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MONITORING THE USE AND APPLICATION OF CFS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES (CFS-FFA) – SECRETARIAT'S ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO INFORM THE GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT

Contents

Documents can be consulted at www.fao.org
NS440

I. Summary

1. The CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crisis (CFS-FFA) was approved by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2015. The CFS-FFA provides a comprehensive set of eleven interconnected and complementary principles to address situations of protracted crisis or at risk of protracted crisis.

2. In response to the call for inputs on the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action, a total of 43 contributions were received. Of these, 40 documented individual experiences: 26 at the national level, one at the regional level, and 13 at the global level. The remaining three contributions reported on the outcomes of multi-stakeholder events organized to discuss the use and application of the CFS-FFA principles. The list of contributions is provided in Annex 1. The events are summarized in chapter IV.

3. The contributions documented how CFS-FFA was used in situations of protracted crises or at risk of evolving into protracted crises and the extent to which these experiences were consistent with the CFS-FFA Principles, in a wide spectrum of contexts characterized by different types, degrees and stages of protracted crisis.

4. Several good practices were identified as contributing to the successful application of the CFS-FFA. Among them is the multistakeholder collaboration, which brings together all relevant stakeholders, in an inclusive and participatory manner, to design a common ‘roadmap’ to implement activities for the successful uptake of the FFA Principles. Another important good practice was the empowerment of all stakeholders, including through awareness raising and capacity building activities in resilience strategies, enabling actors to actively engage in decision-making processes. Additionally, the importance of using the CFS-FFA policy guidance to complement and cross-reference related binding legal instruments was emphasized.

5. A significant number of contributions underscored the importance of a favorable political environment, reflected in national and regional strategies to combat hunger and malnutrition at all levels. Stakeholders stressed the need for strong engagement, as well as financial and technical support, from relevant actors including governments, UN organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, and other technical agencies. This support was essential for disseminating, translating, and adapting the CFS-FFA Principles—through technical workshops and practical tools—for policy and program development, and for integrating the FFA Principles into national, regional, and global legal frameworks.

6. Finally, stakeholders recommended that the use and operationalization of the Framework for Action—and other CFS policy products—be strengthened and routinely monitored to track progress toward the CFS vision of eliminating hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all.

7. This report is based on voluntary contributions that document experiences in using the CFS-FFA. This report does not provide baselines for future monitoring but establishes a reference by providing information on what is being done, what is foreseen to be done, where, and by whom. It is in line with the CFS role of promoting accountability and good practice.

II. Background

Context and rationale

8. In line with the 2024-2027 Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW), and in the context of the CFS workstream on “Collaborative Governance for Coordinated Policy Responses to Emerging Global Food Crises”, the Committee decided to hold a Global Thematic Event (GTE) in Plenary at CFS 53 in October

2025 on the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises. In particular, the GTE on conflicts and food security and nutrition titled "Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA)" is organized to monitor progress on the use and application of the CFS-FFA on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its endorsement.

9. Protracted crises include situations of prolonged or recurrent crisis. While no internationally agreed definition exists, manifestations of a protracted crisis include, inter alia: disruption of livelihoods and food systems; increasing rates in morbidity and mortality; and increased displacements. Protracted crises affect all four dimensions of food security - availability, access, stability, and utilization. Food insecurity and undernutrition are the most serious and common manifestations. Underlying causes often include a combination of conflict, occupation, terrorism, man-made and natural disasters, natural resource pressures, climate change, inequalities, prevalence of poverty, and governance factors of food insecurity and undernutrition.

10. The CFS-FFA provides an integrated and comprehensive framework with 11 interconnected and complementary Principles to provide comprehensive guidance to governments and inform policies and actions in order to prevent, mitigate, respond to and promote early recovery from food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises. The CFS-FFA results from an inclusive process of consultation, which is a distinguishing feature of CFS, comprising a global consultation held in Addis Ababa in April 2014. The consultation process involved representatives from governments, UN agencies, civil society, international research institutions, the private sector and philanthropic foundations, as well as international and regional financial institutions.

