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**Country level submissions**

# Africa

# **A1 – Algeria: invest in young researchers and promote startups**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Invest in young researcher and promote startup

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Algeria

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Academia

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

trougth genetics master and entreprenanial housse

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

entreprenanial aproch

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Push the student to propose a startup in the field of their research and tried to link them with the network farmer.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

ONG

## Q11 Main activities

Training

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in February 2015 and on-going

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Enhance agricole productivities, put a young researchers in agriculture production field. six trainings involving a total of 150 people

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Create a new way to product, new product and valorisation of by-product.

training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 500 people

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Networking between researchers, agriculteur and ONG

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Networking

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Comprehention by the different part of the networking

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Meeting between all partners

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Meeting between all partners

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Meeting between all partners

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Meeting between all partners

## Q22 Link to additional information

<http://toutsurtlemcen.info/3eme-mgibr-workshop-international-lait-production-conservation-valorisation-prevu-novembre/>

# **A2 – Ethiopia: Research**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Ethiopia: Research

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Ethiopia

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Research Institutes

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Good

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Economic development and poverty alleviation

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

I have a BA in economics, an MSc in agricultural economics, and more than 10 years of research and development work experience in Ethiopian Institutes of Agricultural Research on the department of the then Agricultural Economics, Extension and Gender Research since 2016 changed to the Department of Agricultural Economics Research.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Research Institutes

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The population especially children and women, mostly the rural community.

## Q11 Main activities

Research and development

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in May 2006 and on-going

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Both qualitative and quantitative studies, which involved 330 people.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Both quantitative and qualitative research will be applied that can envolves 850 to 1250 people in different regions of Ethiopia.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Created a consultative meeting to share ideas, created a platform to discuss different technologies of agriculture that can enhance food security, nutrition, income generation, and wealth accumulation.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Agricultural food insecurity, environmental variability, technologies scaling out, nutrition and income generation

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Budget

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Addressing the minimum sample

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Research checklist based on the monitoring system

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

First intensive training with practical application

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Hope so

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **A3 – Kenya: Assessing the contribution of climate smart agriculture practices on the resilience of maize farmers**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Assessing the contribution of climate smart agriculture practices on the resilience of maize farmers.

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Kenya

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Academia

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Using climate smart agriculture practices by farmers enhances their resilience to the negative impacts of climate change, increase crops and animal yields and incomes making the farmers food secure and improving their livelihoods.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Resilience of farmers to the negative impacts of climate change.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

When climate smart agriculture practices are applied in crop and animal production there is increase yields and incomes, there is mitigation of the negative impacts of climate change and farmers become sustainable.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Civil Society / NGO,

Academia

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The capacity of farmers on using climate smart agriculture practices was enhanced. This was through training on the application of climate smart agriculture practices on the farms

## Q11 Main activities

Training of farmers on using climate smart agriculture practices.

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in April 2017 and it is ongoing.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

200 farmers are now using climate smart agriculture practices and are continuously training and encouraging other farmers to use climate smart agriculture practices.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

In the long term want to see every farmer in Western Kenya using climate smart agriculture practices in their crop and animal production.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

The 200 farmers are now food secure and their livelihoods have improved.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Participatory farmer training during the climate smart agriculture practices

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Lack of resources to enable me reach more farmers. Lack of information dissemination channels of the climate smart agriculture practices to farmers.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Currently looking for partnerships to assist in the training and dissemination of information.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

The approach used in information dissemination; the training farmers go ahead to train other farmers and make sure that they use the climate smart agriculture practices.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Involving farmers in every decision made and making every process participatory

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yeah

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **A4 – Nigeria: Nigeria experience**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Nigeria: Nigeria experience

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Nigeria

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Academia

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Average

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Food Security

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Agronomic/horticultural research, development; food policy implimentation and assessment.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia,

Donor

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Workshops, training, seminars, research, facilities sharing etc.

## Q11 Main activities

Research, outreaches, extension, trainings etc.

## Q12 Timeframe

Started 2016 and on going

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Over 1500 trained in horticultural produce making etc.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Local trainings to affect Over 1m people.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Creation of new networks, collaborations and partnerships.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Intuition, funding and interest.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Inadequate funding

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Soliciting for funds

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Project progress appraisal.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Monitoring and evaluation

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes

## Q22 Link to additional information

Not yet

# **A5 – Nigeria: North East of Nigeria experience**

## Q1 Title of the experience

North East of Nigeria.

## Q2 Geographical coverage

North East Region.

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Nigeria.

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Delivering Food support.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Fighting Malnutrition.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

When the record of malnourished children became too high, there were urgent steps taken to deliver food to the troubled spots.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Donor

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Civil societies worked with Government and UN agencies to reach out with food supplies to North East.

## Q11 Main activities

Training of all actors, CSOs, Governments representatives.

## Q12 Timeframe

Started since 2017 and still having skeletal services.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Several training's of over 50 by International and Local NGOs, Donor Organizations and North East interventions.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

European Union, North East Development and others have delivered trainings to over 1500 persons.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Change in the behaviour of local authorities regarding the inclusion of CSO stakeholders in decision-making.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Addressing an urgent need of reducing malnutrition.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Collaborative efforts and funding.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

By building partnerships.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

I am not aware of any monitoring template on North East Region. I am aware that EU is developing one.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Some of the expected actions are, Government to set up their monitoring and evaluation template as well as the civil society groups.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Still on going.

## Q22 Link to additional information

<https://www.vanguardngr.com/2019/11/nutrition-why-nigeria-must-bridge-gap-in-north-east-now/>

# **A6 – Sudan: Food Security and livelihood**

## Q1 Title of the experience

food security and livelihood officer

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

South Sudan- Aweil

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

yes

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

our principle in CFS-FFA is Agriculture investment to people of South Sudan.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

our organization Community Care & Development Support is work alongside food security in South Sudan. to development agriculture to the of South Sudan and protracts .

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Civil Society / NGO

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

yes

## Q11 Main activities

yes

## Q12 Timeframe

no

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

500 in Aweil East

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

1020 in Aweil North

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

They are looking for help from Civil Society organization

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

One is Aweil North is flood last year

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Flood

No Food

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

they need support like tool, seeds, this how we address the challenges face the farmer in Aweil.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

we have bicycle and other work by foot bar, no car

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

we need worldwide to support farmer,

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

yes

## Q22 Link to additional information

thank you so much for the time you have been took to sharing experience with us is support we hope next time we will sharing other

thanks

Amos Chan Abuok Jongkor

# **A7 – Tanzania: how main food (maize and rice) are being stored**

## Q1 Title of the experience

How main food (Maize and rice) being stored

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Songea and Mbeya-United Republic of Tanzania

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Tanzania

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Private Sector

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Not yet-need more exposure

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Not yet applied (Need more exposure)

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Tanzania has a potential production of food, eg maize, rice, beans, cashew nuts, etc, but lacks the means of adding value

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Private Sector

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

## Q11 Main activities

N/A

## Q12 Timeframe

N/A

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Need more support from Organizers in terms of resources

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Need more support from Organizers in terms of resources

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture new networks or partnerships as a result of the endorsement or application of the CFSFFA

Need more support from Organizers in terms of resources

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

Tanzania had no support on this program or survey. I would recommend to provide more details

# **A8 – Togo: AgriData**

## Q1 Title of the experience

AgriData

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Nationale

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Togo

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Secteur privé

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Les principes ont aidé à l'orientation du projet

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Priorité accordée aux populations et aux groupes les plus vulnérables et les plus marginalisés

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Il s'agit de collecter les données pour permettre de prendre des décisions stratégiques et aussi anticiper les créneaux d'insécurité alimentaire.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Société civile/organisation non gouvernementale

Secteur privé

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Ces groupes les plus touchés sont les bénéficiaires. Ce sont elles qui utilisent cette plateforme pour augmenter leur revenu.

## Q11 Main activities

Formation des organismes et producteurs à l'utilisation de la plateforme

Collecte de données sur le terrain

## Q12 Timeframe

Activité lancée en 2019 et toujours en cours

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Actuellement 50 producteurs concernés avec 32,5 Ha à leur actifs pour des données de 30 giga collectées.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

A long terme il s'agrira de liberer la plateforme, de la rendre plus autonome et facile à usage. Ceci pouvant permettre d'attendre les 2/3 de la population active agricole.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Communication

Niveau scolaire

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Nous avons des agents sur le terrain et après nous passons à la modélisation de la plateforme

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

les mécanismes mis au pont sont à l'actif de votre structure. Il s'agira de trianguler les informations.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Associer réellement les populations de base avant le lancement du projet.

Tenir compte des remarques de cette cible

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Oui

## Q22 Link to additional information

<https://agribusinessdata.com/>

# **A9 – Uganda: Sharing Uganda’s experience in the use and application of the CFS-FFA**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Sharing experience and good practices in the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National with Regional and Global Actions

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Uganda

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

They have guided our interventions in Refugee and Internally Displaced People's Camps

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 5

Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity

Principle 10

Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

In the past food distribution was gender blind. Yet many families in the camps were female headed. The men would beat the women to the first places in the queue and get the largest portions and the best. We used the principles to advocate to gender responsiveness in food distribution. Also there was a conflict brewing between the host communities and the refugees over natural resources. We applied principle 10 to resolve this conflict amicably.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO,

Other: Refugees

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

They were facilitated to participate in the meetings and also in the trainings. They were given adequate information continuously.

They were given resources to establish forest resources on the land within the camp.

## Q11 Main activities

Negotiation meetings, training host communities and Refugees and advocacy with Government .

## Q12 Timeframe

2018 on going

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Conflicts were resolved between host communities and refugees.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Refugees and host communities interfaced with government. They were trained in tree planting and helped to access alternative renewable energy.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

It is too early to say.

Page 5

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

There was a conflict building up and women were severely marginalised. When we came across the FFA and saw the principles we saw answers to our challenges.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Language barriers

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

We got bi-lingual people among the refugees to provide translation services.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

We are still developing the mechanisms

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Translate the FFA into local languages and also make them available easily.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes. We are in the process of advocating that government adopts them as a guidance for meeting food and nutritional needs of people in protracted crisis.

## Q22 Link to additional information

No links yet.

Asia and the Pacific

# **P1 – Bangladesh: Food struggle of Indigenous People from Sajek and Thanki**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Food struggle of Indigenous People from Sajek and Thanchi

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Sajek and Thanchi, Bandarban

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Bangladesh

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-FFA principles have not been used broadly in our context yet. However, we see potential of using the Principles both at organizational and community level. We can use the framework within the KHANI member organizations so that they can make the best use of this within the community they are working for.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

We see the following principles as most relevant the experience-

Principle 1. Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods Principle 10. Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Food crisis is very common in Bangladesh hill track now-a-days like Thanchi and Sajek area. In 2016-17, more then 1,500 families of Mro, Khumi, Marma and Tripura communities in Thanchi upazila faced a severe food crisis as they could not cultivate enough jhum crops for their families due to incessant rain. A large portion of the crops they grew was damaged by insects and rats. Indigenous people in remote Bulupara, Tindu, Remakri, Boro Madok and Choto Madok of the upazila alleged that no one, including officials from the district agricultural department, visited the affected areas yet.

That year, government has allocated some 10 tons of food grains for the people of 20-25 villages in remote areas of Sajek in Rangamati who have been starving for the last three months. Scarcity of rice because of low production in this year’s jhum (slashand-burn method) cultivation and eventual skyrocketing of its price in the local markets have forced around 400 families of those villages to go hungry almost every day.

It is the second phase of government aid to be distributed among the indigenous peoples, some of whom have come to the Sajek tourist town on April 21 walking rough roads and terrains for two to three days to receive the rice assistance. During the crisis time, price of coarse rice has gone as high as Tk90-110 a kg from Tk30-35 in their locality. People were mostly depended on potato, bananas, spinach etc.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Other: Community People

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Community people (the most affected people) mostly depend on potato, bananas, spinach or locally found wild etc. Especially women who preserved food to tackle the crisis moment.

## Q11 Main activities

## Q12 Timeframe

2016-2017

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The major causes of the food insecurity are mostly impact of climate change as drought, lack of rainfall or excessive heat which hampers the production of crops.

More than 1,500 families been negatively affected for these phenomena.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Community people can deal with the crisis moment

Government and other NGOs are providing relief during crisis

Bangladesh Armed Force worked for food supply and distribution for the marginalized community

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Currently FAO and CFS MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK (MYPOW) are practicing FFA concisely in Bangladesh, yet the framework is not much popular over there. The other potential catalysts could be- Government, Civil Society/ NGO, INGOs

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Some emerging issues have already been identified by who are using the framework right now like migration, disaster, lack of knowledge and resource etc. to work with this.

Ensuring accountability, ownership and coordination is another major constraints.

Managing disaster risk or climatic change is another difficult job to be done in our context.

Reaching out the all affected people during flood or people living in remote ares with no proper communication system can be considered as another obstacle.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

It's yet struggling to cope up with the challenges. Intervention from CFS and effective response from government as well as NGOs working for food security is needed to reduce the constraints. Comprehensive approach including all potential actors could be the best way out to break the barriers.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Initiatives from government always should come first, besides assistance from civil society/ NGO is appreciable. Community people have to be alert to face any kind of crisis and build their resilience to cope up with such situation.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

As stated before, CFS-FFA will be used at organization level among the member organizations. Once they are well trained up to use the CFS-FFA, they can make the best use at field/community level. To increase their capacity training programs can be organized where they will be trained up by CFS or FAO resource persons. Moreover knowledge sharing workshops can be arranged with the organizations or NGOs who are already practicing the FFA within their community.

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **P2 – India: Food Security**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Food Security

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Karnataka

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

India

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Academia

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Very effectively

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Providing information

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Very interesting to know that people are very much aware of the food security in rural areas than in city areas.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Academia

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved? Participation of NGOs

## Q11 Main activities

Giving information and training

## Q12 Timeframe

From January 2018 to 2019

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **P3 – India: Tribal sovereignty colloquium**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Tribal Sovereignty Colloquium

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

India

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

VAAGDHARA is working with 100,000 families of indigenous community in 1000 villages of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat provinces of India. The organization believes to promote, protect and provide indigenous knowledge and practices that can improve food and nutrition security. We are using CFC-FFA principles for improving the situation of malnourishment among children, adolescent and women in tribal areas, by ensuring the food and livelihood security of small and marginal tribal farmer families. We are supporting tribal farmer families majorly by:

Promoting Nutrition Sensitive Integrated Farming practices using natural resources.

Sensitizing community through behavioural change communication towards practices and solutions for reducing malnourishment and improved food security.

Advocacy with the policy makers for framing enabling policies related to indigenous seeds, food, agriculture inputs in tribal area. .

Creating an integrated and comprehensive liaison with key government departments and service providers at community level, for ensuring Food and nutrition security of the family.

Empowering poor and marginalised women, adolescent girls for improved gender equality.

Creating and strengthening community institution of women as practitioners and change makers

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Focus on nutritional needs

Reach affected populations

Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises

Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity

Ensure and support comprehensive evidence-based analyses

Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

VAAGDHARA organised its annual tribal farmer sovereignty conclave with the objective to provide a platform to indigenous people to raise their concerns and voice opinion for their sustainable integrated development. Through these annual conclaves community members are made aware about significance of extincting traditional tribal cultures and agriculture practices, which is helpful for improving their food, nutrition and livelihood security and need to again bring them into their lifestyle. The event witnessed the active participation of about 5000 tribal farmer families from 3 States of India. During the event, the community members were organised into smaller groups for group discussions. They shared their experiences of traditional farming and livelihood practices, food and nutrition for their children, several issues related to the nutritional status, development and education of their children, their participation in village level planning etc. Apart from this, they also shared about their practices related to sustainable integrated farming system in order to manage and create resources leading to improve agriculture, soil quality & nutrients, usage of water and fodder for animal and developing nutrition garden or kitchen garden for securing food for family throughout the year and reducing market dependency. The indigenous nutritive food items (cultivated and non-cultivated) along with their nutritional values, indigenous seeds and farming practices, were showcased to every participant along with ministers, political leaders, district and state level government officials, other CSOs, networks to help support in framing related policies. Agriculture Minister of the State and Speaker (Head) of State Legislative Assembly were the guests of the event. Community members demanded the Agriculture Minister for increased investment in promoting traditional farming practices, required input support, indigenous seed varieties, developing community managed seed banks at block level etc. Agriculture minister gave his consent on these suggestions.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Academia,

Other: Community Institutions and approx. 5000 tribal farmers

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The area where VAAGDHARA works with the community is a remote tribal area. The availability, accessibility and affordability of nutritious food items is major challenge for the community. Most of the families have small land for farming thus seasonal migration is prevalent to search of employment in big cities. A big shift of large number of farmer families has been seen from indigenous or traditional farming to conventional farming. Market dependency has largely increased for getting food items, seeds and others agriculture resources, which is beyond the capacity of these families in long term.

## Q11 Main activities

Providing a platform to indigenous people to raise their concerns and voice opinion for their sustainable integrated development.

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in March 2015 (annual event)

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

During the event, the community members were grouped as per thematic categories of VAAGDHARA i.e. True Childhood, True Farming and True Governance, each group having approx. 1500 participants, which were further broken down into sub-groups, for group discussions. Thematic experts moderated and facilitated the group discussions wherein many community level issues were raised by the participants.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The community members raised many challenges and demanded the changes in the policies, related to development of their children; agriculture, food, livelihood security etc. A charter of demand was developed incorporating their demands which was submitted to Hon’ble Chief Minister and Agriculture Minister of the State. The required changes in the policy are expected to affect more than 100,000 tribal families.

Sustainable integrated farming system is being practiced by 38,000 small farmers of tribal communities to improve their food basket.

Indigenous practices for agriculture and food security like development of kitchen garden, and use of drying vegetables in lean period (summer) resulted in improve food security and change in diet diversity score from 2 to 5 scale in 30,000 families.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Community recommendations for change in policies related to rainfed- agriculture, food security, and seed sovereignty were accepted and amendments have been made in related policies.

Community demand for growing green gram in summer season between March –July, when there is no crop in the field, was agreed and government assured for allocation of seeds during this particular season.

Community members are now empowered to raise their issues into meeting of local government.

VAAGDHARA has been given the responsibility by the government to monitor the quality execution of government programmes at district level.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

VAAGDHARA is working with tribal farmer families for improving their food, nutrition and livelihood security, promoting gender equality, promoting traditional practices of conserving natural resources etc. This influenced us to use CFS-FFA.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

In equal distribution of land, water and animal resources;

Un-fair market system

Displacement of people level resulting in disruption of agricultural production leave thousands of people in the area at risk to hunger.

Inadequate supply under government safety net programmes at local levels.

In-sufficient food for households mainly due to poor local production.

In-adequate access to food, mainly due to poor income sources.

Increased incidences of migration (alienation from land)

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Created District, State and National level networking to improve food security for the tribal families.

Formed and strengthened women groups in 1000 villages for providing solutions for food insecurity and malnutrition.

Food insecurity issue is brought into the meeting of local governance for discussion.

Highlighting the issues and raising their voice at larger platforms and advocating to bring change in policies.

Improved community knowledge and household level food security through usage of participatory learning and action tools.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Formed Farmer Producer Organizations at cluster level to fulfill the supply and demand needs.

Set up an efficient community owned and managed seed banks for promoting and protecting indigenous farming practices.

Facilitating the community members in creating a bridge between small and marginal farmer families and government.

Linking farmer families with related government programmes.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Increase investment in rain-fed agricultural and increase in productivity particularly among smallholder farmers.

Promoting and supporting indigenous technology and indigenous innovations, accessible to small farmers.

A gendered perspective needs to be incorporated in all aspects of the value chain.

Organizing and promoting such events at regional level to bring the tribal community and their best practices in mainstream of the development.

Protect, Promote and provide indigenous knowledge and practices to improve food security and eradication of malnutrition.

Empowering local governance for addressing the issues pertaining to food insecurity and malnutrition.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes, it was agreed during the event to focus the objectives of our activities majorly on improving nutritional needs, empowering women and girls, promoting gender equality, food and livelihood security and also managing natural resources. Advocacy needed with government for increased public investment in relation to nutrition, food, agriculture related programmes. Need to improve in the value chain system for ensuring nutrition food security. Voluntary organization to organize events locally to disseminate the knowledge about the indigenous seeds, seed culture, nutrition value and climate resilient crops.

## Q22 Link to additional information

[www.vaagdhara.org](http://www.vaagdhara.org)

# **P4 – Pakistan: Food security and Governance in Pakistan**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Food Security and Governance in Pakistan

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Pakistan

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Need of guidelines

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Networking between all stakeholders

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Working with all stakeholders including federal and provincial governments on lack of food security in Pakistan. visited so many areas of agriculture lands meetings with farmers and little landlord and discuss about the problems. According to the farmers that we are facing major Challenges of hybrid seeds and Pastiside and water shortage but here is climate change is big problem also so due to this we have losses in production and have no good marketing so we the farmers and landlords are converting our Lands to other things like fish ponds and non food items so we the people are worried if this practice can create lot of problem in food security.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Farmers and landlords

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Women's, Children's and specially marginalized community

## Q11 Main activities

CSOs

## Q12 Timeframe

2017 to 2018

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Various Villages of District Hyderabad and Jamshoro Sindh Pakistan

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Mostly in Various farmers and fisherfolk villages

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Good networking with Government institutions and CSOs

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Trainings and understanding

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Lack of awareness about CFS-FFA

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Through awareness sessions and networking

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Government take best steps and develop easy mechanism for monitoring

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Awareness sessions with full monitoring we can achieve the results

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Plans are available but little resources required

## Q22 Link to additional information

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# **P5 – Pakistan: Providing better poultry breeding stock**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Providing improved poultry breeding stock

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Pakistan

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Contact Pakistan Poultry Research Institute for information. I just write papers.

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Provide improved breeding stock

See FAO Poultry Development Review page 84

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Contribution of indigenous genotypes to production and consumption of poultry meat and eggs

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

See Constable, Pamela, "The U.S. had a ‘chicken in every pot.’ Pakistan aims for chickens on every plot", Washington Post, December 18, 2018 at , <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/the-us-had-a-chicken-in-every-pot-pakistan-aims-for-achicken-on-every-plot/2018/12/17/89d20926-fee5-11e8-a17e-162b712e8fc2_story.html>

and Gates, B, Why I Would Raise Chickens”, Gates Notes, June 7, 2016 at <https://www.gatesnotes.com/Development/Why-IWould-Raise-Chickens>

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Participants received 5 hens and one rooster of improved breeding stock

## Q11 Main activities

Provide improved poultry breeding stock

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in 2018 Ongoing

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

thousands of people

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

millions of people

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Number of families participating

Number of chickens supplied by Poultry Research Institute

Size of Pakistan backyard poultry flock over time

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Bill Gates recommendation

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Development of perfect backyard poultry stock for Pakistan

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Poultry Research Institute spent years developing perfect backyard poultry stock for Pakistan

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Contact Pakistan Poultry Research Institute

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Develop perfect backyard poultry stock for a given region

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Contact Pakistan Poultry Research Institute

## Q22 Link to additional information

Gates, B, Why I Would Raise Chickens”, Gates Notes, June 7, 2016 at <https://www.gatesnotes.com/Development/Why-IWould-Raise-Chickens>

Rigterink, P.V., "Doubling the Income of Africa’s Poorest Farmers" at <https://sites.google.com/site/paulrigterink/home/poultry>

Bishop, J.P., Backyard Production in the Humid Tropics”, available from ECHO, 17430 Durrance Road, N. Ft. Myers, FL, 8pp.

Constable, Pamela, "The U.S. had a ‘chicken in every pot.’ Pakistan aims for chickens on every plot", Washington Post, December 18, 2018,

FAO Poultry Development Review at <http://www.fao.org/3/i3531e/i3531e.pdf>

# **P6 – Pakistan: Protracted Crisis and Food Security**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Protracted Crisis and Food Security

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National (only in a particular area within a province)

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Khyber Pakhtunkwa Province, Pakistan

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Not used

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principles 2, 3, 4 and 5

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Testimonies of women, and men in communities who had lived through extreme violence and curfews during ongoing military operations between the Pakistani military and Talibans in various districts and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO,

Other: communities

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the tribal areas and districts living in IDP shelters, as well as men and women who were living in communities that had been directly impacted by the conflict were interviewed in 3 different districts to understand the impact of living under conflict and access to food.

## Q11 Main activities

A research study of donor community's good practices with respect to utilisation of donor aid was being carried out in context to Development Effectiveness measures as agreed under the Paris Declaration. The main focus of the research was to understand the issues in availability and accessibility to food during conflict whether living in the community or living in shelters.

## Q12 Timeframe

The study was conducted in October - November, 2016

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The information on food security situation was collected through a qualitative research methodology based on focus group discussion and interviews.

The information gained provided information on access and availability to food during the years of conflict in the post 9/11 period continuing up until 2015. According to women, during curfew periods the community could not access food at all. The villages were at a distance and men could not reach the markets during the curfew hours. Constant fights between the two forces (Talibans and the Pakistani military) did not allow farmers to look after their crops, or even cut fodder. The result was that the community systematically culled their livestock which in return created long term problems for earning and maintaining their livelihoods. In Lower Dir, farmers reported that they were not allowed to grow maize as the military felt that the Taliban could hide in the fields. The food aid that was received in IDP shelters was of very poor quality, especially the wheat flour which was very difficult to consume. In general, the findings were that either the available food crops could not be harvested and hence created acute food shortages as well as livelihood issues, and second, the food aid received was of poor quality that the most desperate and with very poor support were forced to consume; many reported that if they could manage they would sell the food aid and buy from the open market. Another area of concern that was a product of the study was the policy shift of donor agencies to promote fortification of wheat as part of aid for food. Wheat was donated by government of Pakistan, and US Aid was providing cash donations for food fortification. This kind of aid was basically to promote the private sector's involvement in not only selling therapeutic foods but also the machinery and technology required for setting up flour mills that would carry out fortification.

The focus group discussions were carried out with three women groups in three different areas. These were a village in Swat, a village in Lower Dir, and an IDP community in Peshawar. In each focus group there were 8-12 women participants. Similar focus groups were carried out with men in the three areas. There were also detailed interviews with non-government organisations and a small and landless farmers movement, namely Pakistan Kissan Mazdoor Tehreek which was active in all the three districts - Swat, Lower Dir and Peshawar.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The study was carried out for a global platform CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) and published. Hence its difficult to assess the outreach of the research study.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

The study was shared with governments through a multi-stakeholder platform called Global Platform for Development Effectiveness Cooperation (GPDEC). The context was to impact development cooperation policy for promoting sustainable development particularly in context to combatting food security and malnutrition in context to protracted crisis.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Though CFS-FFA was not in effect at the time of the research but the principles of FFA cannot be considered time bound and they have been part of the principles governing food security and decent livelihood the human rights framework. The research highlighted that in essence the human rights framework was largely absent in context to food security of the people living in conflict. The good practice that was highlighted was how communities reached out to help IDPS. A community in Lower Dir shared that the government had settled families (about 25 IDPs) in a school building near their village. The village took the responsibility of providing food twice a day to the 25 IDPs. They created groups of households who would provide for IDP families for each meal. According to them, each household provided 3-5 chapatis (home-made bread) and hence the 20-22 households in the village were able to look after the IDPs who lived there for about a month. Looking at this case study one can say that Principle 3 was enacted here. By settling a small number of IDPs near a community was key to the community willing to help out. Their own resources were not impacted to an extent that they could not reach out in time of need to others. The relatively short period the the IDPs were in the community also helped in the sustained effort of the community's willingness to maintain their food assistance.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

The constant conflict and no ceasefire was the reason that food aid could not reach the villages. However, given the constraint the curfew could have been of longer period that villagers could have accessed the markets to purchase food.

To disallow farming communities not to grow food crops was against the FFA. There could have been community consultation to develop a system which would have allowed safety of the villages as well as maintaining their livelihood.

Using food aid in times of conflict as a method of promoting food fortification goes against principles of humanitarian aid and is deep seated in foreign policy frameworks which needs to be eliminated.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

The entire country was not in a situation of conflict, not even all the districts of Khyber Pakhunkwa - the province where the conflict was raging. Food crops could have been obtained from other areas of the province or/and other provinces. Food aid from other countries need not have been obtained.

