



FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES

CFS

COMMITTEE ON
WORLD FOOD
SECURITY

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Preface

Food insecurity and undernutrition are the most serious and common manifestations of protracted crises, which disrupt both livelihoods and food systems. Although each protracted crisis is different, underlying causes include some combination of conflict, occupation, terrorism, man-made and natural disasters, natural resource pressures, climate change, inequalities, prevalence of poverty, and governance factors.

The objective of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA, the Framework) is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises by addressing critical manifestations and building resilience; adapting to specific challenges; and contributing to addressing underlying causes.

The CFS-FFA is a short document that provides a broad framework that can be used by all stakeholders who may have a role in improving or impacting food security and nutrition in protracted crises.

At its Thirty-sixth Session in October 2010, CFS agreed that protracted crisis situations require special attention, and that appropriate responses for these contexts differ from those required in short-term crisis or in non-crisis development contexts.

The CFS-FFA draws on technical work contributing to the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2010, and is informed by the outcomes of a CFS-mandated High-level Expert Forum on Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises, held in Rome in September 2012. A consultative process to develop the document, including all relevant stakeholders, was approved by the Thirty-Ninth Session of the CFS in October 2012. The Framework was elaborated by an Open Ended Working Group comprising CFS stakeholders that met between July 2013 and January 2015, supported by a Technical Support Team and the CFS Secretariat.

The CFS-FFA is based on an inclusive process of consultation, including electronic discussions on key topics that were hosted to help inform drafts. A global consultation was held in Addis Ababa in April 2014. Consultations included representatives from governments, UN agencies, civil society and non-governmental organisations, international agricultural research institutions, private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations, as well as international and regional financial institutions.

Formal negotiations on the CFS-FFA were held in July and August 2014, and during May 2015. The Framework was endorsed by the CFS at its Forty-Second Session on 13 October 2015.

The Framework is voluntary and non-binding. It is consistent with, and draws on, international and regional instruments and global frameworks, including the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. When readers of this Framework seek to improve food security and nutrition in protracted crises, they are encouraged to regularly review such instruments for their applicable obligations and voluntary commitments, and to gain additional guidance.

1. INTRODUCTION



1. INTRODUCTION

Background and rationale¹

- 1 Within global, regional and national efforts to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) agreed that protracted crisis situations require special attention, and that appropriate responses for these contexts differ from those required in short-term crisis or in non-crisis development contexts.
- 2 Protracted crises include situations of prolonged or recurrent crises. While no internationally agreed definition exists², manifestations of a protracted crisis include, *inter alia*: disruption of livelihoods and food systems; increasing rates in morbidity and mortality; and increased displacements³. Food insecurity and undernutrition (e.g. stunting, wasting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies) are the most serious and common manifestations.
- 3 Each protracted crisis is different, but some combination of conflict, occupation, terrorism, man-made and natural disasters, natural resource pressures, climate change, inequalities, prevalence of poverty, and governance factors are often underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises.
- 4 Protracted crises affect the four dimensions of food security - availability, access, stability, and utilization - and the nutritional status of a significant number of people. They overstretch local, national and international capacities and resources, and demand policies and actions that are more effective, efficient, and take into account the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social, and environmental. Specific challenges in addressing food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises may include:
 - ▶ Respecting, protecting, promoting and facilitating human rights, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and respecting, and in accordance with Article 1 of the Geneva Conventions, ensuring respect for International Humanitarian Law;
 - ▶ Accessing affected populations in all types of protracted crisis situations;
 - ▶ Information and data collection;
 - ▶ Effective coordination, cooperation, and coherence amongst all stakeholders;
 - ▶ Country ownership, participation, stakeholder buy-in, and accountability;
 - ▶ Developing and adapting effective financing and planning mechanisms;
 - ▶ Developing, implementing and integrating short, medium, and long-term policies and actions in order to promote and build resilient livelihoods and strengthen local food systems;
 - ▶ Addressing gender inequality, with special attention to the particular needs of women and girls;
 - ▶ Meeting the needs of internally displaced people, refugees, and host communities.