The CFS-FFA Policy Process

11. The CFS-FFA, also referred to as "the Framework," was adopted by CFS at its 42nd Session in October 2015 with strong involvement of, and technical support from, the three Rome-based Agencies – Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP).

12. The Framework was developed in response to the growing number of protracted crises worldwide and the recognition that eliminating hunger and malnutrition in such contexts requires distinct and sustained approaches, different from those used in short-term crises or non-crisis development contexts. The CFS-FFA is rooted in human rights treaties and international humanitarian law and is consistent with and draws upon international and regional instruments and global frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

13. The objective of the Framework is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises[1] 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.

The Global Thematic Event on FFA process

14. At its 44th Session in 2017, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) decided to hold a Global Thematic Event (GTE) in Plenary every two years to review the use and application of its main policy products. The first GTE on the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) was planned, organized, and held at CFS 47 in 2021. Additionally, the 2024–2027

[1] It should be noted that the CFS-FFA provides recommendations to address not only situations of protracted crises but also situations that could evolve in protracted crises. The CFS-FFA is also relevant to countries and communities hosting refugees and displaced populations. Therefore, the CFS-FFA targets a much broader audience than the countries usually considered in protracted crises.

Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) scheduled a second GTE, during CFS 53, marking the 10th anniversary of the Framework.

15. This process involved the active participation and technical support of the three Rome-based agencies — the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP) — and other key stakeholders such as governments, civil society, non-governmental organizations, private sector mechanisms, philanthropic foundations and the Global Network Against Food Crises. The Global Network's commitment to addressing the root causes of food crises and promoting sustainable solutions strongly aligns with the CFS vision, particularly with its policy product, the 'Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises. The Network supports the operationalizing of the framework at the country level.

16. The objectives of the GTE, as per its Terms of Reference ("to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels (TORs)," endorsed by the Committee in 2016), are to:

- foster the adoption, adaptation and scaling up of good practices and learning from experiences in implementing CFS policy guidelines;
- monitor progress (qualitatively and quantitatively) in implementing CFS policy guidelines at national, regional and global levels;
- draw lessons to improve the relevance and effectiveness of CFS work, including for the achievement of food security and nutrition national goals; and
- increase awareness and understanding of CFS and CFS-endorsed policy guidelines.

17. The TORs recommend the organization of events that are country-owned, participative and inclusive (involving the full range of stakeholders concerned with food security and nutrition, in particular food insecure and vulnerable communities). They promote collaboration with existing CFS like platforms and coordination mechanisms and joint reporting of the results of events in consultation with all groups of stakeholders participating in these events. The recommended approach is consistent with the Principles defined in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

18. The TORs clarify that practices should be consistent with the values promoted by CFS, as applicable, including:

- **inclusiveness and participation**: all main relevant actors were involved and participated in the decision-making processes related to the practice, including all those who have or could have been affected by the decisions;
- **evidence-based analysis:** the effectiveness of the practice in contributing to the objectives of CFS products was analyzed based on independent evidence;
- **environmental, economic and social sustainability:** the practice contributed to achieving its specific objectives, without compromising the ability of addressing future needs;
- **gender equality:** the practice promoted equal rights and participation for women and men and addressed gender inequalities;
- **focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups:** The practice benefitted the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups;
- **multi-sectoral approach:** all main relevant sectors were consulted and involved in implementation; and
- **Resilience of livelihoods:** the practice contributed to building households and communities resilient to shocks and crises, including those related to climate change.

19. CFS issued a call for inputs to all CFS stakeholders from 13 December 2024 to 15th April 2025.

20. This report summarizes the inputs received from stakeholders. It will be made available to all CFS stakeholders ahead of the GTE during CFS 53. It outlines experiences in using and applying the CFS-FFA, including key catalysts, constraints and challenges, results obtained, and good practices to be shared with CFS stakeholders, as well as anticipated future uses of the CFS-FFA.