Therapeutic foods were widely distributed imported from various developed countries. These could have been easily replaced by local nutritious foods as well as fruits. The entire region is rich in various types of fruit which could have been distributed to the IDPs.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Not applicable

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

The wide dissemination of CFS FFA to countries, especially countries facing conflict and protracted crisis.

Emphasising the principles of FFA especially to donor agencies and international and national non-governmental organisation that are providing food aid and humanitarian services

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

To translate the FFA into local language - Urdu;

To share FFA with journalists especially those who work in areas of conflict in the country To share FFA with social movements, especially farmers' movements.

To share FFA with women groups nationally, regionally and internationally

## Q22 Link to additional information

Latin America and the Caribbean

# **L1 – Brazil: Bioinsumos national program**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Bioinsumos National Program

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Brazil

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Government

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Formulating and implementing policies and actions to promote 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; to rehabilitate and restore crisis-related degradation of natural resources and to promote sustainable use of natural resources

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 10. Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The implementation of the Bioinsumos National Program actions from Brazil will positively impact on: (i) strengthening Brazil's sovereignty, related to agricultural inputs; (ii) expansion of the development of inputs that have less impact on human health and the environment; (iii) increase in supply of sustainable products, processes and technologies for Brazilian agriculture; (iv) improvement of the quality and benefits of bioinsumos; (v) compliance with the domestic and international market requirements; (vi) reduction of input costs and development of new products and technologies adapted to different socio-regional contexts; (vii) facilitation of bioinsumos records through the compliance with regulatory processes; (viii) promotion of reliability in the agricultural sector; (ix) promotion of credit for instruments and incentives applicable to bioinsumo development and innovation; (x) expansion of information on the benefits and uses of bioinsumos; (xi) promotion of products with approved use for organic agriculture, biological and microbiological products, instead of other pesticides; (xii) promotion of prospection of the potential use of productive diversity and regional bioinsumos; (xiii) encouragement for the creation and strengthening of local innovation ecosystems; (xiv) availability of processes and technologies for the reuse of residues / by-products derived from agroindustrial processes; (xv) enhancement of agro-ecological and organic production initiatives; (xvi) reduction of the risk of watershed contamination by pesticides and other chemicals used in agricultural activity; (xvii) availability of products and processes that originate from a production chain that provides positive feedback on the carrying capacity of water bodies and; (xviii) quality certification in fish production in micro watersheds that use bioinsumos.

The main objective of Bioinsumos is to expand and strengthen the bioinsumos sector in Brazil, with a view to ensure Brazilian sovereignty regarding agricultural and aquaculture inputs, processes and technologies.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The Bioinsumos Brazilian Nationa Program will impact on reduced use of pesticides and consequently will impact on better health food production to all Brazilian people

## Q11 Main activities

The Bioinsumo National Program is initially structured in eight thematic axes, and others may be incorporated according to the demands and needs identified by MAPA, as follows:

‘Phytosanitary’ Products;

Soil fertility, plant nutrition and abiotic stress tolerance;

Plant genetics;

Veterinary products;

Animal Nutrition Products;

Animal Genetics;

Products for Aquaculture Production;

Post-harvest and processing products of animal and plant origin.

Each thematic axis of this Program will have the following lines of action with their respective objectives:

Management – to manage each axis and to keep the state of the art updated;

Regulatory aspects – to discuss and propose changes to specific policies and standards to facilitate product registration processes, ensuring their quality, efficiency and safety;

Promotion – to promote the bioinsumo sector with the provision of specific credit policies and incentives for their production and marketing;

Research, development and innovation – to promote the development of research that guarantees innovation and the advancement in the construction of knowledge about the different components in each thematic axis;

Capacity building, technology transfer and communication - to promote the good practices for bioinsumos through training, dissemination campaigns, promotion of events, etc., at national and international levels;

Monitoring and impact assessment – to monitor, check the progress of the results, and support Program review steps according to established indicators.

## Q12 Timeframe

started in march 2020

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The implementation of the Bioinsumos National Program actions will positively impact on: (iii) increase in supply of sustainable products, processes and technologies for Brazilian agriculture; (iv) improvement of the quality and benefits of bioinsumos; (v) compliance with the domestic and international market requirements; (vi) reduction of input costs and development of new products and technologies adapted to different socio-regional contexts; (vii) facilitation of bioinsumos records through the compliance with regulatory processes

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The implementation of the Bioinsumos National Program actions will positively impact on: (viii) promotion of reliability in the agricultural sector; (ix) promotion of credit for instruments and incentives applicable to bioinsumo development and innovation; (x) expansion of information on the benefits and uses of bioinsumos; (xi) promotion of products with approved use for organic agriculture, biological and microbiological products, instead of other pesticides; (xii) promotion of prospection of the potential use of productive diversity and regional bioinsumos; (xiii) encouragement for the creation and strengthening of local innovation ecosystems; (xiv) availability of processes and technologies for the reuse of residues / by-products derived from agroindustrial processes; (xv) enhancement of agro-ecological and organic production initiatives; (xvi) reduction of the risk of watershed contamination by pesticides and other chemicals used in agricultural activity; (xvii) availability of products and processes that originate from a production chain that provides positive feedback on the carrying capacity of water bodies and; (xviii) quality certification in fish production in micro watersheds that use bioinsumos.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

The implementation of the Bioinsumos National Program actions will positively impact on: strengthening Brazil's sovereignty, related to agricultural inputs; and expansion of the development of inputs that have less impact on human health and the environment;

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

The global, regional and national efforts to eliminate hunger and malnutrition by stimulanting the use of natural resources managment in crop production systems that use Bioinsumos, reducing the pesticides use.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Probably the different country context, especially in Brazil that is so big and each region has a properly socioeconomic context.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

These constraints and challenges will be addressed respecting each local context when actions will be implemented

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

The mechanisms don’t exist yet

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

At the Bioinsumos Brazilian Program we can design it but, today, we dont that have that yet

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

For sure, specially when actions will be implemented in some vulnerable regions like north and northeast from Brazil

## Q22 Link to additional information

no response

# **L2 – Brazil: Fish stocking into rivers, lakes and ponds**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Fish stocking into rivers, lakes and ponds.

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Northeast Brazil

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Government

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

To avoid food insecurity and undernutrition on protracted crises, which disrupt both livelihoods and food systems.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

PROMOTE EFFECTIVE NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE - Designing and implementing policies and actions that strengthen effective national governance in the field of food security and nutrition

MEET IMMEDIATE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND BUILD

RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS - Coordinating actions, including through existing mechanisms, that support national policies and actions promoting food security and nutrition

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Fish stocking in ponds,rivers and dams is a permanent activity of DNOCS. Fish fingerlings come out of fish farming stations to populate the semiarid water collections. Millions of fingerlings and fries are placed in public and community dams; rivers and ponds.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Other: communities

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The action aims to ensure food security and income for the riverside populations

## Q11 Main activities

National Department of Works Against Drought - DNOCS, promotes regular courses in the area of continental aquaculture for a wide range of fishermen, businessmen, students and technicians.

## Q12 Timeframe

It is a permanent activity of DNOCS since several decades ago up to now.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

DNOCS promotes at least three continental aquaculture courses per year, more than 30 studentes enroll the course, lately the number of people on the trainings are about at least 500 people per year.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

We expect results in the medium to long term, considering this term of 5 years, of at least 15 trainings, and fish fingerlings production and stocking of 50-80 million, that will be release into dams, rivers and ponds. In the term of 5 years these fish production will serve about 75-100 thousands small scale fishermen.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

The most significant changes to capture is the better levels of income and nutrition, best trained stakeholders, better dissemination of knowledge and so on.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

To improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected, to identify the food security and nutrition contraints.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Lack of satisfatory knowledge about its principles.

In a world of neoliberal thinking, convincing political authorities that providing for the food needs of disadvantaged populations is not just an expense.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

As dnocs is a development agency operating in northeastern brazil, among its actions already listed encourage food production, and for that reason it was not so difficult to deal with these constraints.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

In fact, the mechanisms for monitoring the use of CFS-FFA practically already existed for monitoring institutional actions.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Try to involve as many interested stakeholders as possible in the action to be taken. Make it clear the purpose of the action. Make it clear that the success of the action depends on everyone and affects everyone.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

As was told some of our actions are compatible with CFS-FFA, then there are sure plans to further use the CFS-FFA.

## Q22 Link to additional information

<https://www2.dnocs.gov.br/>

<https://www2.dnocs.gov.br/gab-cs/noticias/4825-curso-em-aquicultura-continental-e-cancelado>

<https://www2.dnocs.gov.br/busca?searchword=peixamento&searchphrase=all>

# **L3 – Brazil: Water crisis in public irrigation project under Codevasf’s management**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Water crisis in Public Irrigation Projects under Codevasf's management

## Q2 Geographical coverage

São Francisco River’s hydrographic basin, Brazil

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Brazil

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Government

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Water security to ensure the sustainability of communities, whether in human supply and agricultural production

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principles 1, 4, 6, 8 and the principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems (RAI)

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The water crisis reduced the supply of water in reservoirs and rivers and put direct access to water to around 14,000 families at risk. The Brazilian government carried out interventions with the implementation of floating pumps structures, which guaranteed access to water even at low levels in the river, and other structures that allow greater efficiency in the use of water.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Malnutrition in Brazil occurs in specific areas, however access to quality food at affordable prices is a relevant point. Thus, the water crisis caused a reduction in agricultural production, which is a threat to food subsistence, maintenance of jobs and income generation for the affected communities.

## Q11 Main activities

The main activities carried out were the acquisition and installation of structures that guaranteed access to water to those affected and allow an increase in the efficiency of water use. In addition, representatives of the affected population participated in actions to negotiate water allocation and reduce consumption.

## Q12 Timeframe

2013 and on-going.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The 14,000 families had guaranteed access to water and increased rationality about water consumption.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Water security to guarantee food production and the livelihood of those affected, favoring / guaranteeing the sustainability of the production chain.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Participation of affected communities in monitoring the water situation of rivers and reservoirs and accepting measures to reduce water consumption and increase the efficiency of its use.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

The water crisis in the São Francisco River basin, food shortage.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

The biggest difficulties were the question of time to carry out the interventions and the paradigm shift of the communities on the more efficient use of water.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Through monitoring by Codevasf, the actors involved were mobilized.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Crisis monitoring room, reports of water intake and consumption and of the cultivated area; and open communication channels between those affected and the government.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Encourage the rational use of water and the participation of those affected in meetings to monitor the water situation and make decisions about the rivers and reservoirs they depend on.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes, the water crisis is not over yet, so the plans mentioned here remain in execution.

## Q22 Link to additional information

[www.codevasf.gov.br](http://www.codevasf.gov.br)

# **L4 – Colombia: El Plan de Trabajo Contra la Desnutrición Ni1+**

## Q1 Title of the experience

El Plan de Trabajo Contra la Desnutrición Ni1+

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

El Plan Ni1+ inició su implementación en 7 departamentos priorizados a inicios de 2019, por tener las tasas más altas de mortalidad por y asociada a desnutrición en el país (Cesar, Chocó, Guainía, La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Risaralda y Vichada), a partir del mes de octubre de este mismo año se amplió la priorización a 11 departamentos con la inclusión de Arauca, Magdalena, Meta y Nariño. Sin embargo, todas las actividades que se desarrollan en el marco del Plan Ni1+ son transversales y aplicables a cualquier lugar en el territorio nacional.

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Gobierno

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

El Plan Ni1+ durante su construcción e implementación ha seguido los Principios de acción para mejorar la SAN en situaciones de crisis prolongada y hacer frente a la inseguridad alimentaria y la desnutrición, con el fin de salvar vidas y aumentar la resiliencia. Es así como, ha sido necesaria la implementación del Principio 1)

Atender a las necesidades humanitarias inmediatas, dado que la población de niños y niñas menores de 5 años con desnutrición aguda moderada y severa se encuentra en algo riesgo de vulnerabilidad y su atención no da espera, para lo cual se ha contado con la participación activa de las instituciones de gobierno y de la cooperación internacional, que por medio de la asistencia humanitaria a apoyado la atención de estos casos en población migrante (especialmente venezolana) y colombianos retornados. Así mismo, las acciones del Principio 2) Centrarse en las necesidades de Nutrición, ha sido la carta de navegación en este proceso, donde el objetivo principal es lograr el mejoramiento y recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños y niñas menores de 5 años con desnutrición aguda y riesgo de desnutrición aguda, así como, de las mujeres gestantes con bajo peso. Criterios de ingreso para la vinculación a la Estrategia de Atención y Prevención de la desnutrición con sus 2 modalidades de atención 1.000 días para cambiar el mundo y centros de recuperación nutricional, que hace parte fundamental de las actividades del Plan. Así mismo, la construcción e implementación de la Estrategia de Información, Educación y Comunicación en SAN, donde los temas claves a trabajar incluyen el fortalecimiento de la práctica de la lactancia materna exclusiva, la inclusión de la alimentación complementaria de forma adecuada, la promoción de hábitos de alimentación saludable en la población en general, la conceptualización del derecho humano a la alimentación y la prevención de pérdidas y desperdicios.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principio

1) Atender a las necesidades humanitarias inmediatas.

2) Centrarse en las necesidades de Nutrición.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

El Plan Ni 1+ tiene como objetivo disminuir las muertes de niños y niñas menores de 5 años por causas asociadas a la desnutrición, contribuyendo al logro de las metas propuestas en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenibles. Fue diseñado entre el Ministerio de Salud, el Instituto Nacional de Salud y el Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar - ICBF en el marco de la Gran Alianza por la Nutrición en cabeza de la Primera Dama de la Nación.

El Plan Ni1+ busca operar el componente intersectorial de la ruta de atención a niños y niñas menores de 5 años con desnutrición aguda moderada y severa, y realizar los ajustes pertinentes para cualificar la atención integral de los niños y niñas con desnutrición aguda.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Gobierno,

OSC/ONG,

Sector privado,

Donante

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Durante el proceso de construcción de la Estrategia de Información, Educación y Comunicación, se contó con los aportes de los agentes educativos comunitarios e institucionales, desde las experiencias que los mismos tienen en las capacitaciones que realizan en los territorios.

Adicionalmente, en el marco del Plan Ni1+ para la implementación de las modalidades de atención dirigidas a los niños y niñas con desnutrición aguda y riesgo de desnutrición aguda, así como, mujeres gestantes con bajo peso, se realizan procesos de concertación con las comunidades étnicas que se atienden, población donde se presentan las mayores prevalencias de desnutrición en el país.

## Q11 Main activities

Las acciones del Plan Ni1+ se enmarcan en 5 objetivos estratégicos, así: 1) Fortalecer la identificación y captación de niños y niñas con desnutrición. 2) Fortalecer la atención oportuna de niños y niñas con desnutrición. 3) Acompañar el seguimiento a casos, apoyar la recuperación y evitar recaídas. 4) Apoyar y fomentar el desarrollo de capacidades en la identificación, atención y seguimiento de niños y niñas con desnutrición. 5) Realizar acuerdos intersectoriales y de cooperación.

## Q12 Timeframe

La implementación del Plan Ni1+ inició en febrero de 2019 y sigue en curso.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Durante el 2019 el país presentó una disminución del 10,8% en la notificación de casos de mortalidad por y asociada a desnutrición en niños y niñas menores de 5 años. A nivel departamental se destacan los resultados en La Guajira donde la disminución fue del 51%, Guainía con el 40%, Cesar con el 35% y Chocó con el 25%. Es importante considerar que el 12% de los casos notificados durante el 2019 corresponden a niños y niñas venezolanos, visibilizando el impacto de la migración sobre estas cifras.

Lo anterior en gran medida por la identificación oportuna de los casos, evidenciando un aumento del 14.2% de la notificación del evento de desnutrición aguda moderada y severa con relación al año 2018, esto debido al fortalecimiento de las acciones de Vigilancia epidemiológica en los territorios priorizados. Adicionalmente, se realizó la caracterización como las Unidades Informadoras del ICBF de 13 Centros de Recuperación Nutrición – CRN y 20 Unidades Móviles de Protección (10 en La Guajira y 10 en Nariño). Se reportaron 407 niños y niñas con desnutrición aguda notificados directamente al SIVIGILA.

Apertura de 4 nuevos Centros de Recuperación Nutricional (CRN) en los departamentos de Cesar, Risaralda, Vichada y Norte de Santander, para un total de 13 CRN en todo el país. Los CRN atendieron 1799 usuarios, logrando la recuperación nutricional del 95,9% de los niños y niñas atendidos.

La modalidad 1000 días para cambiar el mundo aumentó en un 62% su cobertura anual. Se logró atender 30.877 usuarios, 15.010 en los departamentos priorizados, con un mejoramiento nutricional del 90%.

Operación de 15 Unidades de Búsqueda Activa (UBA) en 6 de los departamentos priorizados (La Guajira, Cesar, Chocó, Risaralda, Vichada y Norte de Santander). Durante el último trimestre del 2019, las UBAs valoraron nutricionalmente 5702 niños y niñas de los cuales 100 (1,7%) presentaron desnutrición aguda moderada o severa, 393 riesgo de desnutrición (6,9%). También valoraron 495 mujeres gestantes de las cuales 62 (12,5%) presentaron bajo peso. En el caso de los niños con desnutrición aguda se activó la ruta para facilitar su atención por el sector salud, para los niños con riesgo y las mujeres con bajo peso se gestiona su ingreso a modalidades de atención de nutrición o primera infancia.

Distribución de 195 mil sobres de Fórmula Terapéutica Lista para el Consumo – FTLC.

Se expidió la Resolución 1343 de mayo de 2019 que suprime la Junta Médica para la entrega de FTLC a los niños y niñas con desnutrición.

603 agentes educativos comunitarios e institucionales del ICBF participaron en el diseño de la Estrategia Nacional de Información Educación y Comunicación en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional.

Capacitación de agentes educativos en identificación y reporte de casos de desnutrición aguda: 3439 virtual y 237 presencial. Ministerio de Educación remitió niños y niñas con desnutrición identificados en jornadas de escolarización.

Ministerio de Vivienda mejoró condiciones en saneamiento básico, favoreciendo acceso a agua potable.

Prosperidad Social informó a la línea de atención 01 8000 95 55 90, la identificación de niños y niñas con signos físicos de desnutrición en La Guajira.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

En Colombia mueren por desnutrición cada año aproximadamente 300 niños y niñas. Estas muertes son prevenibles y se relacionan con factores estructurales ampliamente conocidos como el acceso a agua potable, las condiciones de saneamiento básico y el acceso mismo a los alimentos.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Uno de los principales logros del Plan Ni1+ es la coordinación de trabajo intersectorial a nivel nacional en cabeza de la Consejería Presidencial para la Niñez y la Adolescencia, el Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social y el Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar, siendo el principal espacio articulador la Comisión intersectorial de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional - CISAN.

A nivel territorial se conformaron 11 mesas de trabajo que gestionan la atención y seguimiento a los casos de desnutrición aguda moderada y severa.

Acciones efectivas en la búsqueda activa de niños y niñas en riesgo, que están por fuera del radar institucional.

Articulación de entidades administradoras de servicios sociales y prestadores de salud para atención oportuna y adecuada a niños y niñas con desnutrición.

Implementación de un proceso de adquisición de habilidades blandas y técnicas para la implementación de la ruta de atención integral de la desnutrición aguda, en el departamento de La Guajira y de una estrategia de dialogo de saberes con la medicina tradicional Wayú.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

El Gobierno nacional comprometido con el bienestar de los niños y niñas colombianos, en respuesta a la cifra nacional de aumento del 37% en la notificación de casos de mortalidad por y asociada a desnutrición en menores de 5 años de 2017 a 2018, así como al incremento en la prevalencia de desnutrición aguda en menores de 5 que pasó de 0,9% a 1,6% en la ENSIN 2010 a la 2015, desde inicios del año 2019 estructuró el Plan de Trabajo Contra la Desnutrición Ni1+.

Además, la implementación del lineamiento para el manejo integrado de la desnutrición aguda moderada y severa en niños y niñas de o a 59 meses, establecido mediante la Resolución No. 5406 de 2015 del Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social, evidenció la importancia de realizar acciones de articulación y coordinación intersectorial que permitan organizar las intervenciones y garantizar la atención integral a esta población.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

El desafío principal para avanzar en el proceso fue la coordinación de acciones desde los múltiples sectores de gobierno en el país y el establecimiento de acuerdos conjuntos, pues cada entidad contribuye parcialmente a los procedimientos sugeridos en el Principio, siendo indispensable que todos se responsabilicen y aporten oportunamente a la implementación de las acciones sectoriales e intersectoriales de los diversos temas que se trabajan en el plan.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

El liderazgo de la Primera Dama de la Nación, trabajando articuladamente con la Comisión intersectorial de Seguridad Alimentaria (CISAN), respaldó el proceso y promovió el compromiso de las diferentes entidades de acuerdo a las competencias que les corresponden. Adicionalmente, el desarrollo de sesiones de nivel directivo en los departamentos priorizados ha permitido conocer de cerca la situación de las poblaciones y movilizar a los gobiernos locales para avanzar también desde el nivel territorial con apoyo del gobierno nacional.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

En el marco de las sesiones directivas de la CISAN, como instancia de coordinación nacional en Seguridad alimentaria y nutrición creada por el decreto 2055 desde 2009, se realiza seguimiento permanente a los avances en los compromisos de cada sector en la implementación del Plan. El análisis y seguimiento a las acciones inicia en un espacio nacional de nivel técnico, que cuenta con participación de profesionales específicos asignados por cada una de las entidades, y finalmente, para garantizar el enfoque territorial y diferencial, se cuenta con instancias de articulación intersectorial del plan en los departamentos priorizados para garantizar el seguimiento a la implementación en los territorios.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Desarrollar el proceso desde una instancia de coordinación intersectorial, conformada y respaldada por normatividad vigente y la instancia de gobierno comprometida con el proceso; lo cual reviste las acciones de legitimidad y legalidad, esto permite avanzar en la dirección correcta, estableciendo compromisos específicos que correspondan a las responsabilidades de cada entidad y al mismo tiempo contribuyan a los acuerdos intersectoriales con objetivos comunes, que redunden en el logro de resultados esperados integralmente en la población atendida.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

De acuerdo con la experiencia en el nivel nacional, se ha buscado transmitir o replicar el proceso en el orden territorial, promoviendo que los departamentos priorizados también establezcan acuerdos intersectoriales desde una instancia conformada para tal fin y la implementación de planes que respondan a las necesidades específicas de sus poblaciones.

## Q22 Link to additional information

El proceso es respaldado por lo establecido en la Resolución 5406 de 2015 de Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social y el lineamiento técnico para la atención integral de las niñas y los niños menores de cinco (5) años con desnutrición aguda que se encuentran en proceso de actualización. Disponibles en: <https://www.minsalud.gov.co/Normatividad_Nuevo/Forms/DispForm.aspx?ID=4911>

# **L5 – Colombia: Sistema de Observatorios Dinamicos en salud, nutricion, seguridad alimentaria, Planes de salud, Analisis de situaciones en salud**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Sistema de Observatorios Dinamicos en salud, nutricion, seguridad alimentaria, Planes de salud, Analisis de situaciones en salud.

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Paises de Habla Hispana

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Aun sin impacto por falta de voluntad

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Sector privado

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

No los conozco

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

No los conozco

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Observatorios

Salud Nutricion Seg-Alim.

Soporte

Conceptos FAO - ICBF - SDS

<https://www.mapadehambre.com/FH&G-conceptos-FAO-SDS-ICBF-1.pdf>

DEMO

<HTTPS://www.mapadehambre.com/index-movil.html>

Img & Infor

<HTTPS://www.mapadehambre.com/e-pantallas.HTM> [www.mapadehambre.com](http://www.mapadehambre.com)

Observatorios

<HTTPS://www.mapadehambre.com/e-observatorios.HTM> [www.mapadehambre.com](http://www.mapadehambre.com)

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Sector privado

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Se robaron en Colombia mi proyecto y Colciencias y Planeacion nacional no aportan soluciones, solo protegen al gobernador de Cordoba y hacen caso omiso

## Q11 Main activities

En Colombia es utopia habla de seguridad alimentaria

## Q12 Timeframe

Es un proyecto de Ingenieria, observatorios dinamicos, antropometria, anamnesis nutricional individual, consolidada , evaluacion de crecimiento y desarrollo y +

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Aun sin apoyo en Colombia, solo resistencia, celo, y corrupcion

Observatorios

Salud Nutricion Seg-Alim.

Soporte

Conceptos FAO - ICBF - SDS

<https://www.mapadehambre.com/FH&G-conceptos-FAO-SDS-ICBF-1.pdf>

DEMO

<HTTPS://www.mapadehambre.com/index-movil.html>

Img & Infor

<HTTPS://www.mapadehambre.com/e-pantallas.HTM> [www.mapadehambre.com](http://www.mapadehambre.com)

Observatorios

<HTTPS://www.mapadehambre.com/e-observatorios.HTM> [www.mapadehambre.com](http://www.mapadehambre.com)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Sistema permanente

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

En Colombia los niños comen basura... un ejemplo

<https://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/indigenas-comen-basura-para-saciar-el-hambre-indigenas-amorua-en-puertocarreno/624751>

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

No conozco

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

No conozco

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

al igual que ODS, solo utopia

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

No conozco

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

No recomiendo

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

No conozco

## Q22 Link to additional information

[www.mapadehambre.com](http://www.mapadehambre.com)

# **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**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Abastecimiento de alimentos a través de canastas de productos provenientes de agricultores familiares campesinos en la Emergencia Nacional generada por el COVID-19

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Nivel nacional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

4 regiones del país (costa, sierra, amazonía y galápagos)

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Gobierno

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

De manera permanente, específicamente sobre los campos de acción de la agricultura familiar por producir alimentos locales y adecuados para la salud que permitan una distribución de alimentos de manera local en medio de la emergencia para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principios 1, 2, 3 y 4

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Al decretarse la Emergencia Nacional por el COVID – 19, cada provincia del Ecuador a través de sus técnicos identificó organizaciones de productores de la agricultura familiar campesina y además se identificó la oferta productiva local acorde a las necesidades nutricionales recomendadas por nutricionistas que permitan tener una nutrición adecuada, balanceada y sobre todo que eleve el sistema inmune, calculado para una familia promedio. Para su distribución y entrega, los productos se distribuyen en bolsos y se entregan a las personas en sus hogares debido a que el toque de queda restringe la libre movilidad de las personas, por lo que las mismas no pueden abastecerse normalmente de alimentos.

La experiencia toma la siguiente metodología:

Desde sus hogares, las personas hacen sus requerimientos a través de un call center implementado por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, mismo que recepta los pedidos y los deriva a cada provincia. Este primer filtro permite el ingreso del consumidor en una base de datos que generará las indicaciones necesarias para la coordinación logística de la entrega a domicilio de la “canasta”.

Esta experiencia permite que los consumidores se abastezcan de productos necesarios para mantener una nutrición adecuada en medio de las medidas de restricción de movilidad y también que los productores generen ingresos por la comercialización de sus productos en momentos de la crisis económica. Además de la entrega de canastas adquiridas, estas dinámicas locales generan acciones de incidencia social donde también se producen donaciones desde las organizaciones de productores para las poblaciones con mayor índice de vulnerabilidad, personas de escasos recursos o con dificultad para adquirir esta canasta de alimentos.

Esta experiencia refleja que todo el aparataje de un Ministerio con incidencia nacional, puede generar alianzas locales que sean acompañadas por el personal técnico de la institución y que permita la dinamización de las economías y organizaciones sociales para generar relaciones directas entre productor-consumidor a favor de la seguridad alimentaria.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Gobierno

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Se considera a través de las alianzas locales donde existen la donación de productos agrícolas que permita la alimentación de personas vulnerables y que no tienen acceso a recursos para garantizar su seguridad alimentaria

## Q11 Main activities

Se considera a través de las alianzas locales donde existen la donación de productos agrícolas que permita la alimentación de personas vulnerables y que no tienen acceso a recursos para garantizar su seguridad alimentaria

## Q12 Timeframe

Comenzó el 17 de febrero de 2020 con la suspensión de actividades para mitigar los contagios por COVID-19, acción que se intensificó a medida que las restricciones de libre circulación se fueron endureciendo y la curva de contagios fue incrementando.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

A corto plazo se logró mantener a la población ecuatoriana con abastecimiento normal de alimentos y a los productores de la agricultura familiar campesina con ingresos. Estas acciones mitigan los efectos económicos y/o sociales colaterales que podrían haber sufrido los productores al haberse cerrado los espacios de comercialización directa en donde participan de manera permanente durante la no emergencia sanitaria. En este proceso se puede detectar la participación de al menos 500 actores entre organizaciones de productores, técnicos(as) del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, personal de logística, entre otros.