- 5 A protracted crisis may have wide-spread impact or may be limited to a particular geographic area of a State, or a territory, and may not affect the entire population. Significant population movements, which may be characterised by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), may also be a feature. Protracted crises affect men and women differently. Protracted crises may also have international, regional and trans-boundary aspects and impacts, including the presence of refugees as defined and recognised under applicable international law, who are often in protracted refugee situations.
- 6 Evidence and evaluations highlight that policies and actions which aim to meet immediate food and other basic needs should be accompanied by longer-term policies, actions and investments to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition, support local capacities and priorities and build resilient livelihoods and food systems.
- 7 Key reasons why some policies and actions addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises can fail include: conceptual and operational weaknesses; policy and institutional disconnects between humanitarian and development approaches; weak institutional capacity and governance; poor understanding of specific contexts; inadequate analysis; undermining of local capacities and priorities by externally driven interventions; late delivery of assistance; unsustained political engagement and investment; lack of commitment to support small-scale food producers, marginalized and vulnerable communities, and gender equality; inadequate attention to corruption and vested commercial, political and institutional interests.

Objective

- 8 The overall objective of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), also referred to as the Framework, is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises in a way that addresses underlying causes, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

Purpose

- 9 To achieve this objective, the Framework seeks to mobilize high level political commitment and promote coordinated multi-stakeholder processes, including the review of progress and sharing of lessons learned, to inform policies and actions aimed at preventing, mitigating, responding to and promoting early recovery from food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises.
- 10 This Framework outlines the Principles and actions that can assist stakeholders in improving food security and nutrition in protracted crises.

Nature and scope

- 11 This document is voluntary and non-binding.
- 12 The Framework should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. Nothing in the Framework should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations to which a State may be subject under international law.
- 13 The document should be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and institutions, and obligations under international law.
- 14 The Framework acknowledges the limitations of many existing policies and actions and presents Principles and a plan to improve food security and nutrition in situations of protracted crisis.
- 15 Overarching values informing the Framework are: respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; human dignity; non-discrimination; equality and justice; gender sensitivity and equality; holistic and sustainable approach; consultation and participation; rule of law; transparency; and accountability. In addition, avoid exacerbating manifestations, specific challenges, or the underlying causes of protracted crises.
- 16 The Framework strives to strengthen policy coherence in line with the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, by fostering coordination of policies and actions taken in the fields of humanitarian assistance, development and human rights.

Stakeholders

- 17 The Framework is intended for all stakeholders who may have a role in improving or impacting food security and nutrition in protracted crises. States in particular have the primary responsibility to promote food security and nutrition. Other intended users include, amongst others, and in no particular order:
 - ▶ Public institutions and local authorities;
 - ▶ Political, peacekeeping, and peace-building actors;
 - ▶ Traditional authorities;
 - ▶ Inter-governmental and regional organizations;
 - ▶ Financial institutions, donors, foundations and funds;
 - ▶ Civil society organizations;
 - ▶ Research organizations, universities and extension organizations;
 - ▶ Private sector entities;
 - ▶ Farmers, family farmers, in particular smallholders⁴ and their organizations;
 - ▶ Communities and members of affected populations;
 - ▶ Consumer organizations.

2. THE PRINCIPLES FOR ACTION FOR IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES



2. THE PRINCIPLES FOR ACTION FOR IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES

- 18 The Principles for action are intended to guide the development, implementation and monitoring of policies and actions to improve food security and nutrition in protracted crisis situations.
- 19 The interpretation and application of these Principles should be customized to the particular contexts and the specific needs of all members of affected and at risk populations and people living in vulnerable situations.
- 20 These Principles describe how to address critical food insecurity and undernutrition manifestations and build resilience in protracted crises (Principles 1 and 2), in a manner that is adapted to the specific challenges of these situations (Principles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8), and that avoids exacerbating underlying causes and, where opportunities exist, contributes to resolving them (Principles 9, 10, and 11).

Address critical manifestations and build resilience

- 21 It is crucial in protracted crises to promote coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian and development programming to address food insecurity and undernutrition, to save lives and to build resilience. Humanitarian assistance helps meet acute needs, in order to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain and protect human dignity. Resilience boosts the capacity to absorb, prepare for, and prevent humanitarian disasters, crises, and long-term stresses. It also contributes to the adaptation and transformation of livelihoods and food systems, progressing along a pathway out of the protracted crisis situation. This approach emphasizes women's empowerment, as well as smallholder agriculture productivity and the wider economy, which are often neglected in responses to protracted crises. Given the severity of undernutrition in these situations, the nutritional needs of members of affected and at risk populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as people living in vulnerable situations, also benefit from a special focus.