III. Contributions documenting experiences in the use and application of the CFS-FFA

a. Overview of the inputs received

21. A total of 54 contributions were received in response to the call for inputs. Forty-three (43) of the contributions provided relevant and complete information (submitted using the requested template) and were used to compile the analysis presented in this report. Three (3) of them document the results of multi-stakeholders events organized to discuss the use and application of the CFS-FFA Principles. The list of contributions is provided in Annex 1. The events are summarized in chapter IV.

22. Of the 54 contributions, 40 were received to document individual experiences on the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action, 26 were at national level, one at regional level and 13 contributions were submitted at global level. A compilation of all contributions received are available on the CFS 53 web page of the CFS website in their original language.

23. The most represented region in the national and regional experiences was Africa with 22 contributions, followed by Asia and the Pacific with 2 contributions and the Near East with 2 contributions.

24. Eleven (11) contributions were received from civil society, 7 from academia, 6 from UN organizations, 2 from the private sector and one from government.

25. A total of six (6) contributions were jointly submitted by more than one constituency, specifically: one by a government and academia; one by a government, academia, and a UN organization; one by a government and the private sector; one by civil society and the private sector; one by civil society, academia, and a UN organization; and one by civil society and the “Groupement Interprofessionnel des Produits de la Pêche” (GIPP – Tunisia).

26. Seven (7) contributions were received from “other” constituencies, including three from a multistakeholder initiatives of key humanitarian and development actors - EU, FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNHCR and WB; one from the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDP) Coalition; one from a research consultant; one from a retiree and one from a ‘self-help women group’.

b. Principles most frequently mentioned in the contributions

27. All 11 Principles of the CFS-FFA are critical to the meaningful implementation of the Framework for Action. The contributions confirmed that the principles are all extremely relevant to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. Some of the Principles were mentioned repeatedly in the contributions, reflecting a greater focus on some Principles in particular situations. Although many of the contributions document the use of most of the Principles, additional efforts should be made to strengthen outreach and continue encouraging actors to engage with all the eleven Principles outlined in the FFA, as they are interconnected and complementary.

28. The most frequently mentioned principles were Principle 1, 'Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods,' which was reported in 30 contributions; followed by Principle 7, 'Strengthen

country ownership, participation, coordination, stakeholder buy-in, and accountability,' mentioned in 27 contributions; and Principle 3, 'Reach affected populations,' reported in 26 contributions (see Figure 1).

Table 1: Principles most frequently mentioned

Eleven Principles of the CFS-FFA	Number of times each principle was mentioned
Principle 1: Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods	30
Principle 2: Focus on nutritional needs	24
Principle 3: Reach affected populations	26
Principle 4: Protect those affected by or at risk from protracted crises	21
Principle 5: Empower women and girls, promote gender equality and encourage gender sensitivity	23
Principle 6: Ensure and support comprehensive evidence-based analyses	21
Principle 7: Strengthen country ownership, participation, coordination and stakeholder buy-in, and accountability	27
Principle 8: Promote effective financing	18
Principle 9: Contribute to peacebuilding through food security and nutrition	19
Principle 10: Manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risks	20
Principle 11: Promote effective national and local governance	21

Note: Most contributions mentioned more than one Principle.

c. Reported results – how the CFS-FFA Principles were used

29. The experiences documented in the contributions showed that the Principles of the Framework were used in different ways:

- **Awareness raising:** A series of awareness-raising activities were implemented, including small- to large-scale events and information dissemination initiatives such as communication campaigns, workshops, seminars, technical group discussions, consultations, panel debates, online dialogues, publications, and policy briefs.

  Example: In late 2024, the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus Coalition established a workstream to support meaningful contribution to GTE process in 2025 from a number of countries affected by food crises (Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Yemen, and Niger). Three online dialogues were organized, complemented by offline exchanges, specifically focused on Principles 7, 8, and 11 of the CFS-FFA, as these were identified as key bottlenecks to achieving food security and nutrition (FSN) in protracted crises.