Además, al promover dinámicas locales permite que los en la medida de lo posible por la emergencia sanitaria, las economías de los productores no se contraigan al máximo mientras que los consumidores pueden acceder a alimentos sanos y nutricionalmente adecuados a costos populares.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

La compleja situación que enmarca la emergencia sanitaria en el país, no permiten definir plazos de finalización del aislamiento obligatorio, provocando incertidumbre en los consumidores de cuál es el abastecimiento efectivo que requieren y del otro lado la incertidumbre de los productores de no tener las garantías de protección para seguir efectuando el modelo previsto de abastecimiento. Sin duda esta situación puede afectar a un número indeterminado de actores.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

El desabastecimiento de productos de otras localidades y que se pueden poner más estrictos los controles de entrada y salida de productores bajo las normas que rigen en cada comunidad con la intención de precautelar la salud de los demás. Por ende, es necesario que se desarrollen protocolos que brinden la mayor de la seguridad en cuanto a movilización de productos, así como la protección personal de quienes están involucrados en el abastecimiento. Vincular a estamentos especializados para que las entregas a domicilio sean cubiertas por vehículos con mayor capacidad y en condiciones que permitan mantener la frescura e inocuidad de los alimentos.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Un potencial escenario de falta de abastecimiento y la necesidad de alimentos nutritivos para consumo frecuente.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

La carencia de equipamiento de bioseguridad que permita la entrega de los productos de manera segura y vehículos adecuados que permitan abarcar a más población sobre todo la que no tiene facilidad de acceso a este mecanismo de abastecimiento.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Mediante articulaciones con cooperantes internacionales como FAO y PMA (organizaciones de Naciones Unidas) para la provisión de equipos de bioseguridad y facilitando vehículos para las entregas comprometidas así como la entrega de donaciones a poblaciones vulnerables o de escasos recursos.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

No se ha definido un mecanismo acorde a la situación. A partir de esta experiencia, se realizará un ejercicio de sistematización para desarrollar metodologías y mecanismos que puedan aplicarse en otras experiencias de emergencias

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Buenas prácticas de manufactura dado que la situación requiere un cuidado óptimo a nivel de productores y que sea retribuido por los consumidores quienes seguirán buscando esta alternativa de abastecimiento directo

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Básicamente se activó el plan buscando fomentar y mantener las compras locales involucrando a organizaciones de agricultura familiar, cumpliendo de esta manera con el numeral V del marco en su principio 1.

## Q22 Link to additional information

<https://www.facebook.com/394611797229821/posts/3231271050230534/>

# **L7 – Ecuador: capacitación en sistemas de producción del cultivo de arroz mediante el uso de los 2cológi 2cológicos arroz/pato/pez**

## Q1 Title of the experience

CAPACITACIÓN EN SISTEMAS DE PRODUCCIÓN DEL CULTIVO DE ARROZ MEDIANTE EL USO DE LOS METODOS ECOLOGICOS ARROZ/PATO/PEZ

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Ecuador

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Gobierno

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Mediante la aplicación del extensionismo agrícola, se ha logrado socializar y poner en práctica lo aprendido en la capacitación recibida en China, lo cual ha permitido alcanzar el Fortalecimiento de las capacidades técnicas de los pequeños productores agrícolas, dedicados a la producción de arroz basada en la aplicación de buenas prácticas agrícolas y la adopción de nuevos métodos de producción agroecológica de arroz, en donde se emplean patos y peces, lo cual representa un ingreso económico adicional para el pequeño agricultor por la venta de la carne de patos o peces, permitiéndole al agricultor tener una oportunidad de mejorar su nivel de vida y el de su familia. Adicionalmente este sistema contribuye a mantener la seguridad alimentaria en el Ecuador sin alterar el medio ambiente.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

La atención a grupos vulnerables conformados por pequeños productores dedicados al desarrollo del cultivo de arroz, y que siempre están expuestos a soportar cuantiosas pérdidas por baja producción por tratarse de un monocultivo y por la variación de precios que muchas veces no alcanza a cubrir el monto de inversión.

La inclusión y participación activa de las mujeres del campo en el desarrollo de la producción agroecológica del rubro arroz fomentando la equidad de género..

La sostenibilidad ambiental, económica y social, que ha permitido promover la resilencia de los agroecosistemas, rentabilidad económica para el productor y beneficio social porque el consumidor ingiere un producto sano y libre de residuos químicos que a la larga afectan la salud humana.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Las técnicas de manejo agronómico del cultivo implementadas en los sistemas de producción arroz/pato/pez, tiene similitudes con las que se aplican en el país, sin embargo se deben implementar ciertas técnicas que hasta antes de la socialización y capacitación eran desconocidas para los agricultores.

La adopción de este nuevo método agroecológico resulto una experiencia extraordinaria y motivación para los productores, resultando como punto de partida para el desarrollo de futuros proyectos y de esa manera fomentar la adopción, adaptación y ampliación de buenas prácticas y enseñanzas extraídas de la experiencia en la aplicación del Marco de acción del CSA

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Gobierno,

Organización de las Naciones Unidas

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

La atención a grupos vulnerables conformados por pequeños productores dedicados al desarrollo del cultivo de arroz, y que siempre están expuestos a soportar cuantiosas pérdidas por baja producción por tratarse de un monocultivo y por la variación de precios que muchas veces no alcanza a cubrir el monto de inversión.

La inclusión y participación activa de las mujeres del campo en el desarrollo de la producción agroecológica del rubro arroz fomentando la equidad de género..

La sostenibilidad ambiental, económica y social, que ha permitido promover la resilencia de los agroecosistemas, rentabilidad económica para el productor y beneficio social porque el consumidor ingiere un producto sano y libre de residuos químicos que a la larga afectan la salud humana.

## Q11 Main activities

Lograr socializar el proyecto a diferentes gremios de agricultores sin distinción de sexo en las principales provincias productoras de arroz en el Ecuador que la conforman en su orden Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí y Loja. Capacitar a un promedio de 400 pequeños agricultores

Se prevé que como resultado de la socialización del proyecto, se despierte el interés y posterior participación de unos 200 – 300 productores, que bien podrían llegar a desarrollar el método ecológico en un área aproximada de 400 - 600 hectáreas, lo cual beneficiara de manera indirecta a un promedio de 1.200 personas.

Cambió en la mentalidad de los pequeños agricultores para desarrollar sus cultivos, mediante el uso de buenas prácticas agrícolas.

Participación activa de las autoridades en el compromiso de cambiar los sistemas convencionales de producción agrícola por métodos de producción amigables con el ambiente y sanos para el consumo humano.

Agricultores capacitados en el uso de buenas prácticas agrícolas.

Fomentar la adopción, adaptación y ampliación de buenas prácticas y enseñanzas de producción sana.

Extraer enseñanzas para mejorar e implementar métodos de producción agroecológicos, incluidos los esfuerzos destinados a la consecución de los objetivos nacionales en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición;

## Q12 Timeframe

Comenzó en noviembre de 2019 y sigue en curso.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Lograr socializar el proyecto a diferentes gremios de agricultores sin distinción de sexo en las principales provincias productoras de arroz en el Ecuador que la conforman en su orden Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí y Loja. Capacitar a un promedio de 400 pequeños agricultores.

Se prevé que como resultado de la socialización del proyecto, se despierte el interés y posterior participación de unos 200 – 300 productores, que bien podrían llegar a desarrollar el método ecológico en un área aproximada de 400 - 600 hectáreas, lo cual beneficiara de manera indirecta a un promedio de 1.200 personas.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Cambió en la mentalidad de los pequeños agricultores para desarrollar sus cultivos, mediante el uso de buenas prácticas agrícolas.

Participación activa de las autoridades en el compromiso de cambiar los sistemas convencionales de producción agrícola por métodos de producción amigables con el ambiente y sanos para el consumo humano.

Agricultores capacitados en el uso de buenas prácticas agrícolas.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Fomentar la adopción, adaptación y ampliación de buenas prácticas y enseñanzas de producción sana.

Extraer enseñanzas para mejorar e implementar métodos de producción agroecológicos, incluidos los esfuerzos destinados a la consecución de los objetivos nacionales en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición;

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Limitada participación inter institucional de los Gobiernos provinciales para reforzar y poner en práctica el cumplimiento de políticas y medidas que garanticen el derecho a una producción agrícola y alimentación adecuada de las personas en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria nacional.

Captar el interés y ganar la confianza de los pequeños agricultores, en base a la demostración práctica de que producir bajo un sistema agroecológico del cultivo de arroz combinado con la cría de patos, representa una contribución a la mitigación de los daños ambientales ocasionados por la agricultura convencional, seguridad alimentaria para quienes consumen el producto final, además del beneficio económico adicional que la implementación de este método genera a los productores.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Acercamiento con organismos gubernamentales sectoriales a nivel provincial para mediante cooperación mutua, lograr el afianzamiento del proyecto en apoyo a los grupos de agricultores campesinos más vulnerables

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Desarrollo de estrategias de producción agrícola, mediante la aplicación de métodos agroecológicos integrales, soportados en la producción combinada con la cría de animales y policultivos de forma sostenible y sustentable.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

La aplicación de Políticas, desarrollo e implementación de Estrategias gubernamentales, cuyos Principios se adapten a los contextos y necesidades particulares de las poblaciones afectadas y en riesgo, así como de las personas que se encuentran en situaciones de vulnerabilidad

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

El Estado Ecuatoriano a través del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, con la participación de todas las partes interesadas representadas por el sector campesino y Gobiernos Provinciales, se ha comprometido a elaborar estrategias, políticas, programas y leyes destinados a alcanzar buenos resultados en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición, pretendiendo generar un compromiso político de alto nivel en donde de manera estricta se supervisen los avances y resultados de cada acción que se realice en cada sector donde exista inseguridad alimentaria.

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **L8 – Ecuador: Frente parlamentario juvenil ecuador sin hambre y la construcción del proyecto de ley de alimentación escolar nfocado en el ods**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Frente parlamentario juvenil ecuador sin hambre y la construcción del proyecto de ley de alimentación escolar nfocado en el ods2

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional con impacto regional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Ecuador/ extrapolando experiencias con mas paises de latinoamerica y el caribe

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## Q5 Affiliation

OSC/ONG

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Aplica el principio 8. Apoyando mediante el proyecto de Ley de alimentación escolar, la asignación de presupuesto permanete. Asegurando de esta manera el Derecho a la alimentación, así también se relaciona con el principio 9 Contribuir a la paz, alcanzando la seguridad alimentaria. y el 11.

Elaborando y aplicando políticas y medidas para reforzar

la gobernanza nacional eficaz en el ámbito de la seguridad

alimentaria y la nutrición.

Elaboración, aplicación e integración de políticas y medidas a medio y

largo plazo encaminadas a promover y crear medios de vida resilientes y reforzar los sistemas alimentarios locales;

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

9 y 11

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Conformación del Frente Parlamentario Juvenil Ecuador sin Hambre (FPJESH), 1er Frente contra el hambre a nivel del mundo, reconocido por FAO Américas y reconocido por la Asamblea Nacional del Ecuador, nace de la sociedad civil, conformado por un grupo de profesionales multidisciplinarios en el tema agroalimentario, cadena de valor, nutrución y con experiencia técnica en territorio nacional, desde su inicio (marzo 2018), el FPJESH, ha venido apoyando en la construcción de proyectos de ley, tal es el caso de la Ley de Alimentación Escolar aprobada en el mes de febrero 2020. Ha realizado con autogestión campañas educomunicacionales y comunicacional emotivas, mediante redes sociales, como son #SoyLoQueComo, #SuFuturoEsHoy, llegando a territorio nacional, con mensajes que creen conciencia en el consumo responsable, una alimenatción segura y adecuada. Así también se ha generado el espacio "La Pambamesa", este espacio se desarrolló en distintas provincias del país con el afán de dar a conocer el contenido del proyecto de Ley de alimenatción Escolar y de recoger aportes desde los distintos actores convocados, como son: la academia (estudiantes, profesores, representantes de los estudiantes), los productores agropecuarios, los profesionales en distintas ramas, la ciudadania en general, los ministerios de educación, salud, asamblea nacional (asambleista proponente de la Ley), gobiernos provinciales, empresas. La intención de estos espacios llevados a cabo tanto en territorio como transmitidas vía fblive, ha servido para considerar los aportes desde sus realidades, sobre la importancia de la alimentación adecuada. Así también en este proceso se llevó a cabo mesas de trabajo con la asamblea nacional, FAO, y multiactores involucrados en el proceso de construcción de la Ley. El FPJESH, ha venido impulsando la aprobación de una Ley que bajo el lineamiento de la constitución de la República del Ecuador art. 13, y acogiendo plenamente art. 25 de la Declaración de los Derechos humanos y el art. 2 del Acuerdo del Pacto de la Comisión Económica, social y cultural (1976), ratifican mediante dicho proyecto de ley, como fundamental el Derecho a la alimentación.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Gobierno,

Organización de las Naciones Unidas, OSC/ONG,

Sector privado,

Institución académica,

Otro: Productores locales

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Aportando en los espacios de Pambamesa llevados a cabo en territorio, mediante los aportes de necesidades y problemáticas de sus sectores relacionados con la necesidad de alimentación escolar con alimentos diversos, seguros y producidos de manera local.

## Q11 Main activities

Campañas educomunicacionales y emocional emotivas #SoyLoQueComo y #SuFuturoEsHoy.

PArticipación en Foros de Alimentación realizados por la Asamblea Nacional con apoyo de FAO

Mesas de trabajo para fomentar la participación multiactores y fortalecer la construcción de la Ley de Alimentación Escolar.

La Pambames radial (todos los miércoles reunimos a actores involucrados asamblea, ministerios, ONG, academia, sociedad civil), prompcionando la Ley, su necesidad como país de tener una ley que apueste por el Derecho a la Alimentación. ( programa radial de 30 minutos)

Apoyo a FAO siendo parte de las mesas de trabajo del Comité Nacional de las Guías de Alimentación Basadas en Alimentos "GABAs".

Capacitación de ¿Cómo mejorar las políticas públicas para alcanzar el ODS2", dictado por FAO en apoyo con AECID, el FPJESH viene desarrollando dicho curso, teniendo participación activa y dorecta con los asesores de la Región, la Coordinadora Nacional del FPJESH, quien ha compartido la experiencia del FPJESH y la importancia de apoyar desde la sociedad civil para fomentar leyes que comprometan el Derecho a la alimentación el la Región. Se ha venido apoyando a distintos países en el tema.

## Q12 Timeframe

El proceso inició en marzo 2018, la ley se aprobó en febrero del 2020 y seguimos aportando con mensajes de difusión, apoyo, y promoviendo a los distintos actores de gobierno que se valoren métodos en territorio para asegurar la alimentación de los sectores vulnerables en momentos de pandemia, cómo es el caso actual que estamos viviendo. Se ha impulsado apoyo tanto con el FPJESH, cómo con la Red Internacional de promotores de la Agenda 2030, se ha realizado gestión para que desde el Gobierno se tomen consideraciones prioritarias para erradicar el hambre en momentos de crisis y la preparación posterior a la crisis.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

1 Ley de alimentación aprobada por e legislativo y este momento vetado por el ejecutivo

2. en todo el proceso y en el tiempo trascurrido, aproximadamente se ha legado a 1200 personas en espacio físico y unas 300 en estado virtual

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Se estima que la Ley de alimentación escolar proyecte en su ejecución mediante programas y políticas públicas, a todas las niñas, niños y adolescentes de edad escolar, de manera especial a quienes están es estado de vulnerabilidada e inseguridad alimentaria.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

El cambio a mejorar su planificación presupuestaria PGE(presupuesto general del estado), considerandoq ue hay un sector prioritario y no considerado con el enfoque de desarrollo econñomico, social y cultural que este requiere.

La territotialización de la alimentación escolar basada en la producción local en un 35% con alimentos provenientes de la Agricultura familiar y considerando las realidades de cada región.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

El derecho a la alimentación.

El acuerdo del Pacto agroalimentario

La Agenda de desarrollo Sostenible, ODS2

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

El desconocimiento del Marco de acción, en primera instancia y el considerar su alineación con el marco de la Ley que asegure y adopte en gran medida lo que mencionan los principios.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

articulando y contrastando instrumentos internacionales vinculantes y no vinculantes pero que convergen todos en e Derecho a una alimentación adecuada

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

análisis en mesas de trabajo de toda la información relacionada con el derecho a la alimentación y seguridad alimentaria. análisis, contrastación de la información y aplicación.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Partir con un equipo base y multiactores que analicen todos los instrumentos legales vinculantes y no vinculantes en la Región, para homologar criterios y crear planes de acción a corto, mediano y largo plazo.

Acceso a la información pertinente todo el tiempo (gobiernos abiertos)

Plataforma bibliográfica de información pertinente y actualizada para el manejo de los Frentes Parlamentarios contra el hambre y constante guía y fortalecimiento de actores de gobierno y otros actores ( sociedad civil, industria)

Dar fortalecimiento institucional e independencia o autonomía pero con voz y voto para los Frentes Parlamentarios contra el Hambre, en la región, con la finalidad de que en cada cambio de gobierno, la estructura y fin propuesto de los frentes, no sea vulnerada y retomada de cero o de nada.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

No

## Q22 Link to additional information

Enlaces de la sociedad civil organizada por el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030 y erradicar el hambre.

@wafeesmo

@AsambleaJuv

@RedIntPromotor1

<https://www.facebook.com/wannia.molina>

# **L9 – Haiti: programa prohuerta Haití: una experiencia de cooperación argentina en seguridad y soberanía alimentaria**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Programa Prohuerta Haití: una experiencia de cooperación argentina en seguridad y soberanía alimentaria

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Haití

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## Q5 Affiliation

Gobierno

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

El Proyecto “ProHuerta Haití”, concretado entre 2005 y 2016, que constituyó una adecuación a las condiciones haitianas de una iniciativa argentina que desde 1990 promueve la Seguridad Alimentaria de población vulnerable mediante la producción agroecológica de alimentos en pequeña escala, a través de huertas y granjas

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principios 1,2,3,4,9,10, 11

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

El Proyecto “ProHuerta Haití”, concretado durante 11 años (2005 y 2016). Se inició inicio con un proyecto piloto en Gonaïves, con la colaboración del Ministerio de Agricultura de Haití (MARNDR) y del IICA-Haití. Para conformar la cooperación argentina en torno de este Programa se coordinaron esfuerzos y aportes de tres Organismos del Estado Argentino: INTA (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria) del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MDS) y la Cancillería argentina (vía FOAR- Fondo Argentino de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular). La experiencia inicial se transformó progresivamente en un programa, siendo ejemplo de cooperación sur-sur y triangular, a partir de las alianzas establecidas entre Haití (MARNDR- Ministerio de Agricultura, Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo Rural de Haití), Argentina, Canadá (ACDI- Agencia Canadiense de Cooperación Internacional), España (AECID- Agencia Española de Cooperación para el Desarrollo) y otros organismos internacionales (IICA-. Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura, NDI- National Democratic Institute, FIDA- Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola, y PNUD- Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo y JICA-Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón, entre otros) que posibilitaron su progresiva aplicación en los diez Departamentos del país.

El desarrollo de la experiencia podría sistematizarse en tres etapas: a) Inicial, de expansión y conformación de identidad (2005- 2007), b) Consolidación junto a grandes cooperantes: ACDI, AECID (2008-2015) y c) Final con PNUD (2014-2016).Las actividades de cooperación junto a JICA se concretaron principalmente desde Argentina.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Gobierno,

Organización de las Naciones Unidas,

OSC/ONG, Donante

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

ProHuerta Haití involucró a más 37.656 familias (casi 260.000 personas) 75 escuelas y 913 organizaciones comunitarias,a las que se les brindó capacitación progresiva y continua para la realización de huertas y granjas, asistencia técnica y las OSC participaron activamente de las tareas logísticas que implicaba la distribución de insumos (semillas, aves de corral, herramientas). El programa consolidó una red de 4.728 promotores voluntarios (agentes multiplicadores locales), de los cuales el 40% fueron mujeres

## Q11 Main activities

-Capacitación progresiva y sistemática para la realización de huertas y granjas agroecológicas de miembros de OSC, a los efectos de favorecer la autoproducción de alimentos frescos en pequeña escala a nivel de familias, escuelas e instituciones

-Capacitación a miembros de OSC, en producción local de semillas para disminuir la dependencia de las variedades provistas por Argentina (se conformaron 17 grupos de pequeños productores locales, que obtuvieron 6,5 toneladas de semilla local),

-Mejora de las condiciones de acceso al agua -pluvial, superficial, subterránea- para consumo y riego, vía capacitaciones a miembros OSC y entrega de insumos (se instalaron más de 500 cisternas y sistemas de captación de agua de lluvia –canalones-, se prepararon 110 pozos de agua revestidos en los que se inició la instalación de “bombas de soga”

-Se capacitó a miembros de OSC (promotores voluntarios) en la construcción de herramientas para las huertas y granjas y en tecnologías apropiadas (bombas de soga y moledoras de maíz)

-Se capacitó, junto a miembros de OSC y técnicos locales del gobierno, a la población objetivo en educación alimentaria y nutricional

-En el marco de los diferentes componentes del programa se elaboraron materiales de capacitación específicos en idioma local (Creòle), entre técnicos haitianos, argentinos y miembros OSC.

-Capacitación y consolidación de un equipo de técnicos haitianos para la implementación de la operatoria del proyecto y su difusión territorial.

-Participación del Estado haitiano (ministerio de Agricultura – MARNDR), en las actividades del Programa en territorio, a través de Unidades descentralizadas, como los BAC (Burós Agrícolas Comunales) y DDAs (Direcciones Departamentales de Agricultura) -Para organizar su cooperación técnica, Argentina coordinó tres áreas de su gobierno: Agricultura, Desarrollo Social y Relaciones Exteriores, con eje en las características y experticia de su Programa Pro-Huerta.

-Para lograr la concreción del Programa, Argentina estableció un mecanismo de Cooperación Triangular, asociándose con el Gobierno de Haití (principalmente a través de su Ministerio de Agricultura –MARNDR-), con la ACDI (Agencia Canadiense de Cooperación Internacional), la AECID (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo), el IICA (Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para el Desarrollo), la UNASUR (Unión de Naciones Sudamericanas, el PNUD (Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo), el PMA (Programa Mundial de Alimentos), FAO (Organización de Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación), FIDA (Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola) y otras agencias y organizaciones.

## Q12 Timeframe

El Programa Pro-Huerta Haití comenzó en mayo de 2005 y finalizó en junio de 2016 (tuvo una duración de 11 años), teniendo en cuenta que algunas actividades se continúan en terreno en virtud de la permanencia de los promotores formados (miembros de OSC) y las familias y organizaciones con huertas que mantienen la autoproducción en forma autónoma

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Se formaron 4.728 promotores voluntarios (miembros de OSC), de los cuales el 40% fueron mujeres,

• Participaron 37.656 familias realizando huertas y 5.060 familias con granjas (casi 260.000 personas en total, en la última etapa), 75 escuelas y una red de 913 organizaciones comunitarias.

• El Programa tuvo gran despliegue territorial, alcanzando más de 140 áreas de intervención, en 69 comunas de los 10 departamentos que conforman Haití.

• Por cada dólar USD invertido en el Programa, se obtuvieron 4 dólares USD en alimentos de las huertas y granjas.

• Se registró un incremento en la cantidad de alimentos consumidos (principalmente hortalizas) y se incrementó la frecuencia de ingesta alimentaria

• El Programa presentaba una Tasa Interna de Retorno –TIR- del 1321% en el período 2010-2011 (Etapa con ACDI-Canadá).

• Cada familia alcanzó a cultivar entre 10 y 15 especies hortícolas por huerta, diversificando su dieta.

• El gasto en alimentos de las familias participantes, que era del 67% antes del Programa se redujo un al 33%, según datos de la CNSA- Haití (Coordinación Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria), durante la etapa de cooperación Argentino-Canadiense (2008- 2013)

• El 96% de la población alcanzada por el proyecto mejoró su alimentación (según encuesta de la CNSA-Haití de 2013).

• La ratio semillas distribuidas/ utilización en huertas, fue de 90% (CNSA, 2013)

• El 90% de las huertas y 92% de la población involucrada en el Programa se situó en rurales y periurbanas, con un promedio de 6,9 personas por hogar.(Evaluación CNSA 2013)

• Disminuyó un 5% la población en inseguridad alimentaria en Haití a partir de la producción agroecológica de hortalizas, mediante casi 40.000 huertas en total (Datos PNUD 2016)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Se incrementó el Capital Social con la formación de 4.828 promotores voluntarios -formación de formadores- de los cuales el 40% eran mujeres.

• Se formaron, durante el desarrollo del proyecto, más de 70 profesionales agrícolas haitianos en producción de alimentos agroecológicos, centrados la seguridad alimentaria y la activa participación de las organizaciones locales

• Se capacitó y acompañó a 37.656 familias que realizaron huertas agroecológicas y 5.060 familias que implementaron granjas con aves de corral (más de 260.000 personas), 75 escuelas y una red de 913 organizaciones comunitarias en 140 áreas de intervención de los 10 departamentos que conforman Haití.

• Se incorporaron al consumo frecuente nuevas hortalizas y frutas, diversificándose el consumo (el caso más singular es el de la acelga, cuyo consumo fue generalizándose a partir del proyecto) y se incrementaron las preparaciones culinarias de hortalizas en las zonas de actuación.

• Se difundieron y aplicaron con buen suceso distintas prácticas agroecológicas en la producción de hortalizas para el consumo familiar.

• Se difundió ampliamente material de capacitación en Creole sobre huertas y granjas agroecológicas, autoproducción de semillas, etc. Este material fue empleado por otros proyectos, principalmente de alfabetización de adultos.

• Se inició la producción haitiana de nuevas especies hortícolas, junto con la mejora en la calidad de especies de gran apreciación local (Pwa Congo).

• El suceso del Programa en Haití, motivó la formulación de proyectos piloto similares en Guatemala, Mozambique, Honduras, etc.

• También, con base a la experiencia desarrollada en Haití y en Argentina, en cooperación con JICA, se capacitaron en Argentina más de 200 técnicos y funcionarios agrícolas de la casi totalidad de América Latina y Caribe, Mozambique y Angola.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

• La producción agroecológica de alimentos frescos, con calidad y alta productividad, aplicada a una escala significativa y durante más de una década, pudo concretarse y exhibir resultados e impactos en la seguridad alimentaria de la población involucrada, que fueron verificados por evaluaciones externas al Programa.

• La población participante incorporó nuevas hortalizas en su dieta, al término del proyecto se consumían tres especies que no eran previamente conocidas por la población y fueron incorporadas a sus preparaciones culinarias (rabanito, lechuga, y acelga), asimismo, al menos siete especies que antes adquirían vía mercado pasaron a ser cultivadas en las huertas.

• Organizaciones locales y técnicos de Unidades Descentralizadas del Estado haitiano, se implicaron fuertemente en las actividades y decisiones del Programa (no se obtuvo similar nivel de compromiso a nivel central, excepto con la CNSA- Coordinación Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria de Haití-).

• A partir de las huertas se produjo en ciertos casos, la capacidad de generación de ingresos adicionales provenientes de la venta de excedentes, además de una mayor variedad y cantidad de consumo de hortalizas en las familias participantes,

• La capacidad instalada a partir de toda la trayectoria que desarrollaron los promotores voluntarios y entidades locales, particularmente aquellos que participaron en más de una etapa del proyecto. (conocimientos adquiridos, animación social, etc.)