PRINCIPLE

1

MEET IMMEDIATE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND BUILD RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

- 22 Align humanitarian and development policies and actions and enhance resilience, by:
- i) Responding flexibly to evolving situations on the basis of assessed need and vulnerability, shared country-led objectives, and comprehensive understandings of risk and livelihood systems;
 - ii) Coordinating actions, including through existing mechanisms, that support national policies and actions promoting food security and nutrition;
 - iii) Understanding, using, and supporting the existing capacities, knowledge, practice, and experience of affected households and communities as entry points for policies and actions;
 - iv) Providing timely, safe, sufficient humanitarian food and livelihoods assistance in a flexible manner, conforming with the beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals, in coordination with all stakeholders;
 - v) Encouraging local procurement and the use of local organizations in the implementation of humanitarian food assistance and livelihood programmes to support economic recovery and development;
 - vi) Encouraging policies and actions aimed at strengthening sustainable local food systems, and fostering access to productive resources and to markets that are remunerative and beneficial to smallholders;

- vii) Understanding the effects of protracted internal displacements and changing settlement patterns, including urbanization, on food security and nutrition, and supporting the adaptation and transformation of livelihoods;
- viii) Addressing immediate and long-term food security and nutrition needs of refugees and host populations and promoting durable solutions, including by facilitating refugee return to places of origin where possible;
- ix) Supporting appropriate and sustainable social protection programmes, including through predictable, reliable, rapidly scalable safety nets, to mitigate and manage food security and nutrition risks;
- x) Promoting inclusive, non-discriminatory and sustained access to relevant basic services such as education, health, safe drinking water and sanitation;
- xi) Supporting responsible investments which create economic opportunities for smallholders, particularly rural women and youth, as well as for members of affected and at risk populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, and people living in vulnerable situations;
- xii) Investing in and strengthening prevention, preparedness, impact reduction, and disaster risk reduction strategies for more timely and cost-effective responses;
- xiii) Considering the establishment or scaling-up of food reserves, including at community, national, and regional levels in accordance with international obligations, where applicable; and
- xiv) Facilitating access to markets for the vulnerable and marginalized, including through cash transfer and voucher modalities, or other solutions adapted to local contexts, and based on a thorough analysis of local risks and needs.

- 23 Improve the nutritional status of members of affected and at risk populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as people living in vulnerable situations, over the short, medium and long term, by:
- i) Paying particular attention to nutritional needs during the first 1,000 days after conception, and of pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age and adolescent girls, infants, children under five, the elderly and people with disability;
 - ii) Supporting nutrition-specific policies and actions, in particular exclusive breastfeeding up to six months where possible, and continued breastfeeding to two years of age and beyond, with appropriate complementary feeding; optimal infant and young child feeding; enabling access to required nutrients through diverse and healthy diets; micronutrient supplementation or food fortification; provision of safe food and drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities; promotion of good hygiene and care practices; and community-based management of acute undernutrition;
 - iii) Implementing nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive policies and actions across sectors, including those related to food systems, agriculture, food safety, health, hygiene and sanitation, social protection, and education;
 - iv) Incorporating nutrition related objectives and indicators into food security and agriculture policies and programmes;
 - v) Using and strengthening primary and local health care systems to improve nutritional status and address undernutrition;
 - vi) Strengthening food safety policies and actions along the entire food chain from production to consumption in ways that prevent contamination and foodborne illness during protracted crises; and
 - vii) Strengthening capacities and the effective participation of local food producer and consumer organizations to improve food safety in protracted crises.

Adapt to specific challenges

- 24 Due to fragmentation, complexity, and insecurity, some challenges are magnified in protracted crises, which hinder efforts to improve food security and nutrition. Policies and actions may require a renewed focus, or need to be adapted to the specific circumstances of protracted crises.

PRINCIPLE

3 REACH AFFECTED POPULATIONS

- 25 Enable the provision of food and nutrition assistance and livelihood support, by:
- i) Promoting and facilitating unimpeded, safe and rapid access to affected communities in order to provide humanitarian food and livelihoods assistance in all situations of conflict, occupation, terrorism, or man-made and natural disasters;
 - ii) Following the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence to promote and facilitate unimpeded access;
 - iii) Promoting the safety and security of people providing humanitarian assistance and livelihood support;
 - iv) Supporting the development and use of appropriate technologies to facilitate the provision of humanitarian food and livelihood assistance including for extreme circumstances where physical proximity is not possible;
 - v) Refraining from unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and which endanger food security and nutrition, as stated in the 1996 Rome Declaration; and
 - vi) Not using food as an instrument for political or economic pressure.