- **Development of reports, research studies, articles and papers.** Several contributions reported that key elements of the Framework were instrumental in the development of scientific papers and official reports. These outputs focused on actions required to resolve and prevent crises, as well as to recover and restore food systems.

Example: The Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food made extensive use of the FFA in recent reports to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) and the Human Rights Council (HRC), among others. He emphasized the uniqueness of the Framework, particularly its focus on addressing the root causes of protracted crises and the food insecurity and malnutrition they often trigger. The reports reached a wide audience, and hundreds of people actively participated in interactive dialogues organized on this topic.

In Algeria, the CFS Framework was applied to guide a scientific research project focused on enhancing agricultural productivity and strengthening farmers' resilience against soil salinity and degradation. Leveraging microbiological analyses, the project promoted innovative, evidence-based solutions for managing saline soils and improving crop performance in marginalized areas. It engaged local stakeholders - including farmers, researchers, and policymakers - to support the adoption of context-specific adapted agricultural practices and to facilitate the regional dissemination of results. The initiative is aligned with and guided by the principles of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA).

- **Capacity development**: various capacity development activities and trainings - such as those on conflict mitigation and climate-resilient farming - were documented and supported by governments, UN organizations (particularly FAO), civil society organizations (CSOs), and other specialized agencies and international institutes. These efforts included organizing trainings and workshops, developing advocacy and technical tools, sharing experiences and best practices, and facilitating peer-to-peer dialogues. These initiatives led to enhanced capacities among:
  - host communities, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in building resilience through equitable governance and sustainable access to natural resources; and
  - households in strengthening their resilience to shocks and stresses by diversifying income sources, improving agricultural productivity and diversification, and enhancing dietary diversity.

  Example: in Tanzania, the FFA Principles were applied focusing on empowering smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, to enhance food security and nutrition in crisis-prone areas: over 200 farmers were trained in sustainable agriculture, mechanization, and market access, fostering long-term resilience. As a result, at least 5,000 households experienced improved food security and nutrition (FSN) through the adoption of climate-smart farming practices.

  In Madagascar, 592 households (90% of which women), 20 Farmer Field Schools and 164 listening group were supported and facilitated, including trainings on nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart agriculture conducted as a part of a UN project aiming at delivering “resilience packages” for at-risk producer households to enhance access to healthy diets for individuals in greatest vulnerability.

- **Development/assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action or policy framework:** a number of projects, programmes, national strategies, plans of actions, and policy frameworks were influenced by the CFS-FFA’s Principles used to address food insecurity and malnutrition ensuring a holistic approach that integrates emergency food assistance, resilience-building, including climate-smart and mechanized farming practices, and nutrition support. These Principles were also applied in support of gender equality initiatives, by supporting women-led communities, and the implementation of the national food systems pathways with a focus on Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) nexus programming.

Example: in Lesotho, WFP implemented a multisectoral response to address food insecurity and malnutrition in rural communities by applying the FFA Principles which resulted in 78,000 individuals receiving emergency food assistance.

In Uganda, a civil society organization implemented a project ("WIENU") which focuses on improving food security and nutrition in protracted crises, particularly through innovative agricultural practices, community resilience programmes and targeted support to marginalized groups, strongly aligning with Principles 1 and 5 of the FFA. Among several results obtained from the project, as 'emergency food distribution', food support was provided to 1,500 households benefitting an estimated 9,000 individuals, including displaced populations.

- **Support of analytical works and/or methodology through evidence-based analysis:** some contributions reported that the FFA principles have been used to guide research projects; influencing and/ or applied using evidence-based analysis to support informed decision-making on FSN aimed at preventing, mitigating, and responding to food crises, especially those characterized as protracted**.**

  Example: an academic institution utilized a methodology, which applies the FFA Principles (particularly Principle 6), was developed and produced forecast of price volatility for critical food staples during both peace and conflict periods in Gaza. In the medium-long term, forecasting accuracy decreased due to disruptions from the ongoing conflicts. However, this methodology provided an evidence-based framework that enhanced key stakeholders' anticipatory capacity to take timely and informed action for FSN.

