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PANELIST

- FAO, WFP and IFAD worked together as the Technical Support Team to CFS members to develop/negotiate the CFS-FFA, and support the process.
- While the CFS-FFA is voluntary and non-binding, it draws on and is consistent with international and regional instruments and global frameworks, including the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
- It represents the first global consensus on how to mitigate the threat to food security and nutrition during protracted crises. The CFS-FFA aims to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises.
- Based on eleven principles it outlines how by addressing 1) critical manifestations and building resilience, 2) adapting to specific challenges, and 3) helping address underlying causes.
- When the CFS-FFA was approved in October 2015 we were in the run up to the World Humanitarian Summit and the joint UNGA/UNSC Sustaining Peace Resolutions had not yet been endorsed. But when you look at the eleven principles you can see how the CFS-FFA links closely to these – as well as current discussions on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, which aims at working better together and more effectively in protracted crises.
- These 11 principles are all still hugely relevant today to FAO and partners' work in protracted crises, and were reflected in FAO's work after its endorsement. Some examples:
 - **Structural:** Reflected immediately in 2016 in Strategic Programme 5 on Resilience, with a Main Area of Work on protracted crises that was underpinned by the CFS-FFA. Now, in 2021, the new Strategic

Framework is evolving, and this is still relevant under the 4 Betters, and especially Better Lives. The CFS-FFA helped structure how we were already doing many of the things embodied in the Framework.

Reflecting Principle 9 (*Contribute to peacebuilding through FSN*), a Conflict and Peace Unit was created in 2018 following the publication of FAO's Corporate Framework on Contributions to Sustainable Peace in the Context of Agenda 2030. Notably, FAO's partnership with PBF has grown significantly in recent years with current involvement in 13 PBF funded projects – including cross-border ones in the Sahel. FAO's D-G addressed the Peacebuilding Commission last year, and since 2017 we have had a strategic partnership with Interpeace, developing tools and working together at the country level, e.g. in Somalia undertaking context/conflict analyses and conflict-sensitivity training.

- **Technical:** In 2016, FAO developed a series of technical Guidance Notes on key areas of its work in protracted crisis situations. These drew 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 technical areas.

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.

- **Programmatic investments:** In recent years there has been an increased number of multi-year resilience programmes in protracted crises, such as the Dutch-funded FNS-REPRO (Sudan, South Sudan and Somaliland), the KfW-funded work in DRC, and the catalytic Canadian-funded programme in DRC, Somalia and Niger. We are shifting from piloting to scaling up, with multiple donors investing in multiyear projects – and agencies working together (FAO, WFP etc.).

I can also reference the evolution of the EU-funded Global Network on Food Crises, and increased investment in EWEA/Anticipatory Action with support from Members, e.g. Germany – which are all in line with the recommendations of the CFS-FFA.

In conclusion, the CFS-FFA has stood the test of time, and can be seen in many ongoing processes and fora which seek to improve how we work in protracted crises to improve food security and nutrition. The latest hunger figures, and the impacts (direct and indirect) of COVID-19, unfortunately show that our work continues