• Durante el desarrollo del Programa se extendieron dinámicas sociales positivas, que excedieron su operatoria: producción de tecnologías innovadoras entre promotores y población participante (formas ingeniosas para resolver la falta de herramientas y la escasez de agua), intercambio de semillas y plantines con familias no integrantes del Programa, etc.

• Durante una década y fruto da la labor de los promotores locales no rentados, tanto los técnicos haitianos como los argentinos ingresaron a las comunidades sin problemas de seguridad y las convocatorias a encuentros en las comunidades eran percibidas en las comunidades como oportunidad para exhibir sus logros.

• El fuerte valor identitario que representa el huerto, “jaden”, para el campesinado haitiano facilitó la buena recepción del programa, ya que la población valoraba todo lo que implique mayor nivel de autonomía y aprovechamiento de los recursos locales.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Las crisis prolongadas profundizan las perturbaciones en los medios de vida y los sistemas alimentarios, el aumento de las tasas de morbilidad y mortalidad y el incremento de los desplazamientos, incrementando la inseguridad alimentaria y la desnutrición. Haití es un país con altos índices de inseguridad alimentaria prolongada, afectando las cuatro dimensiones de la seguridad alimentaria (disponibilidad, acceso, estabilidad y utilización) y la situación nutricional de un número considerable de personas.

La estrategia de abordaje implementada por ProHuerta Haití se alineó con los principios del Marco de acción del CSA:

• El proyecto inició en período de alta convulsión política y contemporáneo a Misión MINUSTAH de ONU,

• debió sortear eventos climáticos extremos (huracanes, tormentas tropicales), catástrofes de gran magnitud (terremoto 2010 y epidemia cólera a fines de ese año), manteniendo su presencia y actividades en terreno.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Dificultades para unificar criterios de intervención entre los asociados cooperantes, a fin de lograr una Cooperación más efectiva. La conciliación en el proyecto de una variedad muy grande de actores, cada uno con su lógica y protocolos de funcionamiento fue una tarea que insumió mucha energía y no siempre se alcanzó.

• Cambios recurrentes en las autoridades locales (particularmente en altos niveles de decisión),

• Catástrofes naturales y epidemias (terremoto, huracanes, cólera, etc.)

• Incremento y desestacionalización de los períodos de sequía en Haití. El programa no incluyó en su diseño inicial, con suficiente énfasis, las limitaciones de la falta de agua de lluvia para la realización de huertas

• Logística para el acceso y distribución de insumos críticos para el desarrollo del Proyecto (caso de semillas hortícolas)

• Limitaciones (por reglamentación de ciertos cooperantes) para el desplazamiento y actuación en terreno de técnicos locales

• El funcionamiento y los resultados del programa están fuertemente vinculados a la etapa en que se produjeron distintos tipos de asociaciones de Cooperación Triangular, en las tres etapas descriptas: 2005-2007, 2008-2015 y 2014-2016. Las resultados/desafíos encontrados en esta última etapa no son extrapolables a los logros de etapas previas.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Se procuró dinamizar los canales de comunicación y coordinación entre los distintos Cooperantes del proyecto y sus Agencias de Ejecución. Se establecieron Comités de Pilotaje y/o de seguimiento con responsables/decisores político-técnicos de las Partes. Se efectuaron Misiones de seguimiento y monitoreo conjunta. Particularmente con ACDI se efectuó evaluación “ex ante” y “ex post” (a cargo de Organismos haitianos), evaluación externa de medio término y evaluación final.

• Se buscaron sinergias con otros proyectos en el país, por ej. FAO, PMA, otras cooperaciones latinoamericanas.

• Se priorizó la coordinación con Unidades descentralizadas del MARNDR de Haití (Direcciones Departamentales Agrícolas- DDAs- y Burós Agrícolas Comunales -BACs-) para el trabajo conjunto con los técnicos del Proyecto en el terreno. Se mantuvo el diálogo con las cambiantes autoridades a nivel central y se aseguró su participación y decisión en las ya mencionadas instancias de coordinación, monitoreo y evaluación.

• Se adecuó con flexibilidad la operatoria del Programa según cada contingencia. Por ejemplo, luego de huracanes o tormentas tropicales, se adecuaba logística para acercar semillas para resiembra de huertas en lugares más afectados; luego del terremoto de 2010 se llevaron acabo actividades especiales de contención con todos los técnicos locales y promotores/familias de las zonas más afectadas; incluso se modificaron componentes del proyecto para adecuarlo al nuevo escenario. Frente a la epidemia del cólera se coordinó con el área haitiana de Salud, OPS y OMS para efectuar capacitaciones especiales sobre alerta temprana, “agua segura” y producción de alimentos frescos en tal contexto.

• El incremento de los períodos de sequía, implicó un cambio en los componentes priorizados por el programa a partir de 2011. Se incorporó el componente “provisión de agua”, se obtuvo asesoramiento y donación de equipamiento de FAO y se reasignó presupuesto del Programa para este fin. Ello permitió la instalación de cisternas (captación agua de lluvia) y la construcción de “pozos revestidos” para obtención de agua, así como otras experiencias; todo ello acompañado de capacitaciones a promotores locales de ProHuerta Haití. Sin embargo, el costo de este componente (no previsto en el presupuesto inicial) implicó que estas actividades resultaran acotadas frente a la escala que ya presentaba el Programa.

• La semilla para realización de huertas agroecológicas debía provenir de variedades hortícolas de calidad y alto rendimiento y no híbridos y no contener pre-tratamiento con fitosanitarios de síntesis. La semilla con tales características era provista por Argentina desde una Federación de Cooperativas de pequeños productores, pero la logística de su traslado y distribución siempre resultó compleja, con retrasos respecto de fechas óptimas de siembra. Con asesoramiento de FAO e IICA se inició producción local de las semillas hortícolas requeridas por el Programa (etapa ACDI), aunque no pudo efectuarse para todas las especies y no se completó el ciclo de su distribución.

• Las limitaciones para el desplazamiento de técnicos locales fueron resueltas por el Programa, mediante acuerdos de compromiso entre las Partes, en las Etapas 2005-2007 y 2008-2015 (acuerdos con IICA, ACDI, AECID, etc.). No fue así en la etapa 2014-2016, ya que PNUD debió atenerse a reglamentación de seguridad de ONU para Haití, sesgando la selección de técnicos locales y restringiendo fuertemente su movilidad en terreno. Ello derivó en significativas demoras para la puesta en marcha de esta etapa del Programa, con consecuencias directas en sus resultados

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Como se explicó en el Punto 8, el Programa Pro-Huerta Haití se comparte aquí como experiencia, a fin de exponer buenas prácticas y enseñanzas aprendidas, ya que es previo a la conformación del Marco de Acción del CSA (fines 2015). Los mecanismos desarrollados por dicho Programa exhiben grandes coincidencias con los Principios del Marco de Acción del CSA,

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

• El involucramiento activo de la población participante resulta clave para el buen suceso de este tipo de iniciativa,

• la participación de organizaciones comunitarias insertas en el territorio en el que se desarrollan las acciones,

• el diálogo y coordinación fluida con los actores protagonistas de la Cooperación Triangular y con todos los niveles del gobierno local.

• La flexibilidad en la formulación y aplicación del Programa, en buena parte de su desarrollo, posibilitó su continuidad por más de una década (durante el ciclo del proyecto acaeció un terremoto, una epidemia de cólera, entre 10 huracanes y tormentas tropicales, 6 presidencias y un sinnúmero de cambios de autoridades dentro de los ministerios locales).

• La conformación de un equipo técnico unificado, compuesto por los técnicos locales y técnicos de las cooperaciones involucradas.

• La Cooperación Triangular con ciertos Organismos del sistema de ONU (caso PNUD) requeriría adecuación en sus procedimientos, que impactan en la implementación de programas en terreno y por ende en los resultados. En la última etapa de la experiencia se constataron altos costos administrativos y demoras para la puesta en marcha del Programa, debido a regulaciones y procedimientos poco adaptados al trabajo en terreno.

• En los periodos previos con ACDI y AECID e IICA (no sin dificultades) se llegaron a acuerdos prácticos que permitieron superar las limitaciones y facilitar la presencia sistemática de técnicos locales en territorio, cuestión clave para el logro de los objetivos del Programa.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Actualmente este Programa no está vigente en Haití. Algunos socios cooperantes han expresado interés en reanudar dicha iniciativa

## Q22 Link to additional information

<https://inta.gob.ar/documentos/el-prohuerta-en-haiti>

# **L10 – Haiti: Société, le droit à l´alimentation et la nutrition adéquate et politique publique d’agroécologie**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Société, le droit à l ́alimentation et la nutrition adéquate et politique publique d’agroécologie

## Q2 Geographical coverage

régionale

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Haiti

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Société civile/organisation non gouvernementale

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Les principes CFS-FFA ont été utilisés dans le contexte sur L’objectif comme un instrument de base, autrement dit, une de base dans le cadre d’action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées. En fait, d’améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des populations exposées à un risque de crise prolongée ou déjà touchées par une telle crise, en s’attaquant aux causes profondes du problème et en contribuant ainsi à la concrétisation progressive du droit à une alimentation adéquate dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire national. En cernant et en analysant, grâce à des données ventilées par sexe et par âge, les facteurs de vulnérabilité et les différents problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les femmes et les hommes de tous âges dans les situations de crise prolongée. Eduqué le peuple sur le plan alimentaire culturellement afin de conserver la culture alimentaire ainsi que des conditions sanitaires adéquates vues du système importation massive des produits alimentaire qui engendrent la pratique agricole du pays. Au de-la, ce phenomène implique une perte enorme sur le plan économie et donne la place a la multiplication de la pauvrété d ́une façon exponentielle par manque de la responsabilite du gouvernement envers le DHANA.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Répondre aux besoins humanitaires immédiats et renforcer la résilience des moyens de subsistance, Mettre l'accent sur les besoins nutritionnels, atteindre les populations touchées, Protéger les personnes touchées ou menacées par descrises prolongées, Promouvoir un financement efficace, Contribuer à la consolidation de la paix grâce à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition, Gérer les ressources naturelles de manière durable et réduire les risques de catastrophe, Promouvoir une gouvernance nationale et locale efficace.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

FIAN-Haïti est un groupe de droits humains affilié à FIAN International fondé le 10 Octobre de l’année 2016 à Cap-Haïtien-Haiti.

De ce fait, dans le cadre d’action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées. FIAN-Haïti a été organisé des campagnes de sensibilisation dans les différents départements d ́Haiti et plus spécifiquement dans le nord, l ́Ouest et le Sud ́Est dans le cadre d ́améliorer les conditions nutritionnelles des personnes appartenant à des populations touchées et à risque des groupes vulnérables et marginalisés, ainsi que des personnes en situation précaire, à court, moyen et long termes. Ce genre de problème est l’une des origines de la grande frustration dans la communauté haïtienne car le droit à l’alimentation est pour tou-te- s, de lui dépend le bien-être physique, psychologique et social de tout être humain. Par ailleurs, à cause de l’exode rural vers le milieu urbain, ces personnes déplacées peuvent de moins en moins répondre ne serait-ce qu’aux besoins alimentaires de la famille lesquels dépendaient de la faible réponse de l’agriculture dans leur région ; le travail obtenu dans la zone urbaine répond de moins en moins à leurs besoins comparativement à leur arrivée dans la zone urbaine, ils se trouvent dans l’obligation de choisir l’immigration internationale. Le phénomène migratoire international haïtien explique l’irreponsabilité de l ́état dans le cadre d’action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Société civile/organisation non gouvernementale

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Les personnes les plus touchées par l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition ont été impliquées à travers les discutions et les débats sur l’alternative de la politique agricole du gouvernement pour le droit à l’alimentation et la nutrition soit respectés en Haïti. De plus, des analyses ont été réalisées sur les impacts de la production importée sur le droit à l’alimentation et à la nutrition adéquate dans la société haïtienne em cas de crise prolongée. En mettant au point et en exécutant des politiques et des mesures favorisant la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition en veillant à réduire à un niveau minimal le risque pour les bénéficiaires et à contribuer à éviter et bannir les violences sexistes.

## Q11 Main activities

On été réalisé des inter-échanges avec des organisations amies sur les questions relatives à la DANA, qui n'ont pas encore progressé en Haïti. En encourageant les achats locaux et en faisant appel à des organisations locales pour mettre en œuvre les programmes humanitaires d’aide alimentaire et de redressement des moyens de subsistance afin d’aider au relèvement et au développement économique. Ensuite encourageant les acteurs concernés de développer les politiques et les interventions visant à renforcer les systèmes alimentaires locaux durables et à favoriser l’accès aux ressources productives et aux marchés qui sont rémunérateurs et avantageux pour les petits exploitants dans la société haïtienne en cas de crise prolongée.

## Q12 Timeframe

Calendrier commencé en 1 octobre 2018 terminé 30 septembre 2019.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

En ce qui concerne le résultat à court terme sur le plan qualitatif en incorporant des objectifs et indicateurs en rapport avec la nutrition dans les politiques et les programmes portant sur la sécurité alimentaire et l’agriculture et en utilisant les systèmes de soins de santé primaires et locaux et en renforçant ceux-ci afin d’améliorer les conditions nutritionnelles et de remédier à la dénutritiong;pour le quantitatifs trois rencontres ont été ciblées environs 335 persones.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Résultats à moyen terme construire de meilleures relations avec les organisations sociales de base et de droits humains afin de faciliter des axes thématiques portant dans le cadre d’action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées. Aux causes de l'insécurité alimentaire et de la malnutrition ils n'existent pas de doutes que les violations de DANA continueront de se présenter dans le pays, l’inégalité sociales et la pauvreté chronique s’accroissent de manière exponentielle. Ainsi le manque d’une bonne gouvernance. De ce fait, le plus probable consiste en ce qu’elles se soient multipliées et affectent d'une manière croissante toutes les étapes du processus alimentaire (la production /pêche / végetales, inter-échange, transformation et consommation. Les personnes qui ont été indirectement affectées par les activités, par exemple à la formation menant à l'élaboration d'un plan d'action local elles ont été les membres d ́ ONG ́s du milieu rural ainsi que urbain.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Il ya des changements de comportement aux autorités locales concernant l'inclusion des parties prenantes de la société civile dans la prise de décision ou la création de nouveaux réseaux ou partenariats à la suite de l'approbation ou de l'application du CSA. -FFA à savoir en adoptant des mécanismes appropriés de gestion des risques, y compris des instruments de financement de la gestion des risques pour contribuer à l’obtention de financements plus importants; en renforçant les partenariats stratégiques de financement et les synergies entre différents acteurs permettant d’apporter une réponse globale, d’éviter les doublons et de laisser des lacunes; en veillant à ce que les politiques et les procédures de financement soient suffisamment souples et réactives pour répondre rapidement à l’évolution des besoins.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

FIAN Internationale, Raiseau Mondiale pour le Droit a la alimentation et nutrition et Civil Society Mechanism (CSM),

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

les principales contraintes et difficultés liées à l'utilisation du CFS-FFA étaient les crises sociopolitiques, catastrophes naturelles ou

d’origine humaine, exploitation excessive de ressources naturelles, changement climatique et la mauvaise gouvernance.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Les contraintes et défis ont-ils été traités à base de propres expériences et d'autres organisations et une stratégie de communication interne et externe qui est sensible à l'égalité entre les sexes et à la langue. Ensuite, les mécanismes et des initiatives de communication et des capacités avec les communautés, les cas et les processus accompagnés. De plus, une stratégie de gestion des crises internes pour la systématisation de violations en cas de crise prolongée.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Des études observations ont été développés avec la participation d'organisations amies et, incorporer quelques éléments contenus ces mécanismes qui ont été développés par le gouvernement dans le cadre d’action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

C’est de concevoir et mettre en place des systèmes permettant de contrôler les progrès en matière d’application du droit à l’alimentation et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées ; analyser les effets positifs et négatifs des politiques et des programmes sur la réalisation du droit à l’alimentation; et vérifier si les interventions publiques sont conformes aux principes des droits de l’homme. De plus, il nous faut développer et multiplier les campagnes de sensibilisation à travers les différents partenaires concernés et réaliser un plaidoyer au niveau international avec les pays sous-développés à faibles rendements agricoles avec aussi les autres développés tout en incluant les secteurs publics et privés dans des débats interdisciplinaire avec une nouvelle méthode d’approche.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

en fait, c ́est l ́une des meilleurs alternative ça pourrait être très intéressant pour nous, mais aussi pour l'ensemble des gens qui ont exprimé des inquiétudes.Donc, sera interesant de mettre des plans concrets pour continuer à utiliser le CFS-FFA en Haiti pour faire le suivi de la implementation des liés CFS-FTA .

## Q22 Link to additional information

Nous n'avons pas encore le web site

Near East

# **N1 – Lebanon: Family garden for vulnerable families affected by Syrian crisis in Lebanon**

## Q1 Q1 Title of the experience

-Amel Association - Family garden for vulnerable families affected by syrian crisis in Lebanon

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Lebanon (Ersal, El Ain - Baalbeck Hermel / Saadnayel, Kamed el Loz, Bekaa / Khiam, Marjayoun - South Lebanon)

## Q4 Contact person

Lucas Wintrebert

Lebanon

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

The project aimed at increasing food security and livelihood of 400 vulnerable families directly affected by the syrian crisis in Lebanon, both from refugee and host communities. All the participants were selected based on vulnerability criterion and suffering from moderate to severe food insecurity.

The project included different basic and advance training cycles on sustainable agriculture principles (compost, fertilization, seeds reproduction, integrated pests and diseases management, etc). Each participants received incentive for each hour of training, participating directly to improve their livelihood. Then, each family benefited from in-kind support (tools, manure, local heirloom seeds and seedlings, etc) and support to build a small-size family garden to produce their own seasonal vegetables. Finally, a weekly follow-up from experienced agriculture experts and regular community events for at least 6 months after the garden implementation.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

The different CFS-FFA principles below were applied during the project:

Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods / Reach affected populations / Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises.

Selection of beneficiaries was done based on vulnerability criterion, and to reach the most affected households. It was done using vulnerability questionnaire, outreach through experienced and local workers, and crosschecking with lists of the national Ministry of Social Affairs. Populations selected were all suffering from moderate to severe food insecurity.

Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in, and accountability.

The project was held by the lebanese NGO, Amel, with 99% of the staffs being local staffs. The outreach and conduction of activities was done by the local center’s staffs to fit best with the local needs. All the project component were done in collaboration with municipalities and local authorities, concerning area of implementation, community events and outreach to vulnerable populations.

Contribute to peacebuilding through food security and nutrition

The project beneficiaries were equally vulnerable Lebanese households (50%) and Syrian refugees (50%) populations. Joint activities were organized all along the project, including joint training sessions and community events emphasizing on peaceful collaboration between all communities.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The project aimed at increasing food security and livelihood of 400 vulnerable families directly affected by the syrian crisis in Lebanon, both from refugee and host communities. All the participants were selected based on vulnerability criterion and suffering from moderate to severe food insecurity.

The project included different basic and advance training cycles on sustainable agriculture principles (compost, fertilization, seeds reproduction, integrated pests and diseases management, etc). Each participants received incentive for each hour of training, participating directly to improve their livelihood. Then, each family benefited from in-kind support (tools, manure, local heirloom seeds and seedlings, etc) and support to build a small-size family garden to produce their own seasonal vegetables. Finally, a weekly follow-up from experienced agriculture experts and regular community events for at least 6 months after the garden implementation.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The beneficiaries of the project were all persons most affected by food insecurity, as per the outreach conducted by Amel Association. Beneficiaries were involved in all phases of the project. First in the project design by conducting a wide need assessment, then by their active participation in the training plan and calendar, design of their garden and implementation of the gardens.

## Q11 Main activities

Basic training on sustainable agriculture.

Advanced training on sustainable agriculture.

Construction of 300 family gardens.

Agricultural follow-up.

Community events

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in September 2018 - Completed in November 2019

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

300 vulnerable households participated to 12 days of basic training on sustainable agriculture.

300 vulnerable households benefited from the construction and implementation of a family garden, and distribution of agricultural inputs and tools.

100 vulnerable households benefited from advanced 14 days of training cycle on sustainable agriculture.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

During the project implementation, a complete capitalization process was conducted, including a capitalization study performed by an external consultant, a workshop involving main stakeholders and the publication of the final study.

The results shows that each household benefiting from a family garden were able to save an average of 60 to 120$ per month of expenditures linked to food items, thus directly increasing their food security. The incentive given for each students of the training surely improved the livelihood and food security of the participants as well.

The project directly benefited to the 400 participants to the training, but also to their whole households (composed in average of 8 persons) through the vegetables harvest, meaning a total of 3200 persons directly reached by the project, including women and children.

Moreover, in several places of implementation, participants decided to work through a collective garden rather than individual parcels, thus creating positive collaboration within the informal tented settlements and/or the Lebanese villages. At least 4 of these groups decided to continue this cooperative work after the project end, and are still active as of April 2020.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Very positive changes in agricultural practices have been witnessed among the participants of the training on sustainable agriculture.

More precisely, 8 months after the end of the project, most of the participants interviewed continue to implement sustainable agricultural practices, especially concerning the use of heirloom seeds (using their own seeds from a season to another, rather than buying new hybrid - sterile - seeds every year) and the use of natural pesticides and fertilizers (home-made preparations with garlic, pepper, nettle, etc..).

The knowledge acquired during the training cycles are sustainable for all the participants who can now apply it in the future, even back in their country of origin.

Finally, the advanced training allowed the participants to increase their chance of finding job opportunities, by training students on specialty disciplines linked to agriculture (beekeeping, tree cutting and grafting, eco-construction, etc.)

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

The CFS-FFA were used through the collaboration with the World Food Programme and Food Security Sector in Lebanon, who disseminate and followed-up on sharing them.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

No major challenges.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

The CFS-FFA were monitored in the context of the project, through Amel internal M&E tools and WFP (the donor) M&E tools. They include food security need assessment and vulnerability assessment (questionnaires), attendance lists, pre-and posts tests, follow-up and visual evidence of good implementation of the garden, quantitative survey on vegetable harvests for beneficiaries.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **N2 – Lebanon: Vers une alimentation saine**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Vers une alimentation saine

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Bekaa, West-Bekaa

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Le Liban

## Q4 Contact person

Ghada Haidar

Liban

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## Q5 Affiliation

Société civile/organisation non gouvernementale

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Élaborer et appliquer des politiques alimentaires et des activités court, moyen et longs termes. Pour promouvoir et developer des moyens de subsistances résilients et renforcer les systèmes alimentaires locaux.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Amelioration de la securite alimentaire. Mettre l'accent sur les besoins agriculturale. Assurer une bonne coordination, coopération et cohérence entre toutes les parties prenantes ; afin de pouvoir appliquée les politiques fondamentales.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Reconnaître le rôle central joué par les communautés locales en particulier les villages et les ville rurales

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Société civile/organisation non gouvernementale

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Les sociétés civile représentant qui ont participé a la formation; touchée par sous développement du système agricoles,l'insécurités alimentaire et la malnutrition

## Q11 Main activities

Formation de membres d’organisations de la société civile.

## Q12 Timeframe

Activité lancée en octobre2019 et encore en cours d'activité

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Une (et première) formation a réuni 40 personnes

Sensibiliser un nombre supérieur à 150 personnes et former à agir contre l'insécurité alimentaire.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Formation qui pourrait toucher plus de 400 personnes

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Une évolution de l’attitude des autorités locales en ce qui concerne l’association des parties prenantes de la société civile dans la prise de decisions

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Prise de la conscience chez les jeunes

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Élaboré dans le cadre d'un projet

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Travailler avec la future génération pour un éveil plus efficace à long terme

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Oui

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **N3 – Oman: Agricultural Land and Management**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Agricultural Land Planner & Management

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Oman

## Q4 Contact person

Saud Al Farsi

Country

saud.alfarsi@fao.org

## Q5 Affiliation

Other: seconded from Ministry of Agriculture to FAO Oman office

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Through the:

Agricultural Land Management and Suitability

Agricultural Data Base and maps analysis

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Land Management

Mainstreaming gender for sustainable soil management

Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

I am working as Soil surveyor and agricultural land evaluation and planner

Reporting and mapping land projects (GIS & RS) since 1995

Policy & alternative for fodder crop production in Oman 2008

Integrated Management Project of Mesquite trees in Oman 2012

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Other (please specify):

FAO and other regional and international organizations

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

training not included

## Q11 Main activities

farm trail

governmental staff training

## Q12 Timeframe

1996 - 1998 (Integrated Agricultural Studies)

2008 - 2010 (Policy and Alternative Project)

2012 - 2016 (Mesquite project)

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

train around 4 governmental staff to be a soil Surveyor

train many society on how to eradicate mesquite trees

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

more than 10000 farmer using the data base and maps

increase the food security for the farming communities and the country

increase the area for farming > 2 - 3 % in the country

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

establishment of Agricultural Society in most productive region in the country

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

food security farmer and community livelihood

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

funding

sustainability of the projects outcome

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

minimize the study area

create a cooperate project to get fund

give a free advice's for the farmers (sustainability of project outcomes).

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

free of charge the data and Counseling by government

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

for any planned or on going studies, we have to have a plan for immediate implementation in the field after the project completion

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

yes

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **N4 – Near East: Israeli colonization and occupation**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Israeli colonization and occupation

## Q2 Geographical coverage

All of historic Palestine: 2,699,000 ha between the Jordan River-Wadi Araba, on one side, and the Mediterranean Sea and Sinai border of Egypt, on the other, in addition to the territorial waters of the country.

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Palestine/Israel

## Q4 Contact person

Joseph Schechla

Egypt

Email Address

## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

(1) Policy analysis, (2) Advocacy and (3) Civic education

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods

Principle 4: Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises

Principle 6: Ensure and support comprehensive evidence-based analyses

Principle 7: Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in, and accountability

Principle 9: Contribute to peace building through food security and nutrition

Principle 11: Promote effective national and local governance

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Israeli state transferred lands and properties of Palestinian refugees to the Jewish National Fund and various converted 97% of the territory to the colony of acclaimed "Jewish nationals" established by the Zionist Movement, its institutions and law. Constant appropriation of land and water resources belonging to the Palestinian people, especially dispossessing farmers' lands and Palestinian public belonging collectively to the indigenous people since 1948

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Civil society and legal organizations documenting the process and defending in domestic and international legal and political forums.

## Q11 Main activities

(1) Training CSOs, (2) advocacy in UN legal and political bodies, (3) documentation of dispossession processes.

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in 1983 and ongoing

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Since adoption of FFA in 2016, applied them in curricula/programming for HIC-HLRN Land Forum, November 2017 (24 PAX), CSO consultations: March 2018 (26 PAX), December 2019 (25 PAX), February 2020 (27 PAX); stand-up training: September 2019 (24 PAX), November 2020 (23 PAX); Publication in "Land Times" issues 15 (March 2017), 16 (October 2018), 17 (July 2019), 18 (April 2020), 19 (April 2020); Advocacy before UN CESCR and UN CERD (2019)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

135 directly, unknown indirectly affected

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

CERD and CESCR issued legal findings of treaty violations that relate to FFA Principles 1, 4, 6, 7 and 9; however, no change in behavior of liable parties.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Our organization's commitment states' implementation of their human rights treaty obligations and information from the field

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Criminal behavior on the part of treaty-bound state and individual duty holders, and lack of State of Israel to implement effective measures to bring and end to the illegal situation.

Insufficient conceptual understanding of Principle 1, in particular, the policy coherence called for in paras. 15 and 16, aligning short term humanitarian assistance with longer-term institutional building sustainable-development approaches within the over-arching framework of state obligations under human rights and general international law.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

“Addressed” means only talking about them. Beyond that, the "results" above report the actions. However, these have not led to remedy.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

CSOs using the FFA to monitor their application as a normative standard and "addressing" the gaps in implementation by states and multilateral UN Charter-based agencies.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Normative training, follow-up and monitoring of public officials and UN staff in the bureaus and in the field.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Develop a legal guide to operationalizing the FFA, more CSO training, research, publications and advocacy.