  The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) of protracted crises has been guided by all CFS-FFA Principles. Specifically, throughout the development and testing process, the IPC initiative has collaborated with 11 countries to analyze over 220 areas for protracted acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition crises. Over 100 analysts were trained, and 65 decision-makers have been sensitized to update analysis parameters. By 2026, the tool will be deployed in more than 11 countries to identify protracted food crises and their causes.

- **Formulation and implementation of specific national and regional strategies:** formulation and implementation of specific national and regional strategies for food security and nutrition in protracted crises were reported.

  Example: efforts by UN organizations, including the GNAFC, were documented to align their woks with the FFA Principles to both operationalize Somalia's national pathways for improved FSN and develop a policy framework for food crises prevention and food systems strengthening to be incorporated into Somali's National Development Plan (2025 – 2035).

  In Yemen, the CFS-FFA was used as a reference document to inform the development of the national Multisectoral Nutrition Plan.

d. Key catalyst to successful adoptions and/or adaptation

30. Several external factors have positively influenced the adoption and use of FFA The contributions highlighted several recurring key catalysts, i.e. externalities which were conducive to positive outcomes of the use of the CFS-FFA:

- **awareness raising, learning programmes and technical workshops and trainings** of all relevant stakeholders to work together to develop initiatives, action plans and policy changes for improved food security and nutrition in protracted crises at local and national levels;

- **favorable political environments, and country ownership,** reflected in alignment of national and regional strategies with the CFS-FFA Principles as well as the priority given by governments to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience;
- **multistakeholder dialogues, advocacy, partnerships, and collaboration among key stakeholders** to develop and implement strategic plans addressing gaps in the implementation of the FFA's Principles; and
- **completeness, relevance and clarity of the CFS-FFA policy tool**, which includes a broad range of economic, social, governance and environmental issues that provides an excellent basis to develop and / or inform context-specific plans.

e. Reported key constraints and challenges to uptake and/or use of the CFS-FFA

- **Low awareness of, limited outreach and understanding of the CFS-FFA Principles** across sectors, leading to the recurring advice to improve communication to promote, share and disseminate the Principles at all levels, including to grassroots stakeholders;
- **weak country ownership, accountability and effective multistakeholder coordination mechanisms** affected negatively the implementation of the Framework at country level;
- **insufficient financial and technical support** to apply and operationalize the CFS-FFA, including for transforming the theoretical concepts of the Framework into feasible and practical activities, projects and plans, and adapting the Principles to specific context needs;
- **lack of well-established national and subnational level mechanisms** that support the operationalization of the FFA Principles;
- **lack of an existing definition** for protracted crises;
- **socio-cultural and behavioral barriers** such as gender norms, generational hierarchies, and a strong adherence to traditional farming practices, prove to significantly hinder the effective implementation of the CFS-FFA Principles by restricting their access to productive resources and services, limiting the participation of women and youth in decision-making processes, among others, thus undermining efforts to achieve sustainable food security;
- **perceived voluntary nature of FFA** limiting the efforts for its implementation;
- **ongoing conflicts and occupation** which pose major challenges to economic and social developments, including barriers for the integration of the CFS-FFA to reform currently weak legal frameworks
- **unpredictable extreme climate events** like droughts, floods, pests and diseases which hindered the capacity to implement some FFA principles.
- **poor infrastructure and technical capacity gaps,** particularly in rural areas, which led to difficulties in fully implement the Principles; and
- **inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems** which made it difficult to track progress and assess the impact of the implementation of projects.

f. Highlights on some Good Practices

31. The contributions outlined a number of good practices that contribute to a successful use and implementation of the CFS- FFA Principles. These include, but are not limited to:

- **multistakeholder collaboration which brings together all relevant stakeholders, in an inclusive and participatory manner,** including governments, CSOs, private sector, UN organizations and communities, **to design a common 'roadmap"** to implement activities for the successful uptake of the FFA Principles. For instance, it was suggested that the UNFSS and its Food Systems Pathways should be guided explicitly by the CFS-FFA policy product thus helping reduce fragmentation and duplication across various food security and nutrition initiatives;
- **empowerment of all stakeholders,** including through awareness raising and capacity building activities in resilience strategies, enabling them to actively engage in the use of the CFS-FFA Principles in national and regional policies and programmes as well as in decision-making processes through effective prioritization and sensitization of target groups, the most vulnerable, including women and youth, in crisis-prone areas;
- **strengthen evidence-based and multisectoral analysis,** while linking analysis results to policy and decision-making to successfully shape sustainable, resilient as well as mobilizing funding for interventions;
- **definition of monitoring and data-driven mechanism** of the activities for the successful implementation of the CFS-FFA. A defined methodology should be developed to ensure monitoring is carried out in a consistent, transparent and comprehensive manner;
- **promotion of local knowledge and practices** to better adapt the CFS-FFA Principles to context-specific needs;
- **alignment of national food security and agricultural policies with the CFS-FFA** Principles for better policy integration and advocacy;
- **more effective resource allocation,** strengthening 'resilience' and sustainable food-production with international assistance and cooperation, including through improved crisis response efforts; and
- **cross-referencing related binding legal instruments** (such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms on Discrimination Against Women, Right to Food Guidelines, among others) when promoting the uptake and application of the CFS-FFA Principles.

g. Further use of the CFS-FFA

32. The contributions highlighted the need to improve dissemination of the CFS-FFA Principles to raise stakeholder awareness of their existence and to ensure better networking and coordination, particularly with policymakers and people on the ground. This will be achieved through the development or maintenance of current, effective multistakeholder platforms, educational tools, technical trainings, learning programmes, seminars, workshops, conferences, and publications.

33. Stakeholders expressed their intention to further use the CFS-FFA Principles for awareness-raising, advocacy, research, and capacity-building initiatives and trainings as well as technical manual to ensure consistency and alignment in its application. They emphasized, in particular, the importance of delivering capacity-building programmes to key actors involved in food security and nutrition efforts - including local communities and the most vulnerable groups - highlighting the relevance of the FFA Principles. These efforts aim to ensure long-term sustainability, promote alignment with national food security and nutrition strategies, and support the integration of the CFS-FFA Principles into national agricultural and nutrition policies to scale up sustainable food systems' interventions at the country level.

34. Moreover, the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) plans to further apply the FFA Principles to inform and strengthen its famine prevention efforts. The Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus programming will remain a key framework for addressing both immediate and long-term needs. The HDP Nexus Coalition will also continue to refer to the CFS-FFA to guide the operationalization of food systems pathways, the development of future national development plans, and its engagement with UN actors in the formulation of the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

IV. Summary of stakeholder contributions on events organized to discuss and/or disseminate the CFS-FFA

35. Three contributions were received to document the results of multistakeholder events. The list of contributions is provided in Annex 1. Events differ in terms of geographic coverage (3 national level), scope and participation. All were attended by diverse food security and nutrition stakeholders including governments, CSOs, academia, UN organizations and the private sector. Communities affected by food insecurity and malnutrition were either represented or directly participated in all global, regional and national events. The events are briefly presented below.

E 1. National Level – Central African Republic - *Nutrition Urgent Support and Assistance for Displaced persons, Returning Persons and Host Communities,* 5 to 8 December 2024

A national non-governmental organization, namely the Agropastoral Group for the Development of Yongoro, organized a four-day workshop primarily focused on Principle 1 of the CFS-FFA: *"Meet immediate humanitarian needs and build resilient livelihoods."*

In partnership with international organizations (such as WFP), local and administrative authorities, community leaders, networks of civil society organizations (CSOs), and local communities, several awareness-raising and capacity-building trainings were conducted at the grassroots level. The objective was to support displaced households in combating acute malnutrition through various activities, including strengthening the empowerment and capacity of the most vulnerable, distributing supplementary micronutrient-rich foods, and promoting mobile healthcare services, among others.

