



Co-Chairs' Proposal (Second Draft)

Framework for Action for Addressing Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises

[CFS-A4A]

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE^{i}

1. *Within global, regional and national efforts to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) agreed that protracted crisis situations require special attention, and that appropriate responses for these contexts differ from those required in short-term crisis or in non-crisis development contexts.*
2. *Protracted crises include situations of prolonged or recurrent crises. While no internationally agreed definition existsⁱⁱ, manifestations of a protracted crisis include, *inter alia*: disruption of livelihoods and food systems; increasing rates in morbidity and mortality; and increased displacementsⁱⁱⁱ. Food insecurity and malnutrition (e.g. stunting, wasting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies) are the most serious and common manifestations.*
3. Food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises can result from multiple underlying human-made causes - such as situations of conflict, fragility and [occupation], and weak institutions and governance - which are often linked with natural resource scarcity and natural disasters, with climate change as a possible exacerbating factor.
4. *A protracted crisis may have wide-spread impact or may be limited to a particular geographic area of a State, or a territory, and may not affect the entire population. Significant population movements, which may be characterised by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), may also be a feature. Protracted crises affect men and women differently. Protracted crises may also have international, regional and trans-boundary aspects and impacts, including the presence of refugees as defined and recognised under applicable international law, who are often in protracted refugee situations.*
5. *Evidence and evaluations highlight that policies and actions which aim to meet immediate food and other basic needs should be accompanied by longer term policies, actions and investments to address the underlying causes, support local capacities and priorities and build resilient livelihoods and food systems.*
6. *Key reasons why some policies and actions addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises can fail include: conceptual and operational weaknesses; policy and institutional disconnects between humanitarian and development approaches; weak institutional capacity and governance; poor understanding of specific contexts; inadequate analysis; undermining of local capacities and priorities by externally driven interventions; late delivery of assistance; unsustained political engagement and investment; lack of commitment to support small-scale food producers, marginalized and vulnerable communities, and gender equality; inadequate attention to corruption and vested commercial, political and institutional interests.*

OBJECTIVE, NATURE AND SCOPE, ALIGNMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS

Objective

10. *The overall objective of the [CFS-A4A] is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises in a way that addresses underlying causes, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.*
11. *To achieve this objective, the [CFS-A4A] seeks to mobilise high level political commitment and promote coordinated multi-stakeholder processes, including the review of progress and sharing of lessons learned, to inform policies and actions aimed at preventing, mitigating, responding to and promoting early recovery from food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crisis.*

Nature and scope

12. *This document is voluntary and non-binding.*
13. *The* [CFS-A4A] *should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law* [, including extra-territorial obligations,] *with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. Nothing in the [CFS-A4A] should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations to which a State may be subject under international law*[, including extra-territorial obligations].

14. The [CFS-A4A] should be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.
15. *The [CFS-A4A] acknowledges the limitations of many existing policies and actions and presents principles and a plan to improve food security and nutrition in situations of protracted crisis.*

Alignment

16. The [CFS-A4A] aligns with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments, underscoring the importance of respecting, protecting, promoting and facilitating human rights when developing and implementing policies and actions related to food security and nutrition in protracted crises. The [CFS-A4A] also aligns with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality.
17. The [CFS-A4A] is also aligned with CFS policy guidance, including the “Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security” (RtFG), the “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security” (VGGT), the “Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition” (GSF), and the “Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems” (CFS-RAI).
18. Overarching values for the implementation of the [CFS-A4A], providing a foundation for action, are: human dignity; non-discrimination; equity and justice; gender sensitivity and equality; holistic and sustainable approach; consultation and participation; rule of law; transparency; accountability; and continuous improvement.
19. The three mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social), at the core of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, also inform this document.