PROTECT THOSE AFFECTED BY OR AT RISK FROM PROTRACTED CRISES

- 26 Strive to ensure the protection of those affected or at risk in protracted crises, underscoring the importance of upholding Human Rights obligations and International Humanitarian Law as applicable, by:
- i) Promoting the safety and dignity of members of affected and at risk populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as people living in vulnerable situations to allow them to receive essential assistance and secure their livelihoods;
 - ii) Protecting against all forms of gender-based violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly towards refugees and IDPs, to allow safe access to resources to meet food and nutrition needs;
 - iii) Respecting, and in accordance with Article 1 of the Geneva Conventions, ensuring respect for International Humanitarian Law, including that embodied in the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols as applicable;
 - iv) Promoting the protection of indigenous peoples affected by or at risk of protracted crises;
- and,
- v) States shall fully observe their human rights obligations under international law in order to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;
 - vi) States, parties involved in conflict, and other stakeholders should consider how their policies and actions could impact food security and nutrition in other regions and countries affected by protracted crises and consider relevant appropriate actions;
 - vii) States, with the support of the UN system and international assistance and cooperation where appropriate, should ensure the food security and nutrition for refugees in their territory in accordance with their obligations under relevant international legal instruments;
 - viii) Policies and actions should be people-centred and coherent with the relevant international instruments as described in the “Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security” (RtFG), and are equally applicable for refugees and IDPs, as for other people;
- and,

- ix) States and other stakeholders should use CFS policy guidance to inform their policies and actions, including the CFS “Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems” (RAI), “Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition” (GSF) and the “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security” (VGGT).

PRINCIPLE

5

EMPOWER WOMEN AND GIRLS, PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND ENCOURAGE GENDER SENSITIVITY

- 27 Empower women and their organisations, promote equal rights and participation for women and men, girls and boys, and address gender inequalities, by:
 - i) Identifying and analysing, with the use of sex and age disaggregated data, the different vulnerabilities and challenges women and men of all ages face in protracted crises;
 - ii) Strengthening and building on women’s knowledge and capacities in the delivery and design of targeted projects, programmes, and policy support, across all sectors;
 - iii) Ensuring, and removing obstacles to, equal access for women to productive resources, assets, services, and income generating opportunities;
 - iv) Supporting women and child-led households, as well as women’s social, economic and cultural organisations, in situations of protracted crisis;
 - v) Promoting women and men’s equal participation and leadership in local institutions and decision-making processes, including agricultural cooperatives and farmers organisations;
 - vi) Designing and delivering food security and nutrition policies and actions in ways that minimise the risk to recipients and contribute to preventing and ending gender based violence;
 - vii) Respecting and protecting the equal access of all members of affected and at risk populations in protracted crises to food security and nutrition assistance, ensuring gender equality and without any discrimination, in accordance with relevant internationally agreed instruments;

and,

- viii) Stakeholders should ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in support of food security and nutrition in protracted crisis situations, as recognised by relevant international legal instruments, in particular the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

- 28 Improve the targeting and design of context-specific policies and actions and enhance decision-making:
- i) Governments and other stakeholders should integrate comprehensive food security and nutrition analyses into broader poverty, gender and humanitarian assessments, and risk and vulnerability analyses;
 - ii) Comprehensive analyses should ideally examine:
 - ▶ the underlying determinants of food insecurity and malnutrition;
 - ▶ the resilience and sustainability of livelihood strategies and food systems;
 - ▶ the abilities of men, women and vulnerable groups to assure the food, nutrition and other basic needs of their households, and the gender disparities in the capacity to meet those needs.
 - iii) Comprehensive analyses should be country-owned and:
 - ▶ inform policies and actions coordinated through national multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes;
 - ▶ based on timely, coordinated and joint assessments, where feasible, that are widely shared;
 - ▶ conducted according to common analytical frameworks, quality standards and protocols to maximise objectivity and impartiality;
 - ▶ disaggregated, including by gender.
 - iv) Early warning systems and food and agriculture information systems, which detect and monitor threats to livelihoods as well as lives, should be integrated components of broader comprehensive analysis systems;
 - v) Increased support, including investment, and institutional capacity in data collection should progressively improve the breadth, quality and availability of data;
 - vi) Increased support should be given to strengthen country-level institutional capacity to undertake and share evidence-based and country-owned analyses, including through the adoption of new technologies; and by
 - vii) Sharing analyses through multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes, as appropriate.