## Q22 Link to additional information

Forthcoming

# **N5 – Palestine: Million tree programme**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Million Tree Programme

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Palestine

## Q4 Contact person

Name

Jordan

mariamjaajaa@gmail.com

## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

The Million Tree Programme was launched prior to the CFS-FFA endorsement in 2015 but the CFS-FFA helped reform the programme methodology.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principles 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The Million Tree Programme initiated by the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (APN) seeks to rehabilitate the agricultural systems in Palestine (both West Bank and Gaza) through planting fruit trees, among other activities, for the benefit of small farmers.

The main objectives include:

1)Enhancing food security and self-sufficiency in some crops;

2)Create employment opportunities and sources of income;

3)Increasing water security and efficiency;

4)Halt environmental degradation;

5)Protect farmers' ability to access their lands

The Israeli occupation has uprooted/destroyed more than 3,000,000 fruit trees since 2001. The Million Tree Programme has planted over 2.5 million trees through extensive partnerships with farmer, women and other grass root organizations.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Civil Society / NGO

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

CSO and affected communities are involved in :

Selection of target areas / beneficiaries

Selection of crops

3-Implementation of agricultural activities 4-Monitoring and Evaluation

## Q11 Main activities

Cultivation of fruit trees, vegetable seedlings and seeds

Building Water collection wells (as Palestinians are forbidden from digging ground water wells) and installing drop irrigation systems

3-Enhance the protein intake of communities though constructing sheep banks, urban farms includes poultry, beehives).

## Q12 Timeframe

The Million Tree Programme started in 2001,

The 3rd Million Tree Programme started in 2014

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Between 2017 and early 2020:

265,390 fruit trees

100,000 vegetable seedling

30 water collection wells

80 drop irrigation systems

4 sheep farms

40 beehives

40 urban house gardens inclusive of poultry in Gaza

In total 3344 farmers have benefited supporting 12960 family members.

Qualitative assessment:

1-Enhancing food and water security and nutrition in the context of occupation and sanctions 2-Building livelihoods and income

3-Help Palestinians retain their lands (secure their tenure) as cultivated lands are more difficult to confiscate by the occupation and thus addressing the root cause of the crises.

4- Help rehabilitate the environment in the context of conflict.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The overall Million tree programme has started in 2001.

It managed to plant 2.4 million trees over 126000 dunums, for the benefit of 27000 farmers supporting over 200,000 family members. 60 water collection wells were also built among many other activities.

Qualitative assessment:

1-Enhancing food and water security and nutrition in the context of occupation and sanctions 2-Building livelihoods and income

3-Help Palestinians retain their lands (secure their tenure) as cultivated lands are more difficult to confiscate by the occupation and thus addressing the root cause of the crises.

4- Help rehabilitate the environment in the context of conflict.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

After the endorsement of the FFA and APN's engagement in its preparation process the Million tree programme has grew significantly, to list a few examples:

Initiated activities that enhanced the protein intake of the communities in Palestine (Principle 2)

Carried out activities that target women-headed households specifically (cultivation and training on food processing ) (Principle 5) 3- APN has allowed flexible budgets to respond to risks and changing needs (Principle 8).

The programme was already in line with many other FFA principles including principle 1, 3, 7 and 10.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

APN is the Coordinator of the CSM working group for Protracted Crises that facilitated the engagement of CSO in the negotiations. APN was also a member in the CFS FFA Task Team and steering Committee that helped prepare the CFS-FFA. APN's mission focuses on enhancing food security in times of conflict and occupation and thus the CFS-FFA principles were very relevant.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

1-Some of the principles should be applied by other actors, in the situation of Palestine, for instance principle 4 on protection and principles 9 and 10 are directly linked with the occupying entity and beyond the control of the Palestinian authority or civil society organizations.

2-Unawareness of the national and local governmental institutions of the CFS-FFA.

3- Regional and national offices of the UN RBA are also not very much engaged in the dissemination of the CFS-FFA

4-Absence of national multi-stakeholder platforms to disseminate the CFS-FFA or exchange information on responses. Thus most International NGO and donors are unaware of the FFA and not using it.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Enhancing resilience in Palestine through strengthening local systems is what APN could mostly do, as well as advocating for accountability in international platforms (e.g.UN in New York and Geneva) for HR violations including the violation of the Right to Food.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

APN internal assessment of alignment.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

APN has organized bilateral meetings with high level personnel in institutions working in the fields of food security and agriculture in Jordan to disseminate the CFS-FFA and to carefully assess their alignment. It was very useful to explain the relevance of the CFS-FFA and identify gaps in programs and policies.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes an attempt to advocate further for the accountability for HR violations committed by occupation entities in all platforms.

## Q22 Link to additional information

[www.apnature.org](http://www.apnature.org)

# **N6 – Palestine: Urban Agriculture, a strategy to enhance voice ad resilience of women agro-entrepreneurs in protracted crisis conditions**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Urban Agriculture, a strategy to enhance voice and resilience of women agrepreneurs in protracted crisis conditions

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Gaza Strip, Palestine

## Q4 Contact person

Ahmed Sourani

Palestine

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## Q5 Affiliation

Other: Multi stack-holders Platform

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-FFA principles have been discussed and shared with Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)in a participatory manner and then relevant principles have been taken to be well reflected and internalized at strategy and project levels. The following key CFS-FFA principles have been well discussed and considered in a coherent way:

Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods.

Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity.

Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises.

Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in, and accountability

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods of vulnerable women agrepreneurs.

Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity.

Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises.

Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in, and accountability

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

This intervention and resulted experience aimed at

facilitating and strengthening institutional capacities and innovation in urban and peri-urban agriculture through provision of integrated managerial & technical capacity building to urban and peri-urban agriculture women farmers for improved innovative production, participatory production and marketing practices and facilitating a voice hearing space for vulnerable women agripreneurs to advocate their rights, networking, exchange and resources mobilization to enhance resilience of their livelihoods in a challenging protracted crisis conditions in Gaza Strip.

This intervention by GUPAP has also facilitated and empowered first entrepreneurial women company in Gaza Strip (Balah Palestine company for Agricultural Production; a medium -scale women’s enterprise that is newly initiated and shareholded by 41 poor and vulnerable women involved in urban date palm farming, date paste processing and local marketing in Gaza Strip). In addition, 31 urban young women entrepreneurs who received integrated basic capacity building sessions that also included the 12 women’s enterprises who were selected and received basic and specialized capacity building (incl. social peace building) and an in-kind support later to enhance innovation and resilience of their small scale enterprises.

A key outcome of this intervention is initiating the Urban Women Agriprenurs Forum (UWAF); an interactive space to advocate women's rights, policy influencing, exchange and resources mobilization.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia,

Donor,

Other: small scale family farms

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Newly graduated poor and vulnerable agripreneurs and small scale poor vulnerable women in family farming

## Q11 Main activities

1.Set up cooperation agreement and committee with relevant actors from GUPAP members like universities, CBOs, NGOs, private sector actors in order to facilitate and strengthen the resilience and sustainability of existing women's entrepreneurial projects through:

Selection of 31 women entrepreneurs out of the 73 applicant women.

Orientation/Basic capacity building sessions on resilience & market-oriented Urban Agriculture (UA) was organized with the selected 31 women entrepreneurs. The following topics were presented and trained based on PL&A approach:

Resilient, innovative market-oriented UA & home gardening.

Management of micro & small UA projects.

Local micro financing; Saving & Lending as a local positive coping strategy.

Making local markets work for poor urban farmer women.

Home waste management & recycling.

Conflict transformation/social peace building in urban agriculture Community.

Advocacy and policy influencing session; why it is important to initiate a local Urban Women Agripreneurs Forum in Gaza Strip?! .

The most innovative selected group of the 12 participants were clustered into 3 homogeneous groups (urban animal production/urban plant production/ urban food processing), each group got specialized technical and practical training and coaching to enhance their small enterprises, to develop their individual innovative business plans clarifies basic financial/inputs needs.

Based on business plans, 12 development 'in kind small development grants' with aim of enhancing resilience & sustainability of existed women's enterprises.

Establishment and activation of Urban Women Agripreneurs Forum for share of experience rights advocacy and policy influencing in the favor of urban women entrepreneurship in Gaza Strip.

Key Lessons learned:

On the light of protracted crisis conditions of Gaza Strip, the high poverty and unemployment rates (55%) and high unemployment rate among youth (70%) many cases of innovate initiatives are still being witnessed among young female who entirely seeks to empower themselves, to improve their life conditions and enhance their socio-economic conditions depending on available local resources, though limited. Women entrepreneurs do believe that depending on humanitarian aid is not the optimal solutions to confront their problems accordingly, approaching and challenging new innovative community-lead spaces of their own where resilience of their livelihoods is enhanced, their voice is well heard , their rights and dignity are protected as well.

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in March 2019 and sustainably ongoing till this moment from within their UWAF and facilitation received from GUPAP in partnership with MADRE organization. The UWAF at the moment is innovatively challenging the emerging threat of COVID-19 where virtual, safe and preventive measures and means are entirely considered by UWAF to continue their marketing, advocacy and communication activities

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

GUPAP team in cooperation with other relevant stack-holders and the UWAF members have managed to harvest some indicative outcomes/results based on field monitoring visits and participatory evaluation workshops as follow:

At least 60 % of (31 women participants) have started to positively to improve their market oriented and business behavior and thinking based on knowledge & experience gained orientation and from basic capacity building sessions.

The 12 women entrepreneurs have actually started improving and enhancing their marketing channels.

At least 70% of women entrepreneurs have increased their productivity and family income as well through improving quality & quantity of their products by end of 2019.

Linkages & access to other local institutional resources facilitated to around 50% of (31 urban women farmers) through relevant members of GUPAP.

Members of the Urban Women Agripreneurs Forum expressed their satisfaction as became part of this forum; seemed more confident, heard, self-esteemed and much eager to know and learn more about their socio-economic rights, advocacy & policy influencing.

A general strategic framework of the Urban Women Agripreneurs Forum is discussed, developed and shared in a participatory manner.

Participatory learning and action approach/space is well activated and used from within the UWAF who become a member of other influential networks/spaces

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

1-UWAF model facilitated by GUPAP, it is well established, capacitated and activated as local community lead initiative to promote and enhance resilience development approaches/practices, building on locally developed good and positive coping strategies, it is a space for learning and action to promote and advocate women agripreneurs rights and voice to be heard.

Another important model facilitated by GUPAP ; is the organizational and technical enhancement of Balah Palestine Company that is lead by women for productiuon and processing of date paste; jointly with UWAF they have managed to influence policy of local authorities and relevant ministry of economy to reduce imported quantity of date past in order to protect and support local produce, thus women have managed to duplicate their local production that is marketed in local markets with very good revenues during the date palm production season of 2019-2020.

At least 50 % of women agriprennuers in Bala Palestine Company and in the UWAF have benefited from other technical and financial resources and services being provided by other relevant stack-holders/members of GUPAP.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

1-In a protracted crisis area like Gaza Strip/Palestine, it is important to facilitate , build and enhance interactive linkages between development and emergency/relief, and also keep building on already existed and locally developed positive coping strategies; this how we understand the resilience development approache that GUPAP seeks to promote it based on a learning and action mechanism.

2- Real and positive change can not easily happen by depending only on implementing activities or projects, BUT this must be always paralleled with an active advocacy and policy influencing activism by the community itself using their own local means, capacities and approaches, though limited under crisis conditions.

3-Understanding power relations (analysis) for social changes is a key when it comes to building advocacy and policy influencing activism and facilitating local forums.

4-Generally, urban and peri-urban agriculture strategies are key when enhancing resilience of local food systems under crisis, this include; house hold gardening, roof top gardening, small scale family and other innovative urban agriculture entrepreneurship activities, these are playing an important key role in enhancing resilience of poor, marginalized and most vulnerable families in protracted crisis area like Gaza Strip, success and doability of such strategies are being clearly witnessed during the outbreak of COVID-19 at this moment.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Stack-holders and members of the GUPAP and members of UWAF as well

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Dissemination and awareness and internalization of principles in local organizational and project plans and strategies

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

During meetings and workshops and during implementation of action plans at both organizational and community levels

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

These have been discussed and reflected in a participatory manner from within GUPAP space and team work during project planning and implementation.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Integration of different principles and facilitating/creating interactive linkages among more them while planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation organizational relevant interventions.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

YES, the CFS-FFA still needs to be much discussed and promoted at wider institutional and community levels in oder to be much better used and internalized at different levels( local, national, regional and global).

This effort will be part of our future plans BUT still needs to be facilitated and supported jointly with CFS and other concerned actors.

## Q22 Link to additional information

<http://gupap.org/en/facilitate-strengthen-project/>

<https://www.facebook.com/UWAF2019/>

# **N7 – Syria: Conservation of Biodiversity and supporting of local communities**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Conservation of Biodiversity and supporting of local communities

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Local Communities in Several governances

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

SYRIA

## Q4 Contact person

Belal ALHAYEK

SYRIA

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## Q5 Affiliation

Government

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

- The CFS-FFA principles were used by 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, and by participate and involve them in administration process of the natural resources.

2- Alignment of the policies to serve the stakeholders and local communities.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

- Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods

- Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

## Q11 Main activities

## Q12 Timeframe

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **N8 – Syria: Pilot project for community development in the Frankel Reserve**

## Q1 Title of the experience

مشروع ريادي لتنمية المجتمعات المحلية في محمية الفرنلق

## Q2 Geographical coverage

شمال غرب سوريا الريف الشمالي لمحافظة اللاذقية

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

سوريا

## Q4 Contact person

س ومر مريم

سوريا

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## Q5 Affiliation

Government

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

تحسين المستوى المعيشي لأهالي الريف جوار الغابة المساعدة في الزراعة والتصنيع والتغليف للمنتجات الزراعية التقليدية وخلف فرص عمل

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

٤،٥،٦،٩،١٢

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

عمل تلك المجتمعات وبشكل مستدام وتم الحفاظ على المكاسب وتطوير العمل بالتعاون ما بين الجهة الحكومية والجمعيات الجمعية السورية sscwلحماية الحياة البرية

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

استنزاف المصادر الطبيعيه ودعم القدرة على تسويق منتجاتهم

## Q11 Main activities

دورات تدريبية الزراعات العضوية والتقطير والتصنيع الغذائي والتغليف والتسويق

## Q12 Timeframe

٢٠٠٥ وحتى تاريخ ومستمر

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

اسر مستفيدة ١٥٠ فرص عمل ٥٠ومساعدة الأسر المهجرة للمناطق المحمية وخلق فرص عمل والتوسع لعم والتوسع في التصنيع الغذائي

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

التوسع الأفقي في عدد الأسر المستفيدة

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

زيادة الخبرات المحلية بالتصنيع وتغيير الرؤية لدى المجتمعات لاستخدام المصادر بشكل أمثل وفتح أسواق لها

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

ايجاد مصادر رزق بديلة تسد الحاجة الغذائية بدون استخدام جائر وغير مستدام للموارد الطبيعية

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

الأزمة الإنسانية والاقتصادية التي مرت بها سوريا ضعف مصادر التمويل

التأهيل والتدريب

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

من خلال دعم المنظمات غير الحكومية

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

تشكيل لجان إشراف ومراقبة وتقييم

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

تأمين مصادر تمويل إضافية تنفيذ دورات نوعية وعمليةتعميم التجربة على مناطق ريفية مشابهة

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

نعم

## Q22 Link to additional information

لا

Regional

# **R1 – Africa: Application of the CFS-FFA**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Application of the CFS- Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Eastern Africa, Central Africa, Western Africa

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

To inform decision making, to guide interventions, to create awareness

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 5: Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity

Principle 7: Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in, and accountability

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The experience was to elaborate the Principles of FFA. Many government workers, those affected by food insecurity and nutrition in the Protracted Crises and CSOs did not know of the existence of these Principles. It was an awareness creation exercise and all the people were excited about it.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Civil Society / NGO

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

They were invited to participate on terms that would encourage equality and effectiveness e.g. use of a language most understood, facilitating participants with transport and accommodation.

## Q11 Main activities

Creating awareness and training of CSOs involved in humanitarian work, advocating for favourable policies for people living in Protracted Crisis.

## Q12 Timeframe

2017-2019

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

50 people participated in the workshops

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

A network was formed

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

The Framework for Action (FFA) Principles have been accepted as a point of reference to guide humanitarian responses

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Escalation of Protracted Crisies, increase in number of refugees and reduced food security and poor nutrition

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Language barriers, government and organizational bureaucracies

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

They are still being addressed

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

None yet

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Disseminate the Principles widely among governments, humanitarian organizations, refugee and IDP camps and local populations where the Protracted Crises occur

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

None yet

## Q22 Link to additional information

None

# **R2 – Africa: Fisheries Personnel**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Fisheries Personnel

## Q2 Geographical coverage

National/Regional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda,

## Q4 Contact person

Oliva Mkumbo

Tanzania

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## Q5 Affiliation

Other: Retiree from Government/Inter-government Organization

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Effective management of shared fisheries resources and resolution of trans-boundary conflicts on resource utilization and management

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 10 & 11

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

- Organizing cross-border local community exchange visit and joint meetings

- harmonizing policies and regulations and development of by-laws

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia,

Donor,

Other: Local Government Authorities

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Marginalized groups including the laborers/actual fishers and women processors were involved and fisher's associations

## Q11 Main activities

Training of the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Teams from Government, CSO, including Government Prosecutors to handle cases at local level

## Q12 Timeframe

Started 2004 to 2008, but some activities for coordinated management and co-management are ongoing

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Training at cross-borders - about 500 people per border for 6 borders posts and some at regional level - bring stakeholders from the three Partner States

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Fishing communities across borders minimized conflicts and exchange visits brought them closer and built relationships and accountability towards responsible fishing

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Change of behaviour on how to share and take care of the trans-boundary resources for food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

It was necessary to find a solution for peace and improved governance

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Sense of accountability was lacking

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Involvement of the communities in making decisions

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

The project was not directly addressing the CFS-FFA but rather the management of the resources for food and nutritional security and popover eradication

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Stakeholder's participation in decision making and addressing their problems and in managing the resources

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

I think they are fundamental principles and are applied without necessary outlining them

## Q22 Link to additional information

Fisheries Management Plans for Small Scale Fisheries and for Lake Victoria Fisheries

# **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**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Joint Initiative of Canada and the Rome-based Agencies (RBA) to strengthen resilience of livelihoods in protracted crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger and Somalia

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Democratic Republic of Congo: Rutshuru territory and North Kivu province;

Niger: communes of Chadakori (Maradi region) and Dogo (Zinder region); and

Somalia: Burao and Odeweyne Districts, Togdeer region, Somaliland

## Q4 Contact person

Etienne Juvanon

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## Q5 Affiliation

UN organization

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-FFA principles have been used in the design, formulation, and implementation, as reflected by the initiative’s:

5-year timeframe;

focus on food security and nutrition;

focus on responding to immediate food and nutrition needs on vulnerable/affected populations in the short term; whilst • contributing to addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and drivers of conflict, in the long term; and

focus on women and promotion of gender equality.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

The initiative aims to operationalize the 11 principles, yet particularly focuses on:

Principle 1) meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods;

Principle 2) focus on nutritional needs;

Principle 3) reach affected populations;

Principle 5) empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity;

Principle 6) ensure and support comprehensive evidence-based analyses;

Principle 9) contribute to peacebuilding through food security and nutrition;

Principle 10) manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The initiative reflects an unprecedented RBA, three-country, 5-year (2017-2022) programme aiming to meet immediate food needs while sustainably increasing food security and strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households in regions affected by protracted and recurrent crises, with a specific focus on vulnerable women and children.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia,

Donor,

Other (please specify):

Local authorities and communities

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Affected populations have been involved at all levels in the initiative: through participatory planning and consultative processes to identify and design the programmes; as direct recipients of assistance provided through the programmes; or indirectly as members of formal/non-formal community groups supported by the programme.

## Q11 Main activities

Q11 Main activities include:

participatory consultative processes with communities, partners, and local authorities using the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) for programme planning and design

creating/rehabilitating key community productive assets and infrastructure

training and technical assistance on agricultural production, storage and marketing

provision of food and agricultural assistance through in-kind, voucher or cash transfers

supporting community approaches for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition

promoting gender equality and women’s involvement in community decision making

institutional support to farmer organizations, community groups, and Dimitra clubs

promoting sustainable access, management, and use of natural resources

rural finance local purchase of food and agricultural commodities

monitoring and measurement through the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) learning and documentation

## Q12 Timeframe

May 2017 to March 2022 (currently on-going)

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Short term results include improved beneficiaries’ capacities in food production systems, post-harvest handling, and market access. For example, in DRC 40 Community Based Organizations received technical support for production and 479 households benefited from quality agricultural inputs; in Niger 1,771 households benefited from Food Assistance for Assets activities and received food, cash or vouchers transfers; in Somalia 1,276 households benefited from diversification activities. Another immediate outcome is improved knowledge of good food and nutrition practices, with at least one gender-sensitive awareness campaign conducted in each of the three countries, reaching 2,500 women and men in DRC, 24,802 in Niger, and 4,010 in Somalia. In addition, measures to screen for and reduce malnutrition have been taken, including awareness campaigns on chronic malnutrition in DRC, provision of MAM treatment to 3,997 people in Niger, and to 924 children under five and 949 pregnant and lactating women in Somalia.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Expected medium to long term results include strengthening and diversification of livelihoods, increased incomes, reduced acute malnutrition, development of technical (agricultural production, processing and marketing), social and life skills (literacy), strengthened production, processing and marketing capacities, empowerment of women and girls, improved access to and sustainable management of natural resources through inclusive local agreements (including land tenure), and improved access to rural finance services, etc., to improve the nutrition, food security and resilience of 27,000 vulnerable households (168,000 individuals), especially women and children.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Significant changes from the initiative is the close collaboration between the RBAs and local authorities, government technical services, and partners to develop their activity coordination capacities and ownership for progressive handover of the project. Gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment in all interventions supports equal participation of women and men, and ensures that specificities of men, women, boys and girls are considered.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Commitments by Canada and the RBA to the CFS-FFA is the main reason for its application in the initiative.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Implementing a 5-year programme in contexts of protracted crisis, recurrent shocks and stressors, unpredictable events, and affected by conflict is already a challenge, and the CFS-FFA principles need translation from concept and theory into feasible activities and within the mandate and expertise of the programme stakeholders. The principles required adaptation to country contexts, in terms of prioritization, sequencing, partnership or scope, for example (i) severe drought in one country delayed the start of the programme, as agencies focused on emergency response and early recovery in the first half of the year; (ii) ongoing local election processes delayed consultations with local authorities for several months; and (iii) in one country, conflicts and tensions caused internal displacement of beneficiaries requiring the project cycle to be adjusted.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Challenges and constraints were addressed through a project inception period dedicated to consultative planning, and developing country-specific activities and result frameworks; efforts to prioritize, sequence and layer agency-specific activities into an integrated and joint operational approach; the flexibility of Canada during programme formulation, inception and early implementation to adjust activities and timeframes as contexts changed; and developing operational partnerships with a wide range of local actors.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

The initiative has a specific results framework which refers to several of the CFS-FFA principles (e.g. nutrition, gender, natural resource management, effective local governance, etc.), and has established a dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system to track and monitor progress towards expected outcomes.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Good practices already identified include: (i) using the 3PA for a successful participatory approach to programme design; (ii) an operational RBA partnership that brings continuum to interventions and complementary skills and expertise to beneficiary communities; (iii) the importance of partnerships with communities and local/national actors from other sectors (e.g. nutrition, health, peace, etc.), and academia/research to contribute to the development-humanitarian-peace nexus; (iv) combining technical, social and financial activities for mutually-reinforcing results for the same beneficiaries; (v) promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment (i.e. through Dimitra Clubs) for long lasting social impact; and (vi) using RIMA to understand programme impact and contribution to resilience.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Using the CFS-FFA principles during the programme evaluation can be considered to assess their added-value during various phases and contexts of the programme’s implementation and impact.

## Q22 Link to additional information

RBA - Canada resilience initiative (2017): <http://www.fao.org/3/i8673en/I8673EN.pdf>

RBA conceptual framework on resilience (2015): <http://www.fao.org/resilience/resources/ressources-detail/fr/c/335336/>

RBA/Canada 2017 Annual Report: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/rome-based-agencies-canada-resilience-initiative-2017-annualreport>

RBA/Canada 2018 Annual Report: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/rome-based-agencies-canada-resilience-initiative-2018-annualreport>

# **R4 – Africa: Prospective of Regional Agricultural market exchange for leveraging food Security in Middle East and North Africa**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Prospective of Regional Agricultural Market Exchange for Leveraging Food Security in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) led by Sudan

## Q2 Geographical coverage

MENA and Greater HoA

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

The Gulf States, North Africa and eight countries of the GHoA

## Q4 Contact person

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## Q5 Affiliation

Government

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

I have tried to use trade-ification of the food sustainability agenda as a theory of change

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Access and stability of FSN

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

## Q11 Main activities

This socioeconomic paper outlines how the agricultural sector of Sudan could be leveraged by an agricultural investment to satisfy the food and nutritional security in MENA This proposed Bourassa investment in MENA regional market will be led by the agricultural sector of Sudan which in-turn lifts the economic prosperity of the Sudanese through open agricultural trade strategy in the region. This Regional agricultural market will also portrays the strategic development plan for the agricultural economy of Sudan for a vision alluding with global 2030 vision on financing and improving food and nutrition, led by World Food Committee of FAO policy framework organized around three pillars: economic, social and political and based on growth scenario valorizing Sudan and Horn of Africa potentials of increased agricultural potentials.

## Q12 Timeframe

started in 2015 but not completed yet

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Improved Stakeholder Partnership in collaboration in for-profit food market exchange or regional Food Bourssa

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Prospective of Regional Agricultural Market Exchange for Leveraging Food Security in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) led by SUDAN

A Concept Note Paper

By Prof Eltighani Mirghani Elamin (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This socioeconomic paper outlines how the agricultural sector of Sudan could be leveraged by an agricultural investment to satisfy the food and nutritional security in MENA This proposed Bourassa investment in MENA regional market will be led by the agricultural sector of Sudan which in-turn lifts the economic prosperity of the Sudanese through open agricultural trade strategy in the region. This Regional agricultural market will also portrays the strategic development plan for the agricultural economy of Sudan for a vision alluding with global 2030 vision on financing and improving food and nutrition, led by World Food Committee of FAO policy framework organized around three pillars: economic, social and political and based on growth scenario valorizing Sudan and Horn of Africa potentials of increased agricultural potentials.

This conceptual research delineates the potential of achieving food security for MENA using a rigorous investment model financed by Private Sector Windows (PSW’s) to mobilize, co-finance and/or catalyze regional capital markets, including green, infrastructure and diaspora bonds. The investment, run by regional private companies is a market exchange linking bush factors in GHoA food exporter to the pull factors in Gulf net food importer, employing MIGA/PSW organizing principles including risk-return sharing. Likewise, purchased inputs delivery supply chains are managed going from the Gulf to GHoA. Youth engagement in production rather than terrorism is a catalyzed result perceived to calm down turmoil in the region.

This research work originates a concept note for the potential of achieving and completely internalizing food and nutritional security inside MENA\_ Middle East (ME) and North Africa (NA) region using a rigorous mathematical investment model. The investment mainly value chains run by the private companies to linking the bush factors/polices in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHoA =NA +East Africa) as an organic food net exporter to Gulf markets the net food importers (pull policies). In turn, also via input delivery value chains the ME provides fuel, machinery and necessary agrochemicals needed to boost food production in the GHoA. In addition to securing sufficient and safe food on basis of availability, affordability and quality & safety elements, there are other more needed results of human security manifested in resolving the current turmoil of the MENA by keeping the Youth in the GHoA and MENA too busy, avoiding engagement in violence, terrorism, radicalism and forced migration.