****Stakeholders****

20. States have the primary responsibility for achieving food security and nutrition, fulfilling their obligations under international instruments relevant to the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, and are encouraged to apply a multi-stakeholder approach to identify the roles of, and involve, all relevant stakeholders, encompassing civil society and the private sector, in achieving food security and nutrition. The CFS-A4A addresses stakeholders involved in, or associated with, protracted crises, including:
 - i. Food insecure and malnourished protracted crisis-affected communities and affected populations, including refugees and IDPs;
 - ii. Governments at all levels, including in countries affected by and at risk of protracted crises, and in those receiving refugees;
 - iii. Governments of other countries, whose policies and actions may impact on food security and nutrition in protracted crises;
 - iv. Intergovernmental and regional organisations;
 - v. Cooperation partners, including financing institutions, donors, foundations and funds;
 - vi. Political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;
 - vii. Civil society organisations;
 - viii. Research organisations, universities and extension organisations;
 - ix. Private sector entities;
 - x. Smallholders^{iv}, including those that are family farmers (women and men) and their organisations, producer organisations and cooperatives, women and youth groups, in both rural and urban settings;
 - xi. Parties involved in conflict in protracted crisis situations.

PRINCIPLES FOR ACTION

21. *The ‘principles for action’ are intended to guide the development, implementation and monitoring* of comprehensive policies and actions to improve food security and nutrition in protracted crisis situations. They are a framework to highlight critical elements of the enabling environment required for effective, transformative policies and actions, and to guide interventions to mitigate and respond to immediate manifestations and underlying causes. They identify specific actions and relevant stakeholders.
22. Applying these ‘principles for action’ requires leveraging the relative strengths of humanitarian and development perspectives and approaches. Protracted crises often present a unique opportunity for humanitarian and development actors to work together to build resilience. Close coordination and coherence between development and humanitarian actors is critical, with clear and complementary divisions of responsibility in support of a single national strategy or plan, based on a long-term vision.
23. Each of the ‘principles for action’ contributes to improving food security and nutrition in protracted crises. The ‘principles for action’ are complementary, but the opportunities and the capacities to apply the principles may differ depending on the context, including whether a protracted crisis involves conflict and/or political instability. The actions required to fully implement a principle should be determined by each responsible stakeholder in line with their roles and responsibilities as set out in this document.

Principle 1

24. Comply with existing international humanitarian law and human rights obligations, ensure principled humanitarian action, and be informed by relevant CFS policy guidance.
 - (i) *States shall fully observe their human rights obligations under international law in order to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.*
 - (ii) States and parties involved in conflict [and situations of occupation] should respect international humanitarian law.
 - (iii) *States, parties involved in conflict, and other stakeholders should consider how their policies and actions could impact food security and nutrition in other regions and countries affected by protracted crises and consider relevant appropriate actions.*
 - (iv) *States, with the support of the UN system and international assistance and cooperation where appropriate, should ensure the food security and nutrition for refugees in their territory in accordance with their obligations under relevant international legal instruments.*
 - (v) *Stakeholders should ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in support of food security and nutrition in protracted crisis situations, as recognised by relevant international legal instruments, in particular the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).*
 - (vi) All stakeholders should abide by humanitarian principles in policies and actions to ensure that food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises can be addressed.
 - (vii) States, parties involved in conflict, and other stakeholders should ensure free and unimpeded access to crisis-affected populations by humanitarian actors for the purpose of providing humanitarian assistance. The safety and security of humanitarian actors should be guaranteed by all stakeholders at all times.
 - (viii) *Policies and actions should be people-centred and coherent with the relevant international instruments as described in the RtFG, and are equally applicable for refugees and IDPs, as for other people.*
 - (ix) *States and other stakeholders should use CFS policy guidance to inform their policies and actions, including the CFS “Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition” (GSF) and the “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security” (VGGT).*

Principle 2

25. *Strengthen, as appropriate, country-owned, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes to address food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises.*

- (i) *States are responsible for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. All levels of government should establish and lead multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral platforms and processes for coordinating the development, implementation and monitoring of policies and actions, as appropriate. *All relevant stakeholders*, representing both men's and women's interests and needs, should have equal opportunity to participate in relevant platforms and processes.*
- (ii) *Civil society organisations and private sector entities should be invited to participate in multi-stakeholder processes through their own autonomous and self-organised national mechanisms, as appropriate. National and local governments should promote and support the participation of organisations and networks of affected people and communities^v.*
- (iii) (FRIENDS OF THE CHAIR PROPOSAL) [Cooperation partners should coordinate and align their support with national policies and actions for food security and nutrition as developed through country-owned multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes.]