STRENGTHEN COUNTRY OWNERSHIP, PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER BUY-IN, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- 29 Improve inclusiveness and ownership, particularly country ownership, of food security and nutrition policies and actions, by:
- i) Engaging, where possible, members of affected and at risk populations in decision-making;
 - ii) Enabling informed decision-making by members of affected and at risk populations, by endeavouring to provide accessible and understandable information in a timely manner;
 - iii) Promoting, following and strengthening accountability processes, and adequate, transparent and accessible feedback and complaint mechanisms, so that responses are continuously improved;
 - iv) Coordinating and aligning support amongst stakeholders, who participate as cooperation partners, with national policies and actions for food security and nutrition, as developed through country owned multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes;
 - v) Using multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral platforms, where appropriate, to develop contingency plans to anticipate a worsening in the food security and nutrition situation;
- and,
- vi) Strengthen, as appropriate, country-owned, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes to address food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises;
 - vii) States are responsible for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. All levels of government should establish and lead multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral platforms and processes for coordinating the development, implementation and monitoring of policies and actions, as appropriate. All relevant stakeholders, representing both men's and women's interests and needs, should have equal opportunity to participate in relevant platforms and processes; and
 - viii) Civil society organisations and private sector entities should be invited to participate in multi-stakeholder processes through their own autonomous and self-organised national mechanisms, as appropriate. National and local governments should promote and support the participation of organisations and networks of affected people and communities⁵.

- 30 Promote effective and adequate financing to address the challenges of food security and nutrition in protracted crises, by:
- i) Supporting flexible, predictable and multi-year financing mechanisms for crisis-risk management and reduction activities that facilitate timely and more cost-effective responses;
 - ii) Encouraging the development and use of innovative financing mechanisms, including those that release funds according to changes in early warning indicators or triggers;
 - iii) Building strategic financing partnerships and synergies among different actors to underpin a holistic response, and avoid duplication and gaps;
 - iv) Pursuing financing policies and procedures that are flexible enough to respond rapidly to changing needs;
 - v) Adopting appropriate risk management mechanisms including risk financing tools to help leverage greater levels of financing;
 - vi) Facilitating the unimpeded flow of remittances, in accordance with national and international law, and fostering financial inclusion including through improved financial services and cash transfer systems, which can build resilience;
 - vii) Promoting access to diverse types of finance to address climate change adaptation and build resilience for food security and nutrition in protracted crises; and
 - viii) Considering, for countries in protracted crises and committed to reducing poverty which can improve the food security and nutrition of their people, the important role of debt management, including debt reduction or debt relief, through relevant mechanisms, official development assistance and enhanced domestic and international financing, accounting for each country's unique circumstances.

Contribute to resolving underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises

- 31 Protracted crises require sustained approaches and some combination of lasting political, economic, social, and environmental solutions. Policies and actions should, where possible, contribute to resolving, and preventing, underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises.

PRINCIPLE

9

CONTRIBUTE TO PEACEBUILDING THROUGH FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- 32 In situations of conflict and instability, address food insecurity and undernutrition in a conflict-sensitive manner and contribute to peacebuilding initiatives, by:
- i) Working to ensure that food security and nutrition related interventions do not exacerbate tensions or conflict;
 - ii) Identifying opportunities to support and reinforce peace initiatives, particularly local initiatives, as elements of food security and nutrition related interventions, recognizing and promoting the roles of women in these interventions and in reconciliation and confidence building;
 - iii) Working to ensure that food security and nutrition objectives are adequately addressed as peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and state-building assessments, strategies and related actions are formulated and carried out;
 - iv) Working to guarantee that members of affected populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups as well as people living in vulnerable situations are not at risk and that gains in building peace are not reversed when food and nutrition assistance is phased out; and
 - v) Taking steps by all stakeholders, and in all types of protracted crises, to respect the existing rights under international law of members of affected and at risk populations, and their ability to access and use their natural resources.