E 2. National Level – Haiti - *The Right to food in Haiti: challenges and responses in crisis contexts,* 13 February 2025

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) organized a virtual event accessible to a global audience, providing a space to discuss solutions and amplify the voices of those most affected. This event is part of a series of dialogues focusing on the right to food in conflict contexts and protracted crises. The first session focused on Haiti, a country facing a deepening humanitarian crisis driven by recurring natural disasters, armed violence, economic instability, and political turmoil. The discussion highlighted the steady deterioration of food security and nutrition, which has left millions at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The webinar also explored the role of states' extraterritorial human rights obligations—particularly regarding the right to food—in responding to the crisis. In addition, it presented strategies and recommendations for the international community, referencing the CFS-FFA Principles as a key global framework to guide stakeholders in addressing food security and nutrition in protracted crisis contexts.

E 3. National Level – Niger - *Un atelier de co-construction du Programme intégré d'appui des Nations Unies aux priorités du gouvernement du Niger,* 26 November 2024

The Government of Niger together in collaboration with an International Organization organized an event under the theme of Food Sovereignty: "Improving Food and Nutritional Security". The event discussed a project, to be jointly developed by Niger and the United Nations, that aims to improve agricultural

productivity and promote local products, while creating jobs for youth and women. It will support ecosystem restoration, sustainable management of the environment and water, and strengthen local value chains for more sustainable and inclusive food systems. This event served to assess the implementation of activities within the framework of the CFS-FFA, and to align them with the government's priorities in order to facilitate implementation and achieve the expected impacts. It was also reported that alignment with the CFS has always served as a guiding framework in Niger, and concrete measures have been taken to improve implementation, co-creation, and the effectiveness of our actions.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

36. Most of the contributions stressed that, even ten years after its endorsement, the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) remains highly relevant as it continues to serve as a key global framework specifically designed for protracted crisis contexts. All eleven interconnected Principles of the CFS-FFA are considered critical for strengthening coordination, political commitment, and evidence-based interventions to address food insecurity in fragile settings.

37. The contributions documented how the CFS-FFA was used, and how experiences were consistent with the CFS-FFA Principles in various situations of crisis. They underlined the fact that the main reason for not using the CFS-FFA was a lack of awareness of its existence, as well as the insufficient financial and technical support to apply and operationalize the CFS-FFA. This leads to the recommendations to all key stakeholders to strive to make the CFS-FFA known at all levels - in particular at country level – while providing technical and financial support to tailor this global policy product and its Principles to specific needs and circumstances of target populations, and to translate it into practical activities, projects or plans and provide training on its use.

38. Another key element emerged from this monitoring exercise is that effective and transparent coordination among all stakeholders is critical to ensure that activities remain relevant and coherent, and that all eleven Principles of the CFS-FFA are applied within the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. To this end, stakeholders have reported the importance of multi-actor platforms that can facilitate the coordinated implementation of these interrelated and complementary Principles. Achieving this requires the active engagement of diverse actors and institutions—across national and local levels and sectors—including governmental and non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, donors, academic and research bodies, and, above all, the affected communities. It is essential that the roles, responsibilities, and accountability mechanisms for each stakeholder are clearly defined.

39. Addressing the issues of the humanitarian – development – peace nexus, which underlies the CFS-FFA, also requires developing coordination mechanisms and partnerships to build synergies between short-term humanitarian assistance and longer-term development approaches that can contribute to peace, as many actors must be involved to cover all these aspects.

40. CFS Stakeholders recommended continuing monitoring the use of the CFS policy products, including the Framework, and strengthen its operationalization at country level. This will contribute to measure progress in achieving the CFS vision of eliminating hunger and malnutrition.