Principle 3

26. *Ensure and support comprehensive evidence-based analyses.*

- (i) *Governments and other stakeholders should integrate comprehensive food security and nutrition analyses into broader poverty, gender and humanitarian assessments, and risk and vulnerability analyses.*
- (ii) *Comprehensive analyses should ideally examine:
 - the underlying determinants of food insecurity and malnutrition;
 - the resilience and sustainability of livelihood strategies and food systems;
 - the abilities of men, women and vulnerable groups to assure the food, nutrition and other basic needs of their households, and the gender disparities in the capacity to meet those needs.*
- (iii) *Comprehensive analyses should be country-owned and:
 - inform policies and actions coordinated through national multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes;
 - based on timely, coordinated and joint assessments, where feasible, that are widely shared;
 - conducted according to common analytical frameworks, quality standards and protocols to maximise objectivity and impartiality;
 - disaggregated, including by gender.*
- (iv) *Early warning systems and food and agriculture information systems, which detect and monitor threats to livelihoods as well as lives, should be integrated components of broader comprehensive analysis systems.*
- (v) *Increased support, including investment, and institutional capacity in data collection should progressively improve the breadth, quality and availability of data.*
- (vi) *Increased support should be given to strengthen country-level institutional capacity-to undertake and share evidence-based and country-owned analyses, including through the adoption of new technologies.*
- (vii) *Reinforcing or re-establishing agricultural innovation and research for development capacities at country level should also be undertaken.*
- (viii) Following a comprehensive technical analysis of the food security and nutrition situation, the findings and recommendations should ideally be shared with a multi-stakeholder platform to inform the political decision-making process.

Principle 4

27. Address immediate food security and nutrition needs and build resilient livelihoods and food systems through effective, crisis-sensitive, and context-specific policies and actions.

- (i) Humanitarian food assistance must meet immediate life-saving needs of affected populations in a timely, flexible and culturally appropriate manner.

- (ii) *Cooperation partners*, both humanitarian and development, should cooperate to build preparedness, mitigation, and response capacities; to implement disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures; to integrate resilience building into the first phase of humanitarian responses; and to help protect, promote and build more resilient livelihoods and food systems during early recovery and rehabilitation.
- (iii) Development policies and actions should protect, promote and build resilient livelihoods and local food systems, integrating long-term social protection measures as required. Particular attention should be given to safety-nets, strengthening local food production and markets, trade, consumption and food safety, enabling smallholders, urban dwellers and local traders – both women and men - to secure their livelihoods and capacity to invest.
- (iv) *States* and *cooperation partners*, as well as meeting immediate needs, should support efforts to promote self-reliance through the protection, promotion and provision of sustainable livelihoods and durable solutions (such as repatriation or local integration, when relevant) for refugees residing on their territories. Efforts should also be made to promote durable solutions for IDPs (such as return to places of origin or local integration, when relevant), and to engage them in sustainable livelihood activities, as well as to provide support to host populations.
- (v) In the short- and longer-term, a combination of nutrition-specific interventions and nutrition-sensitive policies and actions should address all forms of under-nutrition including malnutrition, stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly in the first 1,000 days, and pay particular attention to the nutritional needs of women who are pregnant or lactating.
- (vi) Nutrition-specific interventions should be adapted to crisis situations to support exclusive breastfeeding up to six months of age; continued breastfeeding together with appropriate and nutritious food up to two years of age and beyond; access to nutrients through diverse and healthy diets or incorporating specific nutrients into foods; micronutrient supplementation; promotion of good hygiene and care practices; and community-based therapeutic feeding to treat acute malnutrition. Policies and actions in protracted crises, including those related to agriculture and food systems, should be nutrition-sensitive, and designed to contribute to improvements in nutritional status.
- (vii) *Governments*, *cooperation partners* and *other relevant stakeholders* should explore the use of a range of humanitarian food assistance delivery mechanisms (e.g. cash transfers or vouchers), innovations in food procurement (e.g. local purchase from local farmers), and the establishment of food reserves at community, national and regional levels, to support the provision of appropriate and effective assistance, which can serve as a basis for longer-term food security and nutrition.
- (viii) The *private sector* should support the development of mobile and internet technologies that can be effective tools for risk mitigation, including community-based early warning systems, conflict mitigation, information gathering, access to market information, communicating with affected populations and stakeholders, and supporting cash-transfer based programme delivery.