- 33 Mitigate the effects of natural and man-made disasters, adapt to climate change, and promote sustainable use of natural resources, by:
- i) Formulating and implementing policies and actions to help ensure that coping strategies and humanitarian and livelihood assistance do not contribute to the unsustainable use of natural resources;
 - ii) Promoting fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory processes to discuss issues related to natural resource management and use by local populations, displaced persons, members of affected and at risk populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as people living in vulnerable situations;
 - iii) Promoting effective traditional, indigenous and innovative strategies, and combinations thereof, to prevent, manage and adapt to shocks, stressors and system-level change, particularly to strengthen the resilience of smallholder agriculture and local food systems;
 - iv) Developing and implementing comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management policies and actions;
 - v) Promoting policies and actions to rehabilitate and restore crisis-related degradation of natural resources;
 - vi) Promoting effective measures to support adaptation to climate change that address the specific needs of members of affected and at risk populations, vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as people living in vulnerable situations, including smallholders;
 - vii) Respecting legitimate tenure rights of individuals, farmers, smallholders, small-scale food producers, indigenous peoples and members of affected and at risk populations, in line with the VGGT in particular, but not limited to, the contexts of climate change, natural disasters and conflicts, and in line with the “Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication”(SSF Guidelines); and
 - viii) Taking steps by all stakeholders, and in all types of protracted crises, to respect the existing rights under international law of members of affected and at risk populations, and their ability to access and use their natural resources.

- 34 Develop institutional and organisational capacities, by:
- i) Supporting, and strengthening local and national institutional and organisational capacities in a sustainable manner, and complementing them where needed, avoiding to create or reinforce dependency on international assistance;
 - ii) Introducing policies and actions that fight corruption and fraudulent practices, in all their forms, when supporting food security and nutrition in protracted crises;
 - iii) Rebuilding and supporting, where appropriate, informal and traditional institutions and organizations that help to foster sustainable local livelihoods;
 - iv) Reinforcing or re-establishing agricultural innovation and research for development capacities at country level should also be undertaken; and
 - v) Designing and implementing policies and actions that strengthen effective national governance in the field of food security and nutrition.

3. DISSEMINATION, USE AND LEARNING



3. DISSEMINATION, USE AND LEARNING

- 35 Stakeholders of this Framework are encouraged to advocate, build awareness, promote broad uptake, and facilitate learning, action, and experience sharing, through its use.
- 36 Stakeholders are encouraged to promote dissemination of the Framework, by:
- i) Sharing it among relevant stakeholders at all levels and suggesting how it can be used in varying contexts; and
 - ii) Facilitating its access to, and understanding by, the communities and organizations of protracted crisis affected populations.
- 37 Stakeholders are encouraged to use the Framework, by:
- i) Integrating it into responses to food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises, at all levels;
 - ii) Developing technical tools to support its use in varying contexts, including through supplementary materials, where appropriate;
 - iii) Collaborating with and assisting each other in using it, where appropriate; and
 - iv) Mobilising political support for its use.
- 38 Stakeholders are encouraged to learn from the use of the Framework, by:
- i) Building on lessons learned and integrating them, where appropriate, into improved policies and actions; and
 - ii) Sharing experiences.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) is a major work stream of CFS. In 2012 CFS 39 approved a consultative process including all relevant stakeholders to elaborate an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises, building as appropriate on the elements provided in CFS 2012/39/7. The CFS-FFA was elaborated by an Open Ended Working Group comprising CFS stakeholders that met between July 2013 and May 2015, supported by a Technical Support Team and the CFS Secretariat. The CFS-FFA draws on technical work contributing to the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2010, and is informed by the outcomes of a CFS-mandated High-level Expert Forum on Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises (HLEF), held in Rome in September 2012. The CFS-FFA is based on an inclusive process of consultations and electronic discussions that took place between April 2013 and May 2015. Four electronic discussions on key topics were hosted to help inform the CFS-FFA Zero Draft. A global consultation on the Zero Draft was held in Addis Ababa in April 2014, and an electronic consultation was held in May 2014. Consultations included representatives from governments, UN agencies, civil society and non-governmental organisations, international agricultural research institutions, private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations, and international and regional financial institutions. Formal negotiations on the CFS-FFA were held in July/August 2014 and during May 2015. The CFS-FFA was endorsed by CFS at its 42nd Session on 13 October 2015
- ² Though there is no agreed definition of protracted crisis, the characterization provided in the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2010 is a helpful reference. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1683e/i1683e.pdf>.
- ³ See, for example, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Global Trends in persons of concern to UNHCR at mid-year, June 2013. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/52af08d26.html>.
- ⁴ In line with categories identified in the RAI Principles, Paragraph 4, smallholders, including those that are family farmers - women and men - includes those that are small-scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, communities closely dependant on forests, indigenous peoples, and agricultural workers.
- ⁵ Including, for example, traditional leaders, community-based organisations, cooperatives, small-scale producer organisations, representatives of refugees, IDPs, host communities and women's groups, including displaced women, ethnic minorities, and those from rural areas.



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