regional	
R1	Africa: Application of the CFS-FFA
R2	Africa: Fisheries Personnel
R3	Africa: Joint Initiative of Canada and the Rome based agencies to strengthen resilience of livelihoods in protracted crises in the Democratic republic of Congo, Niger and Somalia
R4	Africa: Prospective of Regional Agricultural market exchange for leveraging food Security in Middle East and North Africa
R5	Africa: Situation des activités de la pêche en Somalie
R6	Asia: Multistakeholder information and communication workshop: Yangon and Penang small-scale fisheries, food security and wholesome nutrition: understanding, appreciating and interrogating the linkages
R7	Latin America: Una medida de seguridad alimentaria
Global	
G1	Global: Action for water and Food Security and Nutrition

G2	Global: Agricultural Development for Armed Forces Pre-Deployment Training
G3	Global: Food Security and Food Safety
G4	Global: Experience and good practices in the use and application of the CFS-FFA
G5	Global: Global experience from Academia
G6	Global: 2019 Special call for proposal for Fragile and Conflict-affected countries
G7	Mundial: Evaluación de la resiliencia
G8	Global: FAO Publication of thematic Guidance Notes and a background note, to support the implementation and operationalization of the CFS-FFA.

Multistakeholder events

Country-level contributions	
E1	Burkina Faso. “Atelier sur le Cadre d'action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées”
E2	Ecuador. “Abastecimiento de alimentos a través de canastas de productos provenientes de agricultores familiares campesinos en la Emergencia Nacional generada por el COVID-19”
E3	Jordan. “National Multi-Actor Meeting on Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises in Jordan”
Regional contributions	
E4	E 4. Lebanon. “Multi-stakeholder One-day Meeting on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition in the Arab Region”

Annex 2: Multistakeholder events on the use of the CFS-FFA

Four events were organized to discuss the CFS-FFA and its Principles, and agree on the results of the experience in the use of the CFS-FFA in response to the call for inputs or earlier. Three events involved national stakeholders and one had a regional audience. They are summarized hereafter.

E1. National level - Burkina Faso, “Workshop on the Framework for Action on Food Security and Nutrition in protracted crises”, 3-4 March 2020

Representatives from governments, UN organizations and civil society met to discuss the CFS-FFA. The actions of the Government on food security in protracted crises are not directly guided by the CFS-FFA in Burkina Faso but by the Charter for the Prevention and Management of Food and Nutritional Crises (PREGEC), developed by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). However, the Government’s policies, programmes and strategies are broadly consistent with the CFS-FFA. The workshop provided an opportunity to disseminate the CFS-FFA and participants recommended to make it more widely known and available as it is an important tool for advocacy work, for monitoring the results and to strengthen the coherence of Government’s actions.

E2. National level - Ecuador, "Food supply through baskets of products from family farmers in the national emergency generated by COVID-19", 17 March 2020

The Government organized an event to review the results of an experience that took place to mitigate the economic and social effects of COVID-19 on family farmers and consumers, including populations highly vulnerable and with limited resources. The experience started on 17 February 2020, with the restrictions on free movement to avoid COVID-19 contamination. It consisted in encouraging and facilitating direct local purchases from family farming organizations with support from technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. This allowed, on the one hand, consumers to benefit from local food products, and maintain adequate nutrition during mobility restriction measures, and, on the other hand, small food producers to generate income by marketing their products. The conclusions of the event will allow to refine the methodologies and mechanisms that have been tested with the aim of applying them to other emergency situations.

E3. National level - Jordan, “National multi-actor meeting on food security and nutrition in protracted crises in Jordan”, 5 April 2018

A multi-actor event on food security and nutrition in protracted crises was held in Jordan with the participation of about 60 representatives of Government, UN organizations, civil society, private sector, academia and donors. Participants noted that all CFS-FFA Principles were relevant to Jordan, although work was needed on Principle 2 (nutrition), 6 (comprehensive analyses), 7 (country ownership and participation) and Principles 9-11 on resolving underlying causes/building sustainable peace. Participants emphasized the very low level of awareness of the CFS-FFA and the CFS in general and the need to strengthen knowledge and understanding. They concluded that the Government must lead the translation of CFS-FFA into a clear action plan at the local level and undertake policy/legislative reforms. This should be achieved through a participatory mechanism that ensures the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly affected communities. A multi-actor platform is essential for the formation, assessment and monitoring of food security policies and interventions. Multi-actors programmes are needed to implement all CFS-FFA principles.

E4. Regional level – Lebanon, “Multi-stakeholder one-day meeting on addressing the implications of protracted crises on food security and nutrition in the Arab Region”, 29 March 2018

More than 70 participants from governments, UN organizations, civil society, private sector, academia and donors of the Arab Region met to discuss the implications of protracted crises on food security and nutrition. The event focused on presenting the CFS-FFA, and the challenges and opportunities for taking it forward. The eleven Principles were found relevant to the region but most programmes and activities in the region have focused on elements of Principle 1 (meeting humanitarian needs and building resilient livelihoods) and more efforts are needed to align with Principles 2, 3, 4, and 7 and Principles 9, 10, and 11, which are crucial to the region.

Participants concluded that the CFS-FFA offers a very useful comprehensive approach to responding to protracted crises by connecting humanitarian, development and sustainable peace aspects. They highlighted the low level of awareness of the CFS-FFA and the CFS in the region, the disconnect between country representatives at the CFS and their colleagues in the country and at regional level, the limited involvement of regional intergovernmental institutions in CFS, the lack of “food security units” in many countries and the absence of multi-stakeholder platforms and multi-actor programmes to exchange knowledge and experience and implement the CFS-FFA in all its dimensions.

Two events were organized in 2016 and 2017 to raise awareness of the CFS-FFA. They are briefly summarized hereafter.

[Kenya, “Framework for Action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises: leaving no one behind”, 19 September 2016](#)

A regional outreach workshop was organized by the CFS with support from the Rome-based Agencies to raise awareness on the CFS-FFA in Nairobi. The workshop was attended by governments of the region, UN organizations, civil society, private sector and donors. During the workshop, the CFS-FFA was presented by UN organizations. Its objective was to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises, while outlining the key elements of its eleven Principles. It was also stressed that the CFS-FFA reflects global consensus and provides a comprehensive, internationally endorsed framework to guide food security and nutrition actions. Representatives from countries, civil society and private sector provided views on the CFS-FFA and gave practical examples of how it addresses important issues, stressing opportunities and challenges. The event concluded by discussing ways to [address the main challenges and capitalize on opportunities](#).

[USA, “Reaching those left furthest behind: Addressing Hunger And Poverty In Protracted Crises”, side-event to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2017, July 2017](#)

The CFS-FFA was presented during this side event, jointly organized by the CFS and the RBAs, outlining guiding principles and issues of particular relevance to address today’s crises. Examples of collaboration between the RBAs in countries were presented, bridging humanitarian assistance and long-term development. The panellists welcomed the CFS-FFA as a powerful instrument to address needs, adapt to specific challenges, such as migration, and build longer

term resilience for sustainability; underscored the importance of using a Human Rights' approach, as in the CFS-FFA, advocated for food insecurity to be considered a violation of international humanitarian law, and called to improve accountability. CFS was considered well suited to use its convening power to foster alliances and partnerships to combine efforts and find local solutions. More should be done on prevention, and data is still largely missing particularly on inequalities within countries, which is likely to trigger conflicts.