As sources of finance, the regional Multilateral Development Bank (DB)-Islamic Development Bank (IDB) was approached and tentatively agreed to finance the feasibility of this regional investment, if it comes through a regional public/government institution as they do not finance individual initiatives. Aldahara Agricultural Company, Al Othaim GULF ROSE and Al Amoudi Group have also shown interest to take forward this investment through blended finance, using regional capital bonds such as Infrastructure Bonds, Green Bonds and Diaspora Bonds.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Not yet

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

MSP and corporate financing

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

The ongoing turmoil in MENA

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Avoided through using digital food market exchange - Digital Bourassa

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Not yet

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

MSP

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Develop the food exchange market as a safe approach to engage youth in agriculture and food trading and keep them away from engaging in terrorists

## Q22 Link to additional information

The TREE theory of change - Training for rural economic Empowerment

# **R5 – Africa: Situation des activites de la peche en somalie**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Situation des activités de la peche en somalie

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Dans le cas de plusieurs pays de plus d,une région

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

DJIBOUTI,SOMALIE .KENYA.TAZANIE.ETHIOPIE.COMORE.OUGANDA.ROUANDA.BURKINA FASO

## Q4 Contact person

OUEDRAOGO GANNOAGA

BURKINA FASO

gannoagarasmane@yahoo.fr

## Q5 Affiliation

Société civile/organisation non gouvernementale

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

les principes ont été utilisés ,dans le sens d;une approche participative.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

la consolidation des acquis des experiences dans le domaine des activités de la peche,commerciales,mareyage,marketing.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Société civile/organisation non gouvernementale

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

ils ont été associés à travers ;notre organisation associative ,qui est censée connaitre ses membres affectés par l;insecurité alimentaire et la malnutrition.

## Q11 Main activities

principale activité de notre organisation sont : la peche, la transformation et la commercialisation.

## Q12 Timeframe

20 Mars 2017 etalées jusqu;en 2018

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

il y a eu une amelioration des conditions de vies ,une adaptation d hygiene nutritionnelle et la propreté . plus de 150personnes.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

l;une des actions fortes il la bonne gouvernance ,une bonne repartions des ressources,éviter les inégalités ,associer les femmes dans les prises de décisions.former plus de femmes et jeunes dans toutes les couches sociales.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

la bonne collaboration des sociétés civiles avec les autorités locales,associer toutes les couches sociales en formation,appui exct

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **R6 – Asia: Multistakeholder information and communication workshop: Yangon and Penang small-scale fisheries, food security and wholesome nutrition: understanding, appreciating and interrogating the linkages**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Multi-Stakeholder Information and Communication (MuSIC) workshop: Yangon and Penang Small-scale fisheries, food security and wholesome nutrition:

Understanding, appreciating and interrogating the linkages

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Asia and South East Asia

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia

## Q4 Contact person

## Q5 Affiliation

Other: CGIAR WorldFish

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

To promote fisheries co-management in both marine and freshwater

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

All

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia,

Other: Fisherfolk and journalists

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

IUU, overfishing and the impact of climate change

## Q11 Main activities

Fiscal reforms. Fisheries analysis.

## Q12 Timeframe

2017-date

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Two MUSIC training sessions and many more co-management sessions

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Fisher associations formed. Hilsa fishery fiscal reforms promoted. CBFM now legally possible in Myanmar.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture new networks or partnerships as a result of the endorsement or application of the CFS- FFA

Potential for hilsa fishery recovery. CBFM associated with Multiple Use Marine Protected Areas

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Work with fisher leaders, the press and local government

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

IUU fishing

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

VMS, MUMPAs, Fisher Association formation, Management Plans, fiscal reforms, work with decentralized government

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Participatory monitoring under CBFM and co-management scenarios

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Selecting a good local champion for the cause at multiple local levels

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes - under newly formed fisher associations operating in MUMPAS

## Q22 Link to additional information

<https://cgiar-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/m_akester_cgiar_org/Eg1OWYyYjF9JhcWAgfbFkOQBuTl27L7q7i1DzqxpWrhndQ?e=pCCtem>

# **R7 – Latin America: Una medida de seguridad alimentaria**

## Q1 Title of the experience

una medida de seguridad alimentaria

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

America Latina

## Q4 Contact person

Ana Isabel Martinez

Colombia

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## Q5 Affiliation

Institución académica

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

tesis de maestría

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Medidas de seguridad alimentaria

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

mejorar el indice de seguridad alimentaria de The economist con base a las indicaciones de la CFS

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Institución académica

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

NA

## Q11 Main activities

modelos econométricos y análisis de variables

## Q12 Timeframe

2018

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

tener un índice de SA a partir de la definición

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

NA

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

NA

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

los diferentes medidas de seguridad alimentaria

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

NA

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

NA

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

proporcionar opciones de medición basados en las causas y no las consecuencias

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

proporcionar opciones de medición basados en las causas y no las consecuencias

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

revisar la metodología

## Q22 Link to additional information

NA

Global

# **G1 – Global: Action for water and Food Security and Nutrition**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Action for WATER and Food Security and Nutrition

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

All

## Q4 Contact person

David Michael

Australia

[dmichael@wondu.com](mailto:dmichael@wondu.com)

## Q5 Affiliation

Private Sector

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

To focus on key limiting factors of food security which include water

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Too little attention to importance of water security in the overall framework that governs food security

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Private Sector

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Water is running out in almost all countries of the drought affected southern hemisphere

## Q11 Main activities

Increased R&D into water security

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in January 2020

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and question quantitative)

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **G2 – Global: Agricultural Development for Armed Forces Pre-Deployment Training**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Agricultural Development for Armed Forces Pre-Deployment Training (ADAPT)

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Iraq, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Philippines

## Q4 Contact person

Bill Erysian

United States

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## Q5 Affiliation

Academia

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Several of the CFS-FFA Principles mirror those of the ADAPT program, namely that addressing triggers of food insecurity at the village level helps to mitigate current and potential conflict and instability in under-governed regions. Furthermore, the application of short-term intervention techniques to address food insecurity problems can be effectively taught to frontline US government personnel, including military civil affairs teams prior to their deployment in unstable regions around the world.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

During the U.S.--Afghan conflict, from approximately 2011 to 2013, a consortium of five US universities with strong agricultural programs led by Fresno State University, delivered 30 five-day workshops that taught basic agricultural systems of Afghanistan to US military personnel prior to their deployment. The primary focus was on educating Agriculture Development Teams (ADT) of the US National Guard on quick impact and practical food security assessment and intervention techniques before departing. One of the core training themes was how to engender stability through food security measures and covered fundamental instruction on watershed management and irrigation, soils, crops, animal health and general food security principles. Approximately 1,500 military and government personnel were training during the program, funded by USDA and endorsed by the Department of Defense. ADAPT has subsequently expanded its curriculum to include training in tropical agriculture with a focus on natural disaster risk prevention/reduction in local food systems and post-crisis food system response assessment and recovery.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Academia,

United States National Guard Agriculture Development Teams (ADT)

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

As recipients of agricultural assistance and advice from various U.S. Agriculture Development teams and U.S. Army Civil Affairs teams. See: [www.nationalguard.mil/Features/2013/Agricultural-Development-Teams](https://www.nationalguard.mil/Features/2013/Agricultural-Development-Teams)

## Q11 Main activities

Short term agriculture assessment and intervention techniques to address food insecurity at the village level.

## Q12 Timeframe

Started in 2011 with funding from USDA and the Department of Defense until 2013. ADAPT has continued as a self-supported program that has expanded it focus and curriculum to include agricultural systems of the Asia Pacific region.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Some 35 total workshops over the last 7 years has provided significant agricultural knowledge increase in the 1,500 participants, particularly regarding an understanding of the triggers of food insecurity in various regions of the world.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

An independent review of the ADAPT program by Dexis Consulting Group in 2014 indicated the following, among other things:

Conclusion #1: Data clearly show that the ADAPT program was overwhelmingly successful in the eyes of both the trainers and the military and civilian trainees who took part in it.

Conclusion #2: The adaptability of the methodology employed by ADAPT management was successful in providing trainees with material they considered important to the accomplishment of their missions.

Conclusion #3: The ADAPT program can be adapted for use in other under-governed areas where military personnel are deployed with a Civil Affairs or stabilization mission. Conclusion #4: Implementation of the ADAPT program through the university consortium led by California State University at Fresno was an effective means of mobilizing effective trainers with expertise in food security and agriculture and in providing facilities comparable to those that are expected to be experienced at deployment sites.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

ADAPT has become a self-sustaining agricultural skills training course designed for a variety of U.S government personnel who would benefit from an understanding of the relationship between food insecurity and regional instability. The Theory of Change that continues to be elaborated in order to capture the hypothesis of the ADAPT training is a simple one: By receiving training in agricultural practices that exist in various unstable regions of the world, particularly in food insecure environments, participants of the course who engage in future stability efforts around the world will be better able to build relationships that will lead to stabilization.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

CFS-FFA principles mirror the goals and objectives of the ADAPT workshops.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

ADAPT managers have yet to encounter significant challenges in the use of CFS-FFA principles in the delivery of the training program.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

These mechanisms have yet to be fully developed as applied to the ADAPT program.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

The principles of CFS-FFA will remain a core component of the ADAPT narrative and course objectives.

## Q22 Link to additional information

[www.facebook.com/ADAPT.agriculture](http://www.facebook.com/ADAPT.agriculture)

# **G3 – Global: Food Security and Food Safety**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Food Security and Food Safety

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Georgia

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Georgia, Turkey, Italy

## Q4 Contact person

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Georgia

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

We have used CFS-FFA widely for sharing among our Network Members

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

GODAN Platform Reports on Food Security

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Preparation of Food Security Strategy, working with working Group at the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia,

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector,

Academia

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved? Multistakeholder engagement

## Q11 Main activities

White Papers, Policy Analysis, Training, Parliamentary Meetings

## Q12 Timeframe

2015-2017

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **G4 – Global: Experience and good practices in the use and application of the CFS-FFA**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Experience and good practices in the use and application of the cfs- framework for action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

West Africa, East Africa, Middle East, South & Central Asia, Central and South America,

## Q4 Contact person

Thomas Ølholm

Norway

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## Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

NRC is a humanitarian organisation that works with people affected by displacment due to conflict. Several of our interventions take place in protracted crisis often having presence in more than 10 years.

The CFA-FFA principles are having direct relevance to the interventions but are not integrated as formulated in the CFS-FFA document, nor are all components considered of direct relevance to the mandate of NRC.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1, 3, 4, 5 & 10

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Experience and good practices in the use and application of the cfs- framework for action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

## Q11 Main activities

## Q12 Timeframe

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

# **G5 – Global: Global experience from Academia**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Global experience from Academia

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

India, Thailand and England

## Q4 Contact person

Dr. R. Shashi Kumar Kumar

India

drrshashi@yahoo.com

## Q5 Affiliation

Academia

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

very exhaustively

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Nutrition and Food Security

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

Conducted some surveys in my country related to school mid-day meal and its quality and its impact on social security.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Academia

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

In India, we find impressive participation of civil society organizations in implementing the issues related to food.

## Q11 Main activities

Training, skill development for perfect design and research

## Q12 Timeframe

Started from 2015

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Nearly 400 people are directly involved in the survey. The results are very positive.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Both qualitative and quantitatively people are involved in upliftment of the society as a whole.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

1. Proper implementation of the programme.

2. Information about the availability of resources.

3. Future Plans

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Transportation, electronic media and government initiative.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Financial mismanagement and lack of PPP initiative.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Through giving information, advertisements in local languages and mobile apps.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Involving new technological innovations and inventions are adopted to take part with these programmes.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Ethics and limiting financial lope-holes.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes, many plans can further be promoted, and they includes:

1. Basic education

2. financial education

3. use of local language both for writing and talking about the CFS-FFA

4. Involving local-self governments etc.

## Q22 Link to additional information

I may be contacted for the further discussion at [drrshashi@yahoo.com](mailto:drrshashi@yahoo.com) or +919844417452.

# **G6 – Global: 2019 Special call for proposal for Fragile and Conflict-affected countries**

## Q1 Title of the experience

2019 Special Call for Proposals for Fragile and Conflict-Affected Countries

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

The one-time Special Call for Proposals targeted the 24 FCV countries eligible for development assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) – the part of the World Bank that helps the world’s poorest countries.

The GAFSP Steering Committee allocated new funds to the following projects: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Yemen, and a joint project in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu, Haiti.

Additional funds might be allocated to The Gambia, contingent on structural changes of their proposal.

## Q4 Contact person

Cecilia Magarotto

Italy

cmagarotto@worldbank.org

## Q5 Affiliation

Other: Financial Intermediary Funds

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

A reference to the CFS-FFA was included in the Proposal Document template of the Special Call for Proposal 2019 to invite applicant countries to make use of this and other CFS products.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

No specific principle

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The GAFSP Coordination Unit has promoted the use of the CFS-FFA in the design and implementation of the projects that are financed under the 2019 Special CfP. Nevertheless, given the early stage of the project cycle, it will be impossible to answer this and several of the following questions.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Government,

UN organization,

Civil Society / NGO,

Private Sector

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved? Impossible to answer

## Q11 Main activities

Impossible to answer

## Q12 Timeframe

Impossible to answer

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Impossible to answer

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Impossible to answer

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Impossible to answer

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

The CFS-FFA focusing on improving the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises, was a particularly relevant framework to apply in the context of the 2019 Special Call for Proposal focusing on FCV.

More in general, as a multi-stakeholder partnership (MSP), the CFS produces outputs that are widely discussed and approved by several stakeholders. The negotiation among diverse partners that is underneath the CFS work is significant for GAFSP, which operates under a similar MSPs structure.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Impossible to provide an answer at this stage.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Impossible to provide an answer at this stage.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

No specific tool was put in place to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA in the context of the 2019 Special CfP. The GAFSP is currently undertaking a retroactive review of its portfolio and could report to the CFS secretariat in case any comment related to the CFS-FFA would emerge.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Impossible to provide an answer at this stage.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Following the grant allocation, to further promote the use of the CFS-FFA during the project design phase, the GAFSP Coordination Unit will share with the Supervising Entities the guidance notes developed under FAO’s Strategic Programme 5, meant to guide the operationalization of the CFS-FFA.

## Q22 Link to additional information

Press release: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program Announces New Grants to Fight Hunger and Poverty in FCV Countries: <https://www.gafspfund.org/news/global-agriculture-and-food-security-program-announces-new-grants-fight-hunger-andpoverty-fcv>

GAFSP Project page: <https://www.gafspfund.org/projects>

FAO Guidance notes: Improving food security and nutrition in protracted crises: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/news-andevents/news-details/en/c/458150/>

# **G7 – Global: Evaluación de la resiliencia**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Evaluación de la resiliencia

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Mundial

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Angola, Mali, Niger, Costa de Marfil, Namibia, Taznzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Sudán del Sur, Burkina Faso, Tajikistán, Uzbekistán, Kazajastán, Mozambique, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Filipinas, México, Indonesia

## Q4 Contact person

Maria Hernandez Lagana

Mexico

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## Q5 Affiliation

Organización de las Naciones Unidas

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Antes de implementar cualquier medida para asegurar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, la evaluación de los niveles de resilience debe ser llevada a cabo con el fin de conocer los niveles de vulnerabilidad, así como la capacidad con la que cuentan los hogares y las poblaciones para hacer frente a los choques.

En este sentido, el uso del herramienta SHARP ha permitido hacer una apreciación de la capacidad de absorción y adaptación de los agricultores de pequena escala en más de 25 países en el mundo para laborar intervenciones, proyectos y programas con el fin de incrementar la resiliencia a choques climáticos y crisis prolongadas, y asegura la seguridad alimentaria en sus cuatro dimensiones.

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

El primer principio en donde se establece que las necesidades y vulnerabilidad deben ser evaluadas para tener una comprensión integral de los sistemas de riesgo y medios de vida.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

La evaluación consiste en una encuesta que combina información factual y subjetiva sobre los medios de vida de agricultores, que les permite conocer el desempeño de su sistema productivo, así como el de la comunidades en donde éstos se llevan a cabo. La evaluación cromprende preguntas relacionadas con la seguridad alimentaria y la diversidad de las dietas.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

Gobierno,

Organización de las Naciones Unidas,

Otro: Sociedad civil / agricultores

## Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

La sociedad civil fue cosultada/ encuestada para hacer el análisis de las necesidades y de resiliencia

## Q11 Main activities

Capacitación de miembros de las Naciones Unidas a nivel país, de enumerados, investigadores, contrapartes nacionales (por ejemplo, pesona del Ministerio de Agricultura, Medio Ambiente)

## Q12 Timeframe

2015 hasta la fecha

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

25 actividades de capacitación, 375 personas en total Recolección de más de 5000 encuestas de hogares.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

Definición de intervenciones significativas y diseañadas específicamente para las comunidades participantes en los proyectos, simpre en colaboración continua con los gobiernos nacionales y sub-nacionales

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

Definición de ojbetivos claros y con metodologías para dar seguimiento al desarrollo de los mismos

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Tener un sistema de M&E bien establecido

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

## Q22 Link to additional information

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/sharp/en/>

# **G8 – Global: FAO Publication of thematic Guidance Notes and a background note, to support the implementation and operationalization of the CFS-FFA.**

## Q1 Title of the experience

Publication by FAO of nine thematic Guidance Notes, and a background note, to support implementation and operationalization of the CFS-FFA.

## Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

## Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Global, but using examples from countries and regions to illustrate each guidance note.

## Q4 Contact person

Julius Jackson

Italy

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## Q5 Affiliation

UN Organization

## Q6 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Each Guidance Note explores the role of the topic in the context of protracted crises, and its relationship with the principles of the CFS-FFA. It highlights key messages for decision-makers, provides concrete examples from FAO work, outlines potential practical interventions in protracted crisis situations, presents future perspectives, and lists key resources and tools for further learning. Each Guidance Note separately highlights how it contributes to the implementation of specific CFS-FFA principles, in terms of core objectives as well as contributions to other CFS-FFA principles. For example, the Guidance Note on the “Role of social protection in protracted crises” states that social protection in the CFS-FFA is a core objective of CFS-FFA principles:

Principle 1: Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods

Principle 2: Focus on nutritional needs

Principle 4: Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises

And also contributes to CFS-FFA principles:

Principle 5: Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage

gender sensitivity

Principle 9: Contribute to peacebuilding through food security and nutrition

Principle 10: Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks

## Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Across the nine Guidance Notes, collectively all 11 principles were relevant. The specifically relevant principles to the thematic area of each Guidance Note are highlighted at the start of the document. Naturally, each thematic area has different principles of focus.

## Q8 Brief description of the experience

The initiative to develop thematic Guidance Notes, draws on FAO specialized technical expertise, experience, and knowledge base in the fields of agriculture, support for food security and nutrition, and reducing rural poverty. They cover topics as diverse as analysis and information, gender, land-related issues, nutrition, safe access to fuel and energy, social protection and youth migration, in order to raise awareness of the CFS-FFA, whilst supporting FAO staff and partners in specific areas. Each Guidance Note explores the role of the topic in the context of protracted crises, and its relationship with the principles of the CFS-FFA. It highlights key messages for decision-makers, provides concrete examples from FAO work, outlines potential practical interventions in protracted crisis situations, presents future perspectives, and lists key resources and tools for further learning. The illustrations and examples of FAO work include both well-grounded practices and more recent initiatives. Together they show that joint efforts and combined interventions, the use of development approaches adapted to crisis situations, and people-centred initiatives which take agriculture and food security as entry points to sustaining peace and transformational change, can have a significant impact. It is believed that this is the only example of technical guidance specifically aimed at the CFS-FFA by a UN agency.

## Q9 Who was involved in the experience?

UN Organization

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The experience of affected populations in protracted crises is reflected in the illustrative examples of projects and implementation of approaches used in the Guidance Notes. Similarly, the use of these Guidance Notes, and associated technical interventions, in the field has benefitted affected populations in protracted crises.

## Q11 Main activities

Main activities included liaising across FAO technical Divisions and FAO decentralized offices to gather examples and technical good/promising practices for each thematic area. A consultant was hired to support the process, under the technical guidance of the focal point named above. Finalization and approval involved clearance from FAO technical Divisions. Layout and publication were supported using FAO regular programme funds and EU funding.

## Q12 Timeframe

The Guidance Notes were developed from July 2016 through to 2017, and published in 2017/2018.

## Q13 Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Short-term results included distribution and dissemination of the Guidance Notes both electronically and as hard copies through FAO’s Strategic Programme 5 (Resilience) and the Emergency and Resilience Division (PSE) to FAO decentralized offices in protracted crises.

## Q14 Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Expected medium- to long-term results include improved uptake of good practices that support the CFS-FFA principles, through use of Guidance Notes by programming staff, and better awareness of how FAO interventions can support CFS-FFA principles by policy-makers.

## Q15 Most significant changes to capture

As noted above, it is believed that this series of Guidance Notes are the only ones produced specially with the CFS-FFA in mind by a UN agency, and possibly by any organization.

## Q16 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Direct follow-on to the CFS-FFA approval to ensure some operational guidance was produced.

## Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in

Not applicable, in the sense that this was a mapping of existing FAO work and experiences to the CFS-FFA principles, complemented by reflections on next steps/way forward.

## Q18 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Not applicable, see above answer to question 17.

## Q19 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

No specific monitoring was put in place for the uptake/use of these Guidance Notes.

## Q20 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Good practices were incorporated into the Guidance Notes themselves, as well as recommendations for the way forward.

## Q21 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-FFA?

Not at this stage with regard to updating the Guidance Notes, or expanding their thematic coverage.

## Q22 Link to additional information

Guidance Notes (including background note) available on KORE – Knowledge Sharing Platform on Resilience: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/news-and-events/news-details/en/c/458150/>

CONTRIBUTIONS DOCUMENTING MULTISTAKEHOLDER EVENTS ORGANIZED ON THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

Country level submissions

# **E 1. Burkina Faso. “****Atelier sur le Cadre d'action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées”**

## Q1 Title of the event

Atelier sur le Cadre d'action pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition lors des crises prolongées

## Q2 Date of the event

03 & 04 mars 2020

## Q3 Location of the event

Ouagadougou, Centre National Cardinal Paul ZOUNGRANA

## Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

National

## Q5 Country(ies)/ Region(s)

Burkina Faso

## Q6 Contact person

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## Q7 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

## Q8 Who organized the event?

Civil Society / NGO

## Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government,

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

## Q10 Has the CFS-FFA previously been used in your context?

NO

**Questions (11) to (20) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)**

## Q11 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

## Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

## Q13 Brief description of the experience

## Who was involved in the experience?

How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Timeframe

## Q14 Results obtained/ expected (qualitative and quantitative)

Short term

Medium long term

Most significant changes capture

## Q15 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q16 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q17 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q18 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q19 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q20 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to further use the CFS-FFA?

**Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)**

## Q21 What are the reasons for which the CFS-FFA has not been used in your context so far?

The Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises is not the one that directly underpins the actions of the Government of Burkina Faso on these issues.

The Charter for the Prevention and Management of Food and Nutritional Crises (PREGEC), which is an instrument developed by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), is the one that guides actions for food security in protracted crises. On the other hand, the CFS-FFA is not known in Burkina Faso by government institutions which are responsible in dealing with the current crises linked to the deteriorating security situation in the country. Equally, UN agency/FAO representative was not aware of the CFS-FFA.

However, links can be found between government-implemented Policies/programmes/strategies for food security and nutrition in protracted crises and the principles of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises.

## Q22 What were the main conclusions of the event, regarding the use of the CFS-FFA**?**

Although the participants were not aware of the CFS-FFA, they had the opportunity to learn about it, as it has been presented. Therefore, the recommendations have been taken in line with , the CFS-FFA with a participatory approach including all participant in the event (internally displaced persons, CSOs and government representatives: ministry of agriculture, ministry of women and ministry of human rights).

Recommendations to the State of Burkina Faso:

Principle 1: Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods

Ensure effective implementation of policies during protracted crises; and

Reinvigorate the decentralized emergency relief and rehabilitation councils (Regional Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CORESUR), Provincial Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (COPROSUR), Departmental Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (CODESUR).

Principle 2: Focus on nutritional needs

* Bring disaggregate SMART survey data down to the communal level in the Boucle du Mouhoun, North, East, Central North and Sahel regions;
* Make SMART survey data available at regional (CORESUR, COPROSUR, CODESUR) and cluster level; and
* Find a specific method for collecting data on the malnutrition situation.

Principle 3: Reach affected populations

* Strengthen coordination among humanitarian actors for the preservation of peace.

Principle 4: Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises

* Strengthen accountability and complaints management mechanisms;
* Strengthen security arrangements to allow access to affected populations ;
* Develop a protection mechanism for people in need of special protection;
* Systematize the inclusion of host households in support for internally displaced persons; and
* Put in place protection mechanisms against gender-based violence including awareness raising;

Principle 5: Empower Women and Girls, Promote gender Equality and encourage gender sensitivity

* Ensure that the burden of increased drudgery in the camps no longer falls on women.

Principle 6: Ensure and support comprehensive evidence-based analyses

* Speed up data validation time in times of crisis; and
* Improve the data collection system.

Principle 7: Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in and accountability

* Improve transparency and accountability mechanisms in relation to aid management;

For principle 8: Promote effective financing

* Establish a specific fund for disaster management with accelerated disbursement mechanisms;
* Strengthening the logistical means of transporting humanitarian aid;
* Strengthen data collection equipment ; and
* Operationalize the implementation of the contingency plans developed.

Principle 9: Contribute to peace-building through food security and nutrition

* Strengthening humanitarian-development-peace NEXUS.

Principle 10: Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risk

* Resolve conflict situations on land ownership in urban area;
* Initiate a Parliamentary Inquiry into Rural Land Tenure;
* Clear up contentious situations on rural land ownership.

Principle 11 Promote effective national and local governance

* Rationalize and revitalize decentralized consultation frameworks; and
* Establish enforcement mechanisms for anti-corruption laws.

Q23 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to use the CFS-FFA?

Participants strongly recommended that the CFS-FFA instrument be made more widely available and guide actions of those involved in humanitarian and human rights actions (government institutions, relief agencies, CSOs, IDPS, etc...) The participants in the event decided to put in place a mailing list to continue further exchange on the current deteriorating situation in Burkina Faso and physically meet every six months to have in-depth discussions, evaluation of the crises and when necessary make recommendations to the government. The CFS-FFA among other instruments used by the government of Burkina Faso will be an important tool to undertake a monitoring and advocacy work and strengthen coherence of existing government’s policies/programs and strategies.

Q24 Link to additional information

OCHA Burkina Faso: <https://www.unocha.org/burkina-faso>

# **E 2 - Ecuador.** **“Abastecimiento de alimentos a través de canastas de productos provenientes de agricultores familiares campesinos en la Emergencia Nacional generada por el COVID-19”**

## Q1 Title of the event

Abastecimiento de alimentos a través de canastas de productos provenientes de agricultores familiares campesinos en la Emergencia Nacional generada por el COVID-19

## Q2 Date of the event

17 de Marzo de 2020

## Q3 Location of the event

Ecuador

## Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Nivel nacional

## Q5 Country(ies)/ Region(s)

22 provincias del Ecuador

4 regiones del país (costa, sierra, amazonía y galápagos)

## Q6 Contact person

Nombre: Pablo Acosta

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## Q7 Affiliation

Gobierno

## Q8 Who organized the event?

Gobierno

## Q9 Who participated in the event?

Gobierno

## Q10 Has the CFS-FFA previously been used in your context?

SI

**Questions (11) to (20) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)**

## Q11 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

De manera permanente, específicamente sobre los campos de acción de la agricultura familiar por producir alimentos locales y adecuados para la salud que permitan una distribución de alimentos de manera local en medio de la emergencia para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria.

## Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principios 1, 2, 3 y 4

## Q13 Brief description of the experience

Al decretarse la Emergencia Nacional por el COVID – 19, cada provincia del Ecuador a través de sus técnicos identificó organizaciones de productores de la agricultura familiar campesina y además se identificó la oferta productiva local acorde a las necesidades nutricionales recomendadas por nutricionistas que permitan tener una nutrición adecuada, balanceada y sobre todo que eleve el sistema inmune, calculado para una familia promedio. Para su distribución y entrega, los productos se distribuyen en bolsos y se entregan a las personas en sus hogares debido a que el toque de queda restringe la libre movilidad de las personas, por lo que las mismas no pueden abastecerse normalmente de alimentos.

La experiencia toma la siguiente metodología:

Desde sus hogares, las personas hacen sus requerimientos a través de un call center implementado por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, mismo que recepta los pedidos y los deriva a cada provincia. Este primer filtro permite el ingreso del consumidor en una base de datos que generará las indicaciones necesarias para la coordinación logística de la entrega a domicilio de la “canasta”.