Principle 5

28. Manage scarce natural resources to ensure food security and nutrition of affected populations and to address underlying causes of protracted crises.
- (i) *All relevant stakeholders* should respect legitimate tenure rights to land, fisheries, and forests, as well as existing and potential water uses, in line with:
 - the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, in particular, but not limited to, Chapters 23, 24 and 25;
 - the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication.
 - (ii) *All relevant stakeholders* should work to prevent conflict over scarce resources and facilitate fair and inclusive processes to reach agreement on contentious issues related to natural resource management that may underlie protracted crises.
 - (iii) All populations, women and children in particular, should be given adequate support and protection from resource-related violence, including all forms of gender-based violence, and other security risks.

- (iv) Policies and actions should be designed in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner to ensure that affected populations do not resort to coping strategies that include unsustainable use of natural resources, and should support the adaptation of traditional arrangements and capacities to shocks and stressors.
- (v) *Agricultural research and extension systems* should be strengthened and adapted to the specific needs of smallholders, in both rural and urban settings, with a particular focus on women and youth, living in natural resource scarce environments in protracted crisis situations.

Principle 6

29. Address food security and nutrition in protracted crises in a conflict-sensitive manner, and contribute where possible to peace-building.
- (i) During ongoing conflict, *all relevant stakeholders* should ensure that providing essential food security and nutrition related assistance, or taking other actions, does not inadvertently exacerbate the situation. The ‘Do No Harm’ framework is one tool which can be used.
 - (ii) *All relevant stakeholders* exercising authority in a protracted crisis should guarantee the protection and safety of affected populations to access essential assistance, secure their livelihoods and capacity to invest. Affected populations, including refugees and IDPs, should be protected from exploitation or abuse, including sexual and gender-based, by anyone associated with the implementation of a response. Special attention should be paid to women and children.
 - (iii) Where opportunities exist, *all relevant stakeholders* should seek to incorporate local level confidence building and reconciliation into food security and nutrition interventions, noting the particular importance of the roles of women in reconciliation and confidence building, as well as in food security and nutrition.
 - (iv) As broader peacebuilding strategies and related actions are formulated, *all relevant stakeholders* should ensure that food security and nutrition objectives are adequately considered and addressed.
 - (v) Any phasing out of support to food security and nutrition should be carefully planned so as not to leave populations at risk and potentially reverse gains in building peace.
 - (vi) *Peacekeeping operations* should ensure that their actions do not contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition.

Principle 7

30. Support and strengthen formal and informal institutional and organisational capacities at national and local levels.
- (i) *National governments and local authorities* with support from *cooperation partners* and *private sector entities*, should review and, where necessary, enhance the capacity of formal national and local administrative structures to address food insecurity and malnutrition, including through basic services and safety nets, and promote efficient and competitive markets and services.
 - (ii) Informal and customary institutions and organisations, including producer organisations, women and youth groups, often remain or emerge in protracted crises to fill critical gaps and enable local livelihoods. *All relevant stakeholders* should identify, support, and rebuild these, where appropriate.
 - (iii) *National governments and local authorities* with support from *cooperation partners* should promote women’s active and informed participation in formal and informal decision-making structures and institutions, and related governance processes.
 - (iv) Corruption often exists in protracted crisis situations, negatively impacting on food security and nutrition. *All relevant stakeholders* should support efforts to target corruption, including through participatory and community-driven processes, public awareness raising and capacity strengthening of anti-corruption mechanisms.

