

Tuesday, 13 October 8:30– 9:30

Iraq Room

Framework for action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises: the way forward

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ORGANIZERS

Civil Society Mechanism Working Group on Protracted Crises; Arab Network for Food Sovereignty; Arab Group for the Protection of Nature; Housing International Coalition; Peoples Coalition for Food Sovereignty .

Abstract The side event "Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises: Way Forward" will discuss the necessary steps to ensure the use and monitoring of the FFA on the national, regional and international level. It will focus on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in different contexts, stressing the importance of putting communities in crises in the center of planning and implementation mechanisms. Speakers will include representatives of governments, international organizations, academia and civil society.

KEYWORDS: Protracted Crises , Natural and Man---made disasters , Use of the Monitoring of FFA

Languages: EN,FR,SP

Summary: After years of negotiation, the CFS this year endorsed the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA). This side event on the Way Forward discussed the necessary steps to ensure the implementation, use and monitoring of the FFA at the national, regional and international levels.

The FFA received widespread praise from all panelists and participants during the event, as a timely and much-needed policy. It was acknowledged that a main strength of the FFA is that it meaningfully connects and focuses several elements already present in existing institutional policy into a strategic approach to FSN in protracted crises. While it is recognized that different organizations have different mandates, an inter-governmental platform such as the CFS must have a focus beyond resilience; stakeholders must learn how to combine food security and peacebuilding.

Panelists were asked what actions their organizations intended to take, and what role they foresee for CFS going forward with the FFA.

Support

It was noted that the funding challenge for implementation is particularly important, and that the international community has a moral obligation to aid countries facing protracted crises by responding to their needs and priorities. It was also emphasized that it is primarily the responsibility of states to promote food security. The Rome-based UN agencies were called on to provide technical support to CFS members and to coordinate actors on the ground and help develop the skills needed for implementation. It was recommended that CFS hold a multi-stakeholder workshop where specific roles, responsibilities, and commitments of different actors can be discussed and agreed upon. RBAs also committed to working with civil society in implementation efforts, and in providing policy guidance to countries on social protection for communities in protracted crises.

Dissemination

There was agreement amongst panelists that publicizing and dissemination of the FFA is a first and crucial step that all CFS stakeholders must take. Three primary routes for this were suggested: development of outreach tools, especially materials which are easily accessible to all communities and organizations; building awareness, including at high-level events and through dialogue with donors; and linking with wider processes and global agendas, such as the World Humanitarian Summit. The development of a communication strategy for the FFA was also proposed.

Application

Going forward the FFA should be linked with other CFS workstreams and be integrated into the work of various UN bodies, including the UN Secretary General, the UN Human Rights System and System of Special Procedures. A recommendation was made to develop and strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms and processes to review, develop, implement, monitor and harmonize national and regional policies and actions for addressing FSN in protracted crises. Revision of existing policies and actions to ensure they fall in line with the FFA was also recommended. A larger role for civil society was also suggested, in shaping policy, designing, implementing and monitoring projects, building institutional capacity, and facilitating knowledge and technology transfer. Some organization representatives also committed to compiling and synthesizing feedback and reports as part of a monitoring process.