Esta experiencia permite que los consumidores se abastezcan de productos necesarios para mantener una nutrición adecuada en medio de las medidas de restricción de movilidad y también que los productores generen ingresos por la comercialización de sus productos en momentos de la crisis económica. Además de la entrega de canastas adquiridas, estas dinámicas locales generan acciones de incidencia social donde también se producen donaciones desde las organizaciones de productores para las poblaciones con mayor índice de vulnerabilidad, personas de escasos recursos o con dificultad para adquirir esta canasta de alimentos.

Esta experiencia refleja que todo el aparataje de un Ministerio con incidencia nacional, puede generar alianzas locales que sean acompañadas por el personal técnico de la institución y que permita la dinamización de las economías y organizaciones sociales para generar relaciones directas entre productor-consumidor a favor de la seguridad alimentaria.

## Who was involved in the experience?

Gobierno

How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Se considera a través de las alianzas locales donde existen la donación de productos agrícolas que permita la alimentación de personas vulnerables y que no tienen acceso a recursos para garantizar su seguridad alimentaria.

Timeframe

Comenzó el 17 de febrero de 2020 con la suspensión de actividades para mitigar los contagios por COVID-19, acción que se intensificó a medida que las restricciones de libre circulación se fueron endureciendo y la curva de contagios fue incrementando.

## Q14 Results obtained/ expected (qualitative and quantitative)

Short term

A corto plazo se logró mantener a la población ecuatoriana con abastecimiento normal de alimentos y a los productores de la agricultura familiar campesina con ingresos. Estas acciones mitigan los efectos económicos y/o sociales colaterales que podrían haber sufrido los productores al haberse cerrado los espacios de comercialización directa en donde participan de manera permanente durante la no emergencia sanitaria. En este proceso se puede detectar la participación de al menos 500 actores entre organizaciones de productores, técnicos(as) del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, personal de logística, entre otros.

Además, al promover dinámicas locales permite que los en la medida de lo posible por la emergencia sanitaria, las economías de los productores no se contraigan al máximo mientras que los consumidores pueden acceder a alimentos sanos y nutricionalmente adecuados a costos populares.

Medium long term

La compleja situación que enmarca la emergencia sanitaria en el país, no permiten definir plazos de finalización del aislamiento obligatorio, provocando incertidumbre en los consumidores de cuál es el abastecimiento efectivo que requieren y del otro lado la incertidumbre de los productores de no tener las garantías de protección para seguir efectuando el modelo previsto de abastecimiento. Sin duda esta situación puede afectar a un número indeterminado de actores.

Most significant changes capture

El desabastecimiento de productos de otras localidades y que se pueden poner más estrictos los controles de entrada y salida de productores bajo las normas que rigen en cada comunidad con la intención de precautelar la salud de los demás. Por ende, es necesario que se desarrollen protocolos que brinden la mayor de la seguridad en cuanto a movilización de productos, así como la protección personal de quienes están involucrados en el abastecimiento. Vincular a estamentos especializados para que las entregas a domicilio sean cubiertas por vehículos con mayor capacidad y en condiciones que permitan mantener la frescura e inocuidad de los alimentos.

## Q15 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

Un potencial escenario de falta de abastecimiento y la necesidad de alimentos nutritivos para consumo frecuente.

## Q16 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

La carencia de equipamiento de bioseguridad que permita la entrega de los productos de manera segura y vehículos adecuados que permitan abarcar a más población sobre todo la que no tiene facilidad de acceso a este mecanismo de abastecimiento.

## Q17 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Mediante articulaciones con cooperantes internacionales como FAO y PMA (organizaciones de Naciones Unidas) para la provisión de equipos de bioseguridad y facilitando vehículos para las entregas comprometidas así como la entrega de donaciones a poblaciones vulnerables o de escasos recursos.

## Q18 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

No se ha definido un mecanismo acorde a la situación. A partir de esta experiencia, se realizará un ejercicio de sistematización para desarrollar metodologías y mecanismos que puedan aplicarse en otras experiencias de emergencias.

## Q19 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

Buenas prácticas de manufactura dado que la situación requiere un cuidado óptimo a nivel de productores y que sea retribuido por los consumidores quienes seguirán buscando esta alternativa de abastecimiento directo.

## Q20 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to further use the CFS-FFA?

Básicamente se activó el plan buscando fomentar y mantener las compras locales involucrando a organizaciones de agricultura familiar, cumpliendo de esta manera con el numeral V del marco en su principio 1.

Additional Link: <https://www.facebook.com/394611797229821/posts/3231271050230534/>

**Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)**

## Q21 What are the reasons for which the CFS-FFA has not been used in your context so far?

## Q22 What were the main conclusions of the event, regarding the use of the CFS-FFA**?**

Q23 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to use the CFS-FFA?

Q24 Link to additional information

# **E 3. Jordan. “National Multi-Actor Meeting on Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises in Jordan”**

## Q1 Title of the event

National Multi-Actor Meeting on Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises in Jordan

## Q2 Date of the event

5 April 2018

## Q3 Location of the event

Landmark Hotel, Amman – Jordan

## Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

National

## Q5 Country(ies)/ Region(s)

Jordan

## Q6 Contact person

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## Q7 Affiliation

Civil society/ NGO

## Q8 Who organized the event?

UN Organization

Civil society/ NGO

The meeting was organized by Arab Network for the Food Sovereignty, Arab Group for the Protection of Nature, Food and Agriculture Organization – Jordan, and the United Nations Economic Social Commission for Western Asia under the auspice of the Jordanian Ministers of Agriculture and Environment.

## Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Donor

## Q10 Has the CFS-FFA previously been used in your context?

YES

**Questions (11) to (20) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)**

## Q11 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Parts of the FFA were used by FAO and WFP on specific programmes for the benefit of refugees and host communities in collaboration with the Jordanian government.

Civil Society Organizations such as the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature also used the FFA to implement projects in collaboration with the local community as well as farmer organizations.

## Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

All the principles were relevant to the Jordanian context. However, it was noted that common programmes and activities in Jordan focused on aspects from principle 1 (Meeting Humanitarian needs and building resilient livelihoods) , 3,4 (Delivering to and protecting refugees and host communities) and 5 (on gender equality).

Work is needed for principle 2 (Nutrition), 6 (Comprehensive Analyses) ,7 (Country Ownership and participation), together with the entire section on Contributing to resolving underlying causes/building sustainable peace (principles 9-11).

## Q13 Brief description of the experience

The event did not discuss specific experiences in an in-depth manner. However, I will briefly state what has been stated by 4 different actors:

WFP developed interventions based on the Country Strategic Plan developed in collaboration with governmental institutions. The interventions included:

1-Monthly cash assistance whereby the affected community purchases needs through local grocery stores.

2-School meals programme for the benefit of refugee and host communities.

3-A resilience portfolio – training and provision of short-term jobs

4- A social protection and institutional development portfolio in collaboration with the National Aid fund.

FAO focused on innovative projects including:

-Generating Compost and Biogas from Waste (for host and refugee communities)

-Water Harvesting and lifting via Solar Energy

-Home based food processing

\*It is best to contact FAO/WFP Jordan for further details.

Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (APN) /CSO

-The Green Caravan Programme involves cultivating trees with economic and nutritional value for the benefit of small farmers/ rural communities to support local food systems and resilient livelihoods in Jordan. The programme has planted over 100,000 trees in small-scale farms/house gardens in collaboration with community-based organizations/farmer and worker unions/women organizations.

-Training and in-kind support on beekeeping mainly for women in rural areas.

Ministry of Agriculture

The ministry has large portfolios focusing on agriculture, but it mentioned some projects that are relevant to poverty alleviation and/or the crisis:

-Projects in collaboration with FAO and WFP (mentioned above)

-Land rehabilitation programmes for the benefit of small farmers

-Smart climate agriculture- capacity building for small farmers to enhance resilience.Esta experiencia refleja que todo el aparataje de un Ministerio con incidencia nacional, puede generar alianzas locales que sean acompañadas por el personal técnico de la institución y que permita la dinamización de las economías y organizaciones sociales para generar relaciones directas entre productor-consumidor a favor de la seguridad alimentaria.

## Who was involved in the experience?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Some projects were being designed and implemented with affected communities. Others focused on the inclusion of the government but overlooking affected communities.

Nonetheless I will focus on APN’s work for this section because I am aware of its details.

APN’s Green Caravan Programme focuses entirely on the inclusion of the affected communities. APN works through forming community-based committees in the different areas to help:

-Set the criteria for the target groups

-Selection of villages/farmers

-Select the crops

Timeframe

APN’s Green Caravan Programme started in 2003, however, after the endorsement of the CFS-FFA, APN revisited aspects of its methodology. For instance, APN has integrated:

-Flexible financing, accommodate changes in the budget to manage risk (Principle 8)

-More rigid conditions and farmer capacity building to ensure water sustainability (Principle 9, Manage natural resources sustainably)

-Enhanced institutionalization to support informal and traditional institutions (Principle 11)

## Q14 Results obtained/ expected (qualitative and quantitative)

Short term

Between 2017-2019:

The programme cultivated 30,335 trees for the benefit of 1740 small farmers/households enhancing food security and income for 7739 family members.

Medium long term

Since its formation in 2003

-110,557 trees have been cultivated for the benefit of 2319 farmers.

-These farmers provide for around 12000 family members.

-2800 donums have been cultivated.

Tree types differ in their produce yearly but to give an idea about the impact, after three years citrus trees produce 100 kilos of citrus, stone trees provide 50 kilos, and olive trees 10-20 kilos.

There are also significant impacts for offsetting carbon emissions. The average lifespan of a tree is 40 years and trees absorb an average of 20 kg of carbon each year.

Most significant changes capture

-Change in community behaviour towards the importance of utilizing lands/house gardens to enhance household food security and livelihoods.

-Impact on local governmental institutions:

1)APN new partnerships with government institutions including the National Center for Agricultural Research

2) Newly formed projects by the government to support small farmers.

3)Government institutions grown cooperation with CBO representatives

-Empowering rural women as they are given prioritization in this programme and are a significant component of the community-based committees.

## Q15 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

**-**Understanding the real added value of the CFS-FFA.

(APN was a member of the TTT drafting the CFS-FFA on behalf of CSO, and has facilitated the contribution of the CSM delegation in the negotiations.)

## Q16 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

**-**Absence of actors that help APN advocate for the CFS-FFA on the country and regional level.

-It is appreciated that some organizations aware of the CFS-FFA (e.g. RBA) are integrating elements of it into their portfolios but it is very essential that these organizations partner/take significant effort in disseminating and advocating for the CFS-FFA on the country/regional level.

-There is a huge knowledge gap on CFS products between government representatives at FAO/WFP and the Ministries of Agriculture.

## Q17 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

**-**APN organized bi-lateral meetings with high-level personnel at the Ministry of Agriculture including the Unit for foreign Cooperation as well as WFP/FAO on the country level to discuss the FFA principles.

-APN organized the two multi-actor meetings on the CFS-FFA in collaboration with these mentioned organizations among others.

-APN dedicated sessions during regional CSO meetings on the CFS-FFA. e.g. the General Assembly of the Arab Network for Food Sovereignty

## Q18 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

As a simple exercise APN scheduled bi-lateral meetings with a number of organizations to go through the FFA principles and discuss alignment of programmes undertaken.

## Q19 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q20 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes, please see below.

Additional Link: [www.apnature.org](http://www.apnature.org)

Kindly let me know should you need any elaboration.

**Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)**

## Q21 What are the reasons for which the CFS-FFA has not been used in your context so far?

1)The FFA hasn’t been used sufficiently:

-There is very low level of awareness on the FFA and the CFS as a whole.

-The FFA needs to be brought to the attention to all the list of stakeholders mentioned in the FFA (paragraph 17). For governments, particular focus should be the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Planning, Foreign Affairs, Water, Industry and Trade. Donors and INGOs are also not aware of the CFS-FFA and require special attention.

-To have an impact training workshops are needed for employees in different departments and at different levels (management, programming, technical assistance etc.).

The training should ideally aim to induce the integration of the FFA principles in the different actors’ formal processes.

2)The Jordanian government dismantled its “food security” unit and replaced it with a unit for “Supporting Rural Women”, leaving the government without a specific department focusing on monitoring /addressing food security matters in its comprehensive nature.

3)Absence of a multiactor platform (which includes the government, relevant UN organizations, CSO, cooperation partners among others) to exchange knowledge and experience and monitor food security matters. Many of the donors /INGOs were very difficult to reach and such a platform will really facilitate communication.

4)Not all actors have the mandate or capacity to cover all principles (e.g. Elements of principle 3,4, 9,10,11 on protection and peacebuilding etc.)

## Q22 What were the main conclusions of the event, regarding the use of the CFS-FFA**?**

1)The government must lead the translation of the framework into a clear action plan on the local level, to be followed by policy/legislative reforms. The development of the action plan should adopt a participatory mechanism of all involved stakeholders, particularly affected communities.

2)It is essential to support or build a multi-actor (multi-stakeholder) platform for the formation, assessment and monitoring of food security policies/interventions.

3)The framework should be used as a means to guide all actors, including cooperation partners, donors and the private sector to align to the national and local agenda. The FFA could be used as a screening process for interventions/programmes and the main responsibility lies within the government.

4)Multi-actor programmes (that sometimes go beyond the standard food-related organizations) are essential to implement the FFA in its comprehensive nature, because not all actors have the mandate or capacity to cover all principles.

Q23 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to use the CFS-FFA?

1)Organizations/institutions should carry out self-assessments to ensure alignment with FFA principles and do necessary reforms.

2) Forming a national technical multi-actor committee that includes organizations participating in the meeting as well as others to:

* Disseminate the FFA principles;
* Explore how the CFS-FFA could be interpreted from principles into an action plan/with a distribution of roles;
* Explore the possibility of build/support a sustainable multi-actor food security platform on the national level

Q24 Link to additional information

**I am attaching:**

1. The Agenda of the meeting
2. The list of participants

Regional level submissions

# **E 4. Lebanon. “Multi‐stakeholder One‐day Meeting on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition in the Arab Region”**

## Q1 Title of the event

Multi‐stakeholder One‐day Meeting on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition in the Arab Region

## Q2 Date of the event

29 March 2018

## Q3 Location of the event

Le Commodore Hotel, Baalbak Street, Hamra ‐ Beirut, Lebanon

## Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Regional

## Q5 Country(ies)/ Region(s)

West Asia /North Africa

Government representatives present from: Lebanon, Palestine, Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Mauritania,

as well as representatives from the League of Arab States

CSO representatives present from: Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Mauritania, Morroco, Qatar, Tunisia, Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestine

UN representatives present from:

UNESCWA  
FAO Regional office for the Near East/Egypt

FAO/Lebanon

WFP/Lebanon

## Q6 Contact person

Name: Mariam Al Jaajaa

Email address: [Gm@apnature.org](mailto:Gm@apnature.org)

[Mariamjaajaa@gmail.com](mailto:Mariamjaajaa@gmail.com)

## Q7 Affiliation

Civil society/ NGO

## Q8 Who organized the event?

UN Organization

Civil society/ NGO

The meeting was organized by the Arab Network for the Food Sovereignty (ANFS), the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (APN), the United Nations Economic Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) under the auspice of the Lebanese Minister of Agriculture Gazi Zuaiter who gave the opening remarks.

## Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Donor

## Q10 Has the CFS-FFA previously been used in your context?

YES

Questions (11) to (20) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

## Q11 How have the CFS-FFA Principles been used in your context?

Parts of the FFA were used by different organizations mainly FAO and WFP on the country and regional level.

Various Civil Society Organizations, such as the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (APN provide an individual experience about the Million Tree Programme in Palestine).

The event did not discuss however the experiences of the different actors in a thorough manner. It focused on explaining the CFS-FFA, and challenges and opportunities to taking it forward.

## Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-FFA was/were most relevant to the experience?

All the principles were relevant to the region. It was noted however that most programmes and activities in the region have focused on elements of Principle 1 of meeting humanitarian needs and building resilient livelihoods. Efforts are still needed to enhance alignment to principles 2 (Nutrition), 3 (Reaching Affected populations), 4 (Protection), and 7 (Country ownership and Participation). It was recognized that the third section on Contributing to resolving underlying causes/building sustainable peace (principles 9-11) is of prime importance to the region but has not been addressed adequately by any actor.

## Q13 Brief description of the experience

## Who was involved in the experience?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

**-**It is best to contact FAO/WFP country and NE offices to get a better description of their activities.

-CSO projects were being designed and implemented with affected communities. e.g. Empowering small farmers and building local food systems in Palestine; supporting food security for women immigrants in Sudan; building capacity for small producers on food safety in Iraq.

\*Some of these experiences will be submitted through the form dedicated for individual experiences instead of this form.

Timeframe

## Q14 Results obtained/ expected (qualitative and quantitative)

Short term

Medium long term

Most significant changes capture

## Q15 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-FFA?

## Q16 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-FFA?

Please see below

## Q17 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

## Q18 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-FFA?

## Q19 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

## Q20 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to further use the CFS-FFA?

Yes, please see below.

Additional Link: [www.apnature.org](http://www.apnature.org)

Kindly let me know should you need any elaboration.

**Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)**

## Q21 What are the reasons for which the CFS-FFA has not been used in your context so far?

1)There is a very low level of awareness on the CFS FFA and the CFS as a whole across the different actors in the region.

-The FFA was not disseminated to the comprehensive list of stakeholders mentioned in the document.

-There is a disconnect between actor representatives at the CFS and their counterparts on the country and regional level (e.g. Governments, Donors, RBAs, etc.).

2) Regional intergovernmental institutions are not involved sufficiently at the CFS (e.g. The League of Arab States, UN ESCWA, Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, among others).

3)Many countries do not have “food security units” at the national level that would be able to take lead in such matters, or act as CFS focal points.

4)Absence of multi-actor platforms on the regional and national levels (which includes governments, UN organizations, CSO, cooperation partners, the private sector among others) to exchange knowledge and experience on food security matters including the CFS.

5)Multi-actor programmes are essential to implement the FFA in its comprehensive nature, because not all actors feel they have the mandate or capacity to cover all principles.

6)Lack of knowledge on successful comprehensive responses that would encourage actors to perform reforms to old policies/ methodologies.

## Q22 What were the main conclusions of the event, regarding the use of the CFS-FFA**?**

1)The FFA brings forward a very helpful comprehensive approach to responding to protracted crises, and it is very relevant to the region by connecting humanitarian, development and sustainable peace aspects. All actors, particularly with knowledge on the CFS, should help disseminate the FFA on the country and regional level, encouraging policy coherence as this region continues to fall into protracted crises.

2)In order to facilitate its use and implementation the FFA needs to be explained to the different ministries on the national level (Ministries of Planning, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Environment among others), parliaments, the range of donors and cooperation partners, human rights and peace-building organizations).

3)Enhancing diplomatic pressure is needed to ensure the implementation of some of the principles as well as initiating/supporting local conflict resolutions platforms.

4)Hence intergovernmental regional institutions, particularly the League of Arab States and its different departments need to be informed with the FFA (e.g. Sector on International Relations, National Security, Palestine and the Occupied Territories, etc.).

5)To reach its full potential the FFA needs to be interpreted into suggested policy reforms (on the national and regional level) and actions that should be taken by different actors. Participation is key.

5) Actors should carry out self-assessments as per their coherence to the CFS-FFA.

6)It is important to link the FFA to the implementation of the SDGS, particularly SDG 2 and SDG 16.

7)National and Regional CSO networks are important to follow up on the implementation of the FFA, and to facilitate communication with local communities.

8)Governments need to play a lead role in ensuring policy coherence by different actors, including donors and cooperation partners.

9)Inclusive multi-actor spaces to exchange knowledge and experiences , and assess responses on the regional level is very helpful.

Q 23 Was it agreed during the event to take any concrete steps to use the CFS-FFA?

A technical follow up committee comprised from UN ESCWA, FAO, the League of Arab States/Arab Organization for Agricultural Development and ANFS should be formed. It can:

1. Include the FFA in the strategy of the Arab League Sub-committee of Combating Hunger in the Arab Region mainly Activities of Group 5 on conflict-inflicted countries.
2. Present the FFA Principles to ESCWA Member States at the Regional Meeting for Promoting Food and Water Security in Jordan (2019)
3. Present the FFA to Ministers of Agriculture.
4. Develop an action plan that translates the FFA into projects and programmes with a budget and distribution of roles

Points 1,2 have been implemented.

The Regional Meeting on Promoting Food and Water Security in 2019 also concluded that the FFA should be interpreted from principles into an action plan with a distribution of roles.

Q24 Link to additional information

I am attaching:

1. The Agenda of the meeting
2. The list of participants

Additional comments received

# **Use and Application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA).**

Submitted by the World Food Programme (WFP)

**Background**

The CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) was adopted by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2015 with the strong involvement and technical support of the three Rome-based Agencies – FAO, IFAD and WFP – in recognition of the consequences of food insecurity and undernutrition on crisis-affected populations. WFP was among the key actors in the then Technical Task Team on the CFS-FFA and engaged in the various drafting stages of the document and negotiation process.

The CFS-FFA is particularly relevant to the work of WFP as recognized by its inclusion in the Strategic Plan 2017-2021 approved by WFP Executive Board in November 2016. The Strategic Plan refers to the CFS-FFA along with WFP’s commitment to adhering to the eleven principles outlined therein. Specifically, WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021 states that “WFP has unique strengths and capacities for responding to affected populations in protracted crises, and for acting on the (eleven) principles set out by the CFS-FFA”.

The CFS-FFA’s eleven principles cut across relevant themes and WFP’s areas of work, such as: emergency, resilience, access, protection, gender, country capacity strengthening, disaster risk reduction, climate action, resource mobilization, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), nutrition and peacebuilding. As such, while many of the CFS-FFA principles are de facto being applied across WFP’s policies, strategies and operations, there is a need for greater sensitization, practical guidance and tools to maximize WFP’s potential use and application of the Framework in a coherent and systemized manner.

In September 2016, WFP, together with FAO, IFAD and the CFS Secretariat, took the lead in organizing a CFS outreach workshop in Nairobi to raise awareness on the CFS-FFA:

• WFP presented the CFS-FFA and highlighted that it aims to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by or at risk of protracted crises, while outlining the key elements of the eleven principles.

• WFP also stressed that the CFS-FFA reflects global consensus and provides a comprehensive, internationally endorsed frame to guide food security and nutrition actions.

WFP, alongside FAO, IFAD and the CFS Secretariat, co-led a joint CFS-RBA side event on protracted crises and the CFS-FFA at the 2017 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in New York. WFP spoke on behalf of the three RBAs during the side event, and in particular:

• Drew attention on the regression in hunger eradication, largely due to the effect on food systems of disruptions caused by protracted crises;

Presented the collaboration between the RBAs (drawing from examples in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Niger, Somalia, Guatemala, Kenya, and lake Chad basin countries), both to address the immediate needs during crises, and to find more durable solutions in post-crisis situations;

* Welcomed the CFS-FFA as a powerful outline to address needs, adapt to specific challenges, such as migration, and build longer term resilience for sustainability by focusing investments on resources, gender equality and women’s empowerment, and market access.

In March 2018, WFP participated in a one-day “Regional Multi-stakeholder Meeting on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition in the Middle East Region”. The meeting took place in Beirut, Lebanon and was co-organized by the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (APN), the Arab Network for Food Sovereignty (ANFS), and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). The primary objective of the meeting was to sensitize stakeholders on the CFS-FFA and explore potential ways for its use and application on the policy and field levels. During the meeting, WFP:

* Presented a regional outlook on the impact of conflicts and crises on food security and nutrition;
* Updated on WFP’s use and promotion of the CFS-FFA since its adoption in 2015;
* Informed of its plans to make use of, mainstream and promote the CFS-FFA at different levels.

In May 2018, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed resolution 2417, which highlights the two-way relationship between food insecurity and conflict, outlines actions to address food security-related violations of International Humanitarian Law, including starvation of civilians, and condemns the use of food as a weapon of war. The resolution represents a major breakthrough in establishing the international policy and legal framework for addressing conflict-related food insecurity, to which WFP, partners and supportive Governments contributed through constant advocacy. Since its adoption, WFP has seen Member States’ inclusion of stronger hunger-related language in resolutions, e.g. resolution 2018/11 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

On the policy level, a number of evaluations commissioned by the WFP Office of Evaluation and published in 2018 provided evidence on aspects of WFP’s performance in the areas of access, humanitarian principles and protection – all of which are central to the application and use of the CFS-FFA. The evaluation of the policy on humanitarian protection found that the policy had helped increase sensitivity to protection issues in WFP but contained ambiguities which ultimately hampered the translation of norms into practice. In response, WFP embarked on a revision of its protection policy which will be presented to the Executive Board in the course of 2020. The evaluation of the WFP policies on international humanitarian principles and access revealed that WFP’s policies in these areas are highly relevant at a time when both the number of protracted emergencies and the politicization of the aid environment are on the rise. However, it recognised the need for further effort in their dissemination and implementation.

In 2019, WFP embarked on a comprehensive overhaul of its school feeding activities, including extensive consultations with internal and external partners, which resulted in WFP’s first 10-year school feeding strategy. The new strategy provides an important opportunity to advance the use and application of the CFS-FFA, in particular principles 2 and 5. Going forward, resolving the underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises (principles 9-11 of the FFA) requires significant investment in terms of stepped-up peacebuilding work and conflict-sensitive programming. To better understand the nature of this work and build an evidence-based system to guide further work, WFP has developed a knowledge partnership with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). In 2018 and 2019, the two organizations conducted studies in El Salvador, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan and Mali on how WFP’s programmes contribute to prospects for peace. These initial studies provided a ‘first phase’ of evidence whereby theories of change were used to demonstrate where WFP activities could contribute ‘to the improved prospects of peace’ by: i) investing in livelihoods, ii) improving linkages between states and their citizens, iii) using community-based participatory planning, and iv) promoting natural resource management. The second phase of the partnership with SIPRI will expand the evidence base through further country level research, and will also include several thematic focus areas, including Climate Change, Cash, Gender and Stabilization. Importantly, a focus on ‘measuring’ WFP’s contributions to the ‘improved prospects for peace’ will commence in 2020. The upcoming evaluation on WFP’s peacebuilding policy is a further manifestation of the importance of investing in this area of work.

WFP will be engaging in dialogues to disseminate the CFS-FFA to the newly formed Global Network Against Food Crises (GNFC). This would be useful when it comes to the use and application of the CFS-FFA at country level.

**Calls for Inputs on the CFS-FFA**

In early January 2020, the two calls for inputs related to the use and application of the CFS-FFA have been shared widely in WFP, both with relevant Headquarters (HQ) Divisions as well as Regional Bureaus (RBs) and Country Offices (COs).

WFP is part of the Technical Task Team which was formed to support the preparation of the Global Thematic Event (GTE) on the CFS-FFA. The GTE will be held at CFS 47 in October 2020 and will be informed by inputs provided by CFS stakeholders via the afore-mentioned calls.

WFP HQ Divisions, Regional Bureaus and Country Offices were encouraged to consider using existing events or convenings (e.g. regional Country Directors/Deputy Country Directors/Programme/Food Security Cluster meetings) to discuss the CFS-FFA and report on them.

A reminder on the two calls for inputs have been sent out in WFP in early March. From January-April 2020, a total of eleven WFP Country Offices (Bangladesh, Iraq, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Chad, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Somalia, DRC, Niger, and Nigeria) have been contacted and provided with support and guidance in view of their potential contributions to these calls and/or discussion of the CFS-FFA with partners at country level. This endeavour also helped further raising awareness of the CFS-FFA with WFP Country Offices.

In this context, and given the relevance of the CFS-FFA, a mapping exercise of WFP Country Offices’ work relevant and linked to the CFS-FFA has been undertaken. The following general and specific questions have been developed and shared with Country Offices to guide this exercise and shape the narrative:

1) Have you ever heard of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and its policy work, including the CFS-FFA?

2) Are you aware of any events that were organized in the country to discuss (amongst others) the CFS-FFA; or did the CO participate in a convening where the CFS-FFA was discussed?

3) How does the CFS-FFA and its eleven principles relate to the work of your CO?