Principle 8

31. Promote coordinated, flexible, timely, relevant, and predictable funding mechanisms, to support coherent and comprehensive food security and nutrition policies and actions.

- (i) *Governments* of States with protracted crisis situations have primary responsibility for mobilizing sufficient budgetary resources to finance coherent and comprehensive policies and actions to address food insecurity and malnutrition, including for refugees residing on their territory and IDPs. *Cooperation partners* should coordinate their support through national, multi-stakeholder platforms, aligned with national policies and plans. They should aim to support, not undermine or duplicate national and local systems and capacities and avoid creating dependency on international assistance.
- (ii) *Cooperation partners* should consider how multiple funding mechanisms can be better coordinated, aligned, and complementary to avoid possible duplication at local, national and regional levels. In particular, efforts by both *humanitarian* and *development cooperation partners* to more effectively and efficiently utilize available resources to support country-owned plans should be encouraged.
- (iii) *Governments* and *cooperation partners* should review policies and procedures to ensure there is enough flexibility to allow actions to be driven by changing needs. This should include re-evaluation of time restrictions, administrative procedures, and geographic areas on an ongoing basis and in consultation with implementing partners.
- (iv) To facilitate timely response, *governments* and *cooperation partners* should consider adopting agile and responsive mechanisms that release additional resources when agreed early warning thresholds are reached.
- (v) *Cooperation partners* should ensure they have relevant and specific funding mechanisms defined for early recovery and resilience-building activities, which may not fit existing humanitarian or development funding streams, and ideally should be predictable and multi-year in nature.
- (vi) *Governments* and *cooperation partners* should adapt and rapidly scale up social protection programmes in response to new shocks and stressors, strengthening local and national capacities wherever possible.
- (vii) *Governments* and *cooperation partners* should adopt risk management mechanisms to support greater levels of investment, including insurance against climate risks and other risk-based financing tools.
- (viii) *Governments* and the *private sector* should work to ensure banking and transfer mechanisms that support remittance payments can become rapidly operational following shocks, and keep transfer charges affordable by promoting competition and encouraging innovation, while meeting regulatory requirements.

Principle 9

32. Ensure regular and systematic learning from experience and its integration into improved policies and actions.
- (i) The principles in this document provide a point of reference against which policies and actions addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises can be monitored, allowing *all relevant stakeholders* the opportunity to assess whether they are appropriate and relevant.
 - (ii) *All relevant stakeholders* should develop monitoring and evaluation platforms, systems and capacities, adapted to the challenges faced in protracted crises, involving the people and communities most affected, to assess the impact of policies and actions in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. Such monitoring and evaluation should be evidence-based, gender-sensitive and draw on local knowledge.
 - (iii) *All relevant stakeholders* should document, gather and share lessons learned from policies and actions informed by these principles, and reflect this knowledge in the formulation of subsequent policies and actions.
 - (iv) *All relevant stakeholders* should work to ensure that innovative approaches that have demonstrated success are disseminated and scaled up.

Principle 10

33. Improve transparency and accountability to affected populations in protracted crises.
- (i) *Governments* and *cooperation partners* should be accountable to affected populations by ensuring that all segments of an affected community (considering gender, age, ethnicity and other aspects of diversity) receive information, as far as it is available, in an easily accessible, understandable and

transparent manner to make informed decisions, can actively participate or be fairly or equitably represented in the decisions that affect their lives and livelihoods, and can provide feedback on the assistance or services provided to them through adequate and accessible complaint mechanisms.

- (ii) *Governments and cooperation partners* should ensure that responses to shocks and stressors are timely and relevant, that early warning information is acted upon, and that interventions do not inadvertently exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition.
- (iii) Accountability mechanisms should be created or strengthened as appropriate to ensure that shortcomings in response to food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises are addressed in future action, and support the progressive realization of the right to food.