Annex 1: Contributions documenting the use of the CFS-FFA at different levels

CONTRIBUTIONS DOCUMENTING EXPERIENCES IN THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE CFS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES
Country level contributions
Africa
A 1. Algeria: Analyse du microbiome des plantes tolérantes au sel pour améliorer la résilience agricole en Afrique face à la salinité des sols
A 2. Algeria: Improving meat broiler chicken production
A 3. Central African Republic: Strengthening livelihoods, emergency food assistance for vulnerable households and school children in the MBOMOU prefecture
A 4. Ethiopia: Advocacy on the Famine, Hunger, and Malnutrition among children in Tigray following a conflict started in November 2020.
A 5. Gabon: Sensibilisation relative à la resilience des systems alimentaires des peuples autochtones du Gabon face aux crises prolongées
A 6. Ghana: Development of Irrigation Infrastructure to Enhance Resilience against impacts of Climate Change for Farmers under the Planting for Food and Jobs Phase II
A 7. Kenya: Strengthening Food Security through Women-led Agroecology Initiatives in Western Kenya
A 8. Lesotho: WFP Lesotho's Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Response in Protracted Crises
A 9. Madagascar: Maharo Resilience Food Security Activity
A 10. Malawi: Irrigation Farm Incubator
A 11. Niger: l'óutils 3FS
A 12. Nigeria: Application of the CFS-FFA Framework in Enhancing Livestock Production and Food Security in Nigeria
A 13. Climate Smart Agriculture for Youth Network Global (GCSAYN) and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Nigeria
A 14. Nigeria: Farmers' rights marginalization and national implication
A 15. Nigeria: Feed the Future Nigeria Livelihoods Project
A 16. Nigeria: From Vulnerability to Resilience: a CFS-FFA Approach to Indigenous Agri-food Resilience
A 17. Nigeria: Strengthening National Science-Policy Interfaces for Agrifood Systems
A 18. South Sudan: Pathways to Resilience: enhancing Social Cohesion in South Sudan
A 19. Sudan: Taadoud I & II: Natural Resource Management and Social Cohesion Building for Improved Resiliency Outcomes
A 20. Tanzania: Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition in Tanzania's Protracted Crises: TAMA's Experience
A 21. Tunisie: Renforcement durable de la pêche d'eau douce et inclusion socio-économique en contexte rural au NordOuest de la Tunisie (2008–2017), avec poursuite par le GIPP des acquis et élargissement de l'appui à la filière
A 22. Uganda: Building Resilience and Inclusive Food systems: WIENU's Experience in Addressing Food Security in Protracted Crises through the CFS-FFA Framework.
Asia and the Pacific
P 1. India: Food storage secure by small farmers under climate change
P 2. India: Personal observation in Andra Pradesh State (during 2019-2024) under the governance Mr Y S Jagan Mohan Reddy (Chief Minister)
Near East
N 1. Gaza Strip: Democratising Food Price Forecasting for Gaza (AGRICAF version Gaza)
N 2. Palestine: Malnutrition and the policy of starvation in Gaza - سوء التغذية وسياسة التجويع في غزة
Regional level contributions

R 1. Enhancing Food Systems Resilience: food security & healthy diets in protracted crises (Horn of Africa)
Global level contributions
G 1. Applying the FFA Principles in partnership at national level combined with strengthening local public & private capacity to respond to crises
G 2. Digital technologies and the telecommunication 5G transformation initiatives
G 3. Enabling healthy diets for the prevention of child wasting in contexts of protracted crises, conflict and/or humanitarian contexts
G 4. IPC Classification of Protracted Food & Nutrition Crises
G 5. Listing Agrifood Policies in the Food Security Toolbox
G 6. Strengthening the alignment of the FFA principle with national policymaking
G 7. Strengthening the Understanding and Implementation of Famine Prevention
G 8. The Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) - 1
G 9. The Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) - 2
G 10. The right to food in conflict contexts and protracted crises
G 11. Training cum Demonstration on Value addition, Product development and better