4) How can the CFS-FFA be of CO’s use and how can its principles be applied by the CO within the context of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)?

5) How can the CO help the host government to apply the CFS-FFA?

E.g. supporting host government’s capacity building and policy making efforts; policy dialogues with host government to take into consideration the CFS-FFA into responses to food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises; or collaboration with implementing partners (e.g. NGOs).

**WFP Country Offices’ Contributions**

**Ethiopia**

WFP Ethiopia Country Office is largely aware of the CFS and its policy work. CO staff attended the CFS Forum on “Support to Food Security and Nutrition in Ethiopia by Increasing Smallholders’ Access to Markets”, which took place in Addis Ababa on September 13th, 2017.

According to the CO, all the eleven principles of the CFS-FFA are indeed relevant to WFP’s work in Ethiopia. When it comes to the use and application of the CFS-FFA and its eleven principles, it was highlighted that both CO staff and partners (including line Ministries) would need more training and awareness raising.

The CO is closely engaged with the Ethiopian government in policy discussions related to food security and nutrition. However, because of lack of awareness and training, the CFS-FFA is not necessarily referred to during these discussions.

The Ethiopia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the period 2020-2025 is currently being developed. The CSP will focus on five interrelated and interconnected Strategic Outcomes (SOs) that contribute towards SDG 2 and SDG 17 targets. The CSP’s SOs 1-4 are closely linked to different CFS-FFA’s principles:

* SO1 (SDG 2.1): Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs – CFS-FFA’s principles 1 and 4.
* SO2 (SDG 2.1): Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks – CFS-FFA’s principles 1, 2, 4.
* SO3 (SDG 2.2.): Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition – CFS-FFA’s principle 2.
* SO4 (SDG 17.9): Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety nets programme design and implementation and supply chain management – CFS-FFA’s principles 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11.

**Rwanda**

A few staff members in WFP Rwanda Country Office are aware of the CFS and its policy work. It appears that no events were organized in Rwanda to discuss the CFS-FFA, nor did the CO participate in a convening where the CFS-FFA was discussed.

The CO emphasized that the objective of the CFS-FFA and its eleven principles are very relevant to what the Country Office is doing under the refugee operations (crisis response) with the prolonged support that has been providing to refugee in the camps. WFP’s main partners in refugee operations are the Ministry of Emergency Management and UNHCR. The CO is also working closely with partners from different other sectors.

On nutrition, the CO is incorporating principle #2 of the CFS-FFA by focusing on the nutritional needs during the first 1,000 days - through WFP’s stunting prevention programme - and managing Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Through the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities, WFP is promoting exclusive breastfeeding, continued breastfeeding to two years and beyond, and appropriate complementary feeding. WFP is also encouraging optimal infant and young child feeding, and facilitates access to nutritious foods such as through kitchen gardens and community nurseries.

On livelihoods and building resilience (CFS-FFA’s principles 1, 7 and 10), saving groups have been established amongst refugee groups. A marshland project targeting both refugees and neighbouring community was implemented, and a replication of that is currently being discussed. Through WFP’s cash transfers (as opposed to food in-kind assistance), refugees have more options, i.e. not only buying their preferred food but also saving and spending the money to do small-scale business in and around the camps.

Regarding evidence-based analysis (CFA-FFA’s principle 6), WFP employs Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) twice a year, Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) on a yearly basis, and Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) every two years, in addition to regular monitoring including weekly market price monitoring, whereby WFP and its partners assess food security and nutrition, and market prices. Recommendations are drawn from these assessments and follow-up actions are taken.

Lastly, gender and protection (CFS-FFA’s principles 3, 4, 5) are mainstreamed for all projects/activities/assistance that WFP provides. A Complaints and Feedback Mechanism is in place to hear voices from refugees and address their concerns so as to uphold Accountability to Affected Population (AAP). Gender training for refugees and partners was conducted to raise awareness, and information around gender is made available through different channels.

Rwanda is among the four focal countries (together with Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Malawi) under the “Compact2025”, an initiative facilitated by IFPRI, in partnership with several stakeholders that are part of the CFS. While it is strongly demonstrated that Rwanda CSP strategic outcomes and activities are aligned with the CFS-FFA, the latter does not appear to be popular as a policy guidance tool in the country.

**Iraq**

Although WFP Iraq Country Office has never organized or participated in a specific event focused on the CFS-FFA, it has organized multiple events which generally followed the CFS-FFA’s eleven principles.

To improve the evidence for food security in the country, WFP organized a multi-stakeholder consultation of Central Statistics Organization (CSO), Kurdish Region Statistics Organization (KRSO) and various UN Agencies on 3 April 2019. The main objective of the consultation was to review the existing Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) instruments and include food security modules therein. The Ministries and organizations that were invited to the discussion included: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, REACH, OXFAM, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR and FAO. The consultation concluded to add WFP corporate food security modules to the next round of socioeconomic survey (IHSES-III).

It is also worth mentioning the Zero Hunger Review that was launched to guide the development of WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024. Because of the unavailability of key stakeholders on the same date, a multi-stakeholder consultation was not organized, however one-on-one consultations with the key partners were held to discuss the outcomes of the Zero Hunger Review and the way forward.

Iraq is a middle-income country which has been going through multiple challenges over the past 15 years, including the transition from dictatorship to democracy, the so-called Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL) occupation, and - more recently uprising - perceived corruption, US-Iran tension and COVID-19. Iraq is an oil-based fragile economy and heavily dependent on food imports. Food insecurity has persisted, however, particularly among internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and rural people in the south of the country. The challenges of rebuilding infrastructure, providing basic services, promoting social cohesion, demobilizing militias, creating jobs and progressing towards gender equality while maintaining security have impeded the country’s efforts to make progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 2 on Zero Hunger.

CFS-FFA’s principles are humanitarian principles from a food security and nutrition perspective and provide key guidance to WFP’s response in Iraq. More specifically, they suggest building resilient livelihoods with a focus on nutrition sensitive programming to reach those population affected by protracted crises. The principles also focus on cross-cutting aspects including gender and nutrition sensitive programming that are very relevant to the Iraqi context. Iraq is currently facing nutrition triple burden including obesity, under nourishment as well as micro-nutrient deficiencies especially among women. The CFS-FFA’s principles also provide guidance on generating evidence base on food security and capacity building of the government for effective decision making and policy planning around food security aspects and achieving Zero Hunger.

WFP has started its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024 in January 2020. Based on country priorities and Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) recommendations, WFP Iraq Country Office is focusing on three closely interrelated strategic outcomes for supporting the government in achieving SDG 2 and SDG 17 targets in Iraq:

1. The first CSP’s Strategic Outcome (SO1) is particularly relevant to the CFS-FFA as it focuses on providing immediate support for people affected by crises. This is clearly linked to the CFS-FFA’s principles 3 and 4 that provide guidance on reaching affected population specifically during protracted crises, like the one WFP is responding to in Iraq.

2. The Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) focuses on resilience building and is in line with the CFS-FFA’s principles 1 and 2, i.e. meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods (principle 1) and focus on nutritional needs (principle 2). SO2 activities primarily support livelihoods and resilient food systems to improve agricultural development.

In the areas of return, the Country Office will work on expanding resilience activities into communities where mediation processes facilitate the return of IDPs. This is aligned to the CFS-FFA’s principle 9 that provides guidance on peacebuilding through food security and nutrition. Under its CSP 2020-24, WFP is implementing activities that bridge divisions within communities by building shared assets that are accessible to and controlled by both women and men. Resilience building and adaptation to climate change will be geographically expanded to cover not only the areas of return for IDPs, but also areas where food insecurity, poverty and inequality indicators are particularly high, such as the south.

WFP ensures the equitable engagement of women and men of different ages (including young people) in order to foster inclusive and participatory programming that meets their needs and contributes to the elimination of discriminatory gender and age norms. This is a cross-cutting area and aligns with CFS-FFA’s principle 5.

3. Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP is making strategic investments in government capacity strengthening, enhancing capacities in national and subnational institutions involved in social protection, emergency preparedness and early warning systems, food security and nutrition, gender equality and value chain development, and promoting triangular cooperation. This part of SO3 aligns with principles 6, 7, 8 and 10 of CFS-FFA.

Under CSP 2020-24, WFP is implementing various activities around capacity strengthening and capacity augmentation of the hosting government as well as contributing to generate the reliable evidence base around food security situation in the country to support informed decision making and policy planning. The CFS-FFA can provide guidance in those implementations and activities.

**Zimbabwe**

WFP Zimbabwe Country Office (CO) is generally aware of the CFS and its policy work. It appears that no events were organized in Zimbabwe to discuss the CFS-FFA, nor did the CO participate in a convening where the CFS-FFA was discussed. However, to note is that the Country Office has supported the participation of the Director of the Zimbabwean Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) to the 46th Plenary Session of the CFS, which took place in Rome in October 2019.

WFP Zimbabwe Country Office is implementing its first-ever Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2021. The CSP is a holistic approach to the root causes of hunger and outlines how the

CO intends to support the achievement of the SDGs in the country. The CFS-FFA is not a reference document per se in the CSP, but the CFS-FFA’s tenets are implemented through the various activities pursued in the context of the CSP.

Most of the CSP’s Strategic Outcomes (SOs) are closely linked and align to the CFS FFA. For example, SO1 - Food-insecure people, including refugees, in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other crises - and SO4 - Food-insecure rural households achieve food security and demonstrate resilience to seasonal shocks and stressors - address the first principle of the CFS-FFA: meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods.

Within the context of the CSP’s implementation, the Country Office applies the CFS-FFA and its eleven principles, even though there is no deliberate action to do so. The process of developing the CSP 2017-2021 was vigorous and its implementation process is quite advanced. However, when designing the next CSP, the CO may consider the CFS-FFA as one of the reference documents.

WFP is engaging the Zimbabwean Government in a number of technical and policy dialogues related to food security and nutrition. For example, WFP is a key partner in the national food security analysis which is coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC). FNC is the government’s lead agency, under the Office of the President and Cabinet, charged with the responsibility of coordination, analysis and promotion of a cohesive national response by multiple sectors and stakeholders to food and nutrition insecurity in Zimbabwe.

WFP also works with other government’s bodies (Ministries and Departments) and partners - such as NGOs - on food security and nutrition, resilience building, social protection, women’s empowerment and gender equality, just to mention a few. Some of this work is part of or contributes to the CFS-FFA, even if the CO does not directly use the Framework as a reference document.

# **UNN response to the call for sharing experience and good practices in the use and application of the cfs- framework for action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises (CFS-FFA)**

**PRINCIPLES/ELEMENTS OF THE CFS-FFA ADDRESSED BY THE UN NETWORK IN COUNTRIES**

Although the UNN has not officially adopted the CFS-FFA, many of its efforts at country level are aligned with the principles highlighted in the FFA and thus provide a basis upon which the Framework could be further elaborated within UNN work. The following illustrate UNN’s efforts in relation to specific principles of the CFS-FFA.

UNN uses [REACH](https://www.unnetworkforsun.org/unn-reach-facilitation), a country support mechanism which promotes and operationalizes a country-led multisectoral approach to addressing malnutrition in all its forms. REACH enhances the potential of multi-stakeholders and multi-sectoral platforms, thus collective contributions of each sector to nutrition. It mobilizes UN agencies for bringing their technical expertise, fostering joint programming and coordination, thus increasing synergies and efficient use of resources by enhancing complementarity and decreasing duplication, serving as a vehicle to accelerate nutrition action, and setting in motion as multiplier for seizing nutrition gains.

It is noticeable that all of the CFS-FFA principles respond to most [UNN Results Framework](http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/P27-of-the-UN-Network-for-SUN-Strategy.pdf) and Assumptions which REACH strategically adapts through advocacy & consensus building, capacity strengthening, multi-sectoral analytics and support to in-country platforms and networks. Hence, Principle 1 – Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods, Principle 2 – Focus on nutritional needs, Principle 4 – Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises, Principle 5 – Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity, Principle 7 – Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and Stakeholders buy-in, and accountability – are among the CFS-FFA principles which directly correspond to UNN-REACH mandate and Results Framework. Below we illustrate, through examples and best practices, how UNN-REACH in-country work meets the FFA’s other principles namely 3, 6, 8, 9.

**PRINCIPLE 3: REACH AFFECTED POPULATIONS**

*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*

UN [nutrition] Networks in countries strengthen UN coordination and joint programming towards humanitarian goals, targeting most vulnerable people in times of crises; and pave the way for increased convergence among UN agencies during protracted crises, addressing the humanitarian development nexus. In Chad, the common UN nutrition agenda enabled to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus (HDN). A new UNN agenda was recently released, articulating the need for contingency and transition plans to articulate the HDN[[1]](#footnote-1). In Cambodia, through UN joint efforts, a multi-stakeholder humanitarian response forum was established and included a food security, nutrition and cash working group, maintaining nutrition security in emergency situations. In Mauritania, the Central Emergency Response Fund – CERF - (EU-funded) has enabled UN agencies to gather for a common goal, which laid the groundwork for further joint programming; and UNN supported sectoral meetings on emergency nutrition through Regional Directorates of Health and Social Action. Through UNHCR in Mauritania, UNN also supported the Health, Nutrition and Food Security Working Group hosting the Malian refugee camp in Bassiknou. In DRC, a pilot “nexus programme” was implemented in Kasai and Tanganyika provinces, and UNN was reported to be an important broker for the country’s Humanitarian Response Plan 2018. In Kenya, the UNN joint initiatives have included a support to the implementation of emergency nutrition interventions aimed at improving farmers’ resilience in pastoral areas. In Niger, UN agencies participated in several joint programmes including resilience programmes, while in Yemen UN agencies were engaged in the development of the humanitarian response plan and its nutrition component; the humanitarian development nexus having subsequently been raised in the Multi-Stakeholder Platform to link urgent nutrition specific activities and resilience programmes. In Zimbabwe, joint programming included a joint emergency response to cyclones, while in the Comoros UNN participated in relief efforts for tropical cyclone Kenneth in 2019, and in Haiti to Hurricane Matthew. In Mozambique, UNICEF, WFP and WHO jointly contributed to the nutrition component of the Humanitarian Response Plan for Cyclone Idai (March 2019) and Cyclone Kenneth (April 2019) through active engagement in the country’s nutrition cluster. Finally, regarding humanitarian joint programming, UNN has leveraged opportunities to engage Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Clusters and has participated to nutrition and food security clusters (such as in South Sudan). Indeed, in DRC the IASC nutrition cluster is “where UN agencies engage in joint discussions with other partners to discuss ways of scaling up nutrition actions in both humanitarian and development contexts”. In Haiti the Common UN agenda also involved humanitarian agencies, among multiple measures taken to bridge humanitarian and development actors. Through REACH, Haiti used a country-specific communication tool to sensitize staff in relevant ministries and journalists, demystifying the link between nutrition and other sectors.

**PRINCIPLE 6: ENSURE AND SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE EVIDENCE-BASED ANALYSES**

*i)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 maximize objectivity and impartiality;*
* *disaggregated, including by gender.*

*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.*

UNN supports governments for decision-making through data management support, making use of UNN tools. For example, the [Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping](https://www.unnetworkforsun.org/tools/nutrition-stakeholder-action-mapping) is a rapid decision-making tool in times of food security and nutrition crises. In Mali, the multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral mapping is helping to picture the nutrition situation in the country, giving consideration to both humanitarian and development actions. Among other applications, this tool is being used to track the implementation status of the country’s national nutrition plan (2014–2018). “The mapping exercise is helping to instil a culture of data–driven decision– making (…), which will help us optimize the use of scarce resources[[2]](#footnote-2)”. In a broader way, support from country UNNs for nutrition data management and evidence generation enables quicker decision making during protracted crises, through strengthening national nutrition surveillance. Hence, in Eswatini, the UNN provided financial and technical assistance to conduct a rapid assessment on health facilities readiness to manage malnutrition during periods of drought. In Indonesia and Lao PDR, UNNs participated to the design of nutrition surveillance systems. In Pakistan, the generation of evidence by the MICS (national nutrition survey) and further operation research on stunting prevention, have facilitated informed decision-making processes for policy makers. Likewise, in Somalia UNN has initiated a comprehensive review and rationalization of the national nutrition information system and merging with health information systems. Finally, in Uganda and Senegal, nutrition information system were established with directly embedded intervention coverage data from mapping in order to track implementation status of new national nutrition plans. In Burkina Faso, the national multi-sectoral PTF (Partenaires Techniques et Financiers) Nutrition Group acts as a sectoral group in emergency situations, within which UNN has remained committed to enhancing coordination of nutrition actors. In Burundi, UNN undertook a joint multi-sectoral project on nutrition alongside the Ministry of Public Health and the Fight against AIDS (MSPLS).

**PRINCIPLE 8: PROMOTE EFFECTIVE FINANCING**

*Preamble: Building strategic financing partnerships and synergies among different actors to underpin a holistic response, and avoid duplication and gaps*

UNNs can foster more predictable joint nutrition funding which can be easily mobilized during crises, and also advocate for sectoral budgetary allocation for nutrition. In Tanzania, UNN implemented the Nutrition Compact between the President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) and 26 regions which catalysed the allocation of a minimal budget for each under 5 child for nutrition. UNNs have also contributed to strengthen some public-private partnerships (e.g. in Guinea), and regularly facilitates coordination with private sector mainly through the SUN Business Network (SBN) in other countries. In Liberia, “The lawmakers (…) agreed to submit a proposal to the Ministry of Finance Development Planning for seed money as the national budget is being finalized. Efforts are also underway to explore setting-up a multi-sectoral nutrition pooled fund. In both cases, the hope is that these measures will help to secure more funding for nutrition, including domestic funds which are likely to attract additional external funding[[3]](#footnote-3)”. In Mali, concrete financial commitments were made such as doubling domestic funding for nutrition and the integration of nutrition into Mali’s National Development Plan.

**PRINCIPLE 9: CONTRIBUTE TO PEACEBUILDING THROUGH FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

*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;*

An IYCF-E landscape analysis conducted in 2016 by the UNICEF Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESAR) in collaboration with Save the Children, revealed inadequate attention to IYCF interventions in crisis situations throughout countries in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes. Such reduced attention and low investments led to poor feeding practices in the region, which in turn worsened the levels of acute malnutrition and increased the risk of infant mortality. To address this challenge, UN agencies belonging to the UN Network, including UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR, partnered with Save the Children in efforts to prioritise IYCF-E in countries within the East and Horn of Africa. The efforts focused on enhancing both regional and country capacities for IYCF-E through, undertaking capacity gap assessments to identify specific needs for IYCF-E trainings; providing technical support to the Technical Rapid Response teams in country offices and; providing joint statements to give guidance on infant feeding in the context of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). Taken together, these efforts contributed to improving awareness and enhancing government capacity for addressing IYCF-E. It also helped improve collaboration among UN agencies and partners, paving the way for a harmonised and complementary approach with wider coverage, in efforts undertaken to prevent acute malnutrition and address IYCF-E. An enhanced continuum of care on IYCF has been established in the region and a strategic reference document on IYCF-E has been created to guide future efforts.

**PRINCIPLE 11: PROMOTE EFFECTIVE NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

*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;*

Many UNN-REACH countries have been effectively supporting institutional capacities in a sustainable way. UNNs engage in optimization of coordination mechanisms for nutrition at decentralized level given the importance of addressing decentralized governance mechanisms during protracted crises management. For example, nutrition programming was also substantially improved at decentralized level in Guinea Bissau. In Lao PDR, “the Development Partners Group for Food Security and Nutrition supports multi-stakeholder platforms including the Provincial Nutrition Committees in all 18 provinces, as well as those at the district level”. In Lesotho UNN raised Districts awareness campaigns on importance of multi-stakeholder coordination. In Mali and Malawi, UNN technically and financially supports nutrition platforms at decentralized level. “Remarkable progress was made in Mali and Myanmar to define, establish and operationalize well-functioning nutrition coordination mechanisms[[4]](#footnote-4)”. In South Sudan UNN fostered an improved coverage of nutrition treatment facilities and colocation of SAM and MAM treatment services. In Uganda and Chad, the UNN “supported the formation and activation of some of the District Nutrition Coordination Committees”. UNN-REACH methodologies and tools also support countries for decentralized governance and coordination processed in country, such as the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Overview (MNO) deployed in 2019 in Liberia. The results from the MNO in Liberia provided a nutrition situation analysis dashboard for the country, which served to compile and re-package existing nutrition data in a more comprehensible and accessible manner. Findings from the MNO were presented to the country’s network of parliamentarians during a legislative session and helped foster increased parliamentary buy-in on the nutrition agenda.

# **Cabo Verde´s contribution to the framework for action for security and nutrition in protracted crisis**

This document sets out a set of principles aimed at actors and civil society that deal directly or indirectly with the management of prolonged food crises, whose objective is to improve food and nutritional security, thus making the affected populations more resilient. In this sense, the National Secretariat for Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment is in agreement with this proposal, presenting, however, some comments throughout the parts that make up the document, always highlighting the experiences evidenced in Cabo Verde:

**1. Introduction**

1. The context and the justification presented portray the need for the writing of this document, namely on the shortcomings in the mechanisms for managing food crises, especially with regard to the formulation of policies and effective actions during prolonged crises.

2. One of the points to be highlighted in the document is that this framework for action may be the necessary input for raising the awareness of political actors, but also of civil society regarding the need to provide the country with a National Action Plan for managing food crises because the country's context alone justifies its development, since:

• Agricultural families (agriculture and livestock) that depend exclusively on the primary sector are in a constant situation of food and nutritional vulnerability, due to extreme agrometeorological phenomena, as is the case of cyclical droughts (lack of rain) that have been negatively affecting their means of existence;

• With the current health crisis (pandemic caused by the new coronavirus), despite the existence of a set of non-contributory social protection actions, there is also a clear need for an Action Plan/Contingency, in a situation of food crisis, as there are families with difficulties in accessing food.

3. Another highlight is that the referred document is intrinsically linked to international recommendations and strategies, namely Agenda 2030, the Principles of Human Rights, specifically the Human Right to Adequate Food;

4. At national level, the guidelines are framed in Cabo Verde's strategic documents, such as: the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development; the National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security; the National Food and Nutrition Action Plan; amongst others.

5. The respective document is also in line with what is the legal framework in terms of Food and Nutritional Security (SAN), namely Decree-Law 37/IX/2018 of the Human Right to Adequate Food where in its article 18 it defines the legal bases for actions that can be implemented by the government in situations of Food Crisis or Emergency;

6. Another aspect that could be included in the introduction or in the form of a glossary would be the definition of a food crisis, which could be defined based on the instruments of

identification and determination of populations and areas at risk of food insecurity, whether acute or chronic, in which, according to the Harmonized Framework and the Integrated Framework for the Classification of Food Security, they define a (acute) food crisis when ≥20% of the national population were in phase 3-5 of these analyzes.

**2. Principle of Action to improve Food and Nutrition Security in situations of prolonged crisis**

7. Principles 1&2 describe the priorities for critical manifestations of food insecurity and malnutrition in prolonged crisis situations, highlighting the need for immediate humanitarian aid, such as food aid, as well as for the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in most vulnerable groups;

8. One of the points that can be inserted in both principle 1 and 2 is the capacity to assess humanitarian actions (eg, assess the nutritional impact of food aid or assess the impact of food aid on the nutritional situation; and assess the nutritional composition of the food kits distributed), in order to have elements that allow, if necessary, to adapt the actions according to the evolution of the situations;

9. One of the aspects that is questioned is related to the relationship between the food aid provided to cover energy needs vs. its ability to satisfy the food preferences of the populations that is enshrined in the principle of the Human Right to Adequate Food;

10. One of the measures verified in Cabo Verde and which is in line with principle 1 was the inclusion of the purchase of locally produced products in the food kits provided to vulnerable families;

11. The principles 3 to 8 describe a set of aspects to be taken into account in the formulation and implementation of emergency and resilience humanitarian policies and actions in specific aspects, namely in the most affected population groups, such as women, among other aspects;

12. Principle 6 focuses on the importance of improving the capacity of targeting to identify vulnerable people, in order to have a greater performance in the actions implemented. The problem that arises is that, in the case of Cabo Verde, the existing mechanism does not allow targeting, since it uses the Harmonized Framework to estimate vulnerable populations or those who may be at risk. Thus, in order to be in line with this principle, the country would have to fine-tune its SAN information system, namely in the appropriation of the economic analysis of families, for example. One aspect to be taken into account in principle 6, concerns the capacity of each country to carry out a survey that allows it to adapt its actions in a crisis situation, and hence the need for this document to contain a principle that determines the aspects to be taken into account for the elaboration of a “national document on food crises”;

13. Regarding coordination and articulation between sectors, it should be noted that Cabo Verde already has a SAN advisory body (CNSAN) at national level, and measures on crisis management and food emergency mechanisms can and should be implemented, discussed within this body, therefore the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (SNSAN). It is important to mention that there is still no subcommittee created within CNSAN on the crisis and food emergency;

14. Principles 9 to 11 emphasize the importance of tackling causes in order to mitigate the impacts of food insecurity, which is malnutrition and, in its most severe form, hunger and death;

**General considerations:**

15. The theme presented is relevant in that it presents a set of principles that are implicitly implemented in situations of food crisis or emergency;

16. The principles presented may serve as a basis for the elaboration of an Action Plan/ Contingency, in situations of food crisis;

17. At national level, there is a set of strategies or guidelines to be implemented, in situations of national catastrophes, emergency plans against drought, contingency plans for health and public health, but they are not part of the food aid;

18. Therefore, in view of the above, it is our understanding to issue a favorable opinion, taking into account that the guidelines listed throughout the document, most of them are already adopted in Cabo Verde and are well aligned with the existing strategic documents.

# **d. Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises: Leaving No One Behind**

19 September 2016 - 9.00 - 17.30 | UN Office in Nairobi, Kenya

Eliminating hunger and malnutrition in protracted crises requires special attention and actions which differ from short-term term crises or non-crises development contexts. In response to this and the increasing number of protracted crises worldwide, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) developed the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), with strong technical support from the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) FAO, IFAD and WFP.

The CFS-FFA can make a profound difference in global efforts to promote a Zero Hunger World as it outlines a comprehensive approach to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises. It defines internationally agreed standards that are expected to be met and can be referenced in gaining support for food security and nutrition programmes, projects, strategies etc.

As a kick-off event to initiate operationalization efforts at country level, CFS and the RBAs are organizing this outreach event with financial support from the European Union.

# **Addressing hunger and poverty in protracted crises - A side-event to the high level political forum 2017**

**Summary report**

With 20 to 30 million people at immediate risk of famine in July 2017 in only four countries, the world is currently facing levels of food insecurity unprecedented since world war II. One of the main causes of this dramatic regression is protracted crises, often triggered by conflicts, climate shocks, or both; and their complexity makes successful interventions particularly challenging: Zero hunger is an illusion in a world affected by protracted crises.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’s central pledge to leave no-one behind, of the review of progress on “Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture” (SDG2), as well as growing acknowledgement within the Security Council of the importance of the “hunger-conflict nexus”, the intergovernmental and multistakeholder Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the UN Rome based agencies FAO, IFAD and WFP, in collaboration with the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN, proposed a side-event to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2017 “Reaching those left furthest behind : Addressing Hunger And Poverty In Protracted Crises”.

This side-event, targeting members and stakeholders in New York and other national and global actors, linked the “New Way of Working” called for by Resolutions in New York, to efforts in Rome to bridge humanitarian assistance and long term development by working together to simultaneously address immediate food security and nutrition needs, and strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems and livelihoods. In this context, it presented the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), an integrated framework negotiated by CFS members and stakeholders with the technical sup-port of the three Rome based Agencies, and endorsed in October 2015. An interactive video and panel discussion comprised of CFS members and stakeholders, together with the audience, outlined guiding principles and issues of particular relevance to address today’s crises.

1. [UN Network for SUN](https://www.unnetworkforsun.org/news/chads-un-network-sun-releases-un-nutrition-agenda-reducing-malnutrition-all-its-forms) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [Tales be Told](https://bit.ly/36BUNGn), 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [UN Network for SUN](https://www.unnetworkforsun.org/news/un-nutrition-lobbying-starts-pay-liberia) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. REACH GAC Report 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)