[PLAN OF ACTION]

(FRIENDS OF THE CHAIR PROPOSAL)

[GUIDELINES FOR ACTION] [FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION] [PLAN OF ACTION]

[AGENDA [FRAMEWORK] FOR ACTION: THE WAY FORWARD]

[GUIDE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES]

34. [This section proposes actions which should be taken by different stakeholders, with Governments having primary responsibility, to promote the coordinated dissemination and use of the ‘principles for action’, to mobilise political commitment and to share lessons learned and progress in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises.
35. *CFS and all other stakeholders* are encouraged to collaborate and support each other to disseminate the ‘principles for action’ and to promote their use in the development, implementation and monitoring of more effective policies and actions at global, regional, national and local levels.
36. Stakeholders are encouraged to make use of the non-negotiated online resource package developed by the CFS Secretariat, the purpose of which is to illustrate how the principles should be turned into action. Such a resource package could be regularly updated by interested stakeholders through the production of user friendly guides, policy support kits etc.
37. *National governments and intergovernmental organisations* are encouraged to facilitate and promote multi-stakeholder processes to review, develop and implement national and regional policies and actions for addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises.
38. The application of the [CFS-A4A] should build on, complement and, where possible, integrate with existing global and regional initiatives, processes and strategies addressing protracted crisis situations.
39. *Cooperation partners, international organisations, private sector entities and civil society organisations* are encouraged to facilitate participatory reviews of their own policies and actions.
40. *Development partners, UN agencies*, in particular the Rome-based agencies (RBAs), and *regional organisations* are encouraged to support the implementation and use of the [CFS-A4A].
41. Statements of intent of stakeholders to use the ‘principles for action’ to review, strengthen and implement their own policies and actions may be shared with other CFS stakeholders.
42. In alignment with the CFS approach to monitoring being developed by the CFS OEWG, the CFS should monitor the use of the ‘principles for action’ on policies and actions of stakeholders and provide a space for the sharing of lessons learned and progress in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises.
43. Lessons learned from the use of the ‘principles for action’ and the implementation of policies and actions should be incorporated into future versions of the CFS Global Strategic Framework (GSF).
44. In order to promote the dissemination and use of the ‘principles for action’ and to collate and facilitate the sharing of lessons learned the CFS Secretariat is encouraged to explore how to utilise existing mechanisms, among others RBA collaboration e.g. on resilience.]

[ENDNOTES]

ⁱ The [CFS-A4A] is a major work stream of the CFS. In 2012 CFS 39 approved a consultative process including all relevant stakeholders to elaborate an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises, building as appropriate on the elements provided in CFS 2012/39/7. The [CFS-A4A] was elaborated by an Open Ended Working Group comprising CFS stakeholders that met between July 2013 and August 2014, supported by a Technical Support Team and the CFS Secretariat. The [CFS-A4A] draws on technical work contributing to the State of Food Insecurity in the world (SOFI) 2010, and is informed by the outcomes of a CFS-mandated High-level Expert Forum on Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises (HLEF), held in Rome in September 2012. The [CFS-A4A] is based on an inclusive process of consultations and electronic discussions that took place between April 2013 and [xxxx]. Four electronic discussions on key topics were hosted to help inform the [CFS-A4A] Zero Draft. A global consultation on the Zero Draft was held in Addis Ababa in April 2014, and an electronic consultation was held in May 2014. Consultations included representatives from governments, UN agencies, civil society and non-governmental organisations, international agricultural research institutions, private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations, international and regional financial institutions. [Formal negotiations on the [CFS-A4A] were held in July/August 2014 and May 2015]. The [CFS-A4A] was endorsed by the CFS at its [xx] Session on [xx] October [xxxx].

ⁱⁱ Though there is no agreed definition of protracted crisis, the characterization provided in SOFI 2010 is a helpful reference.

ⁱⁱⁱ See, for example, UNHCR Global Trends in persons of concern to UNHCR at mid-year, June 2013. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/52af08d26.html>.

^{iv} In line with categories identified in the “Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems”, para 4 smallholders includes those that are small-scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, communities closely dependant on forests, indigenous peoples, and agricultural workers, in both rural and urban settings.

^v Including, for example, traditional leaders, community-based organisations, cooperatives, small-scale producer organisations, representatives of refugees, IDPs, host communities and women's groups, including displaced women, ethnic minorities, and those from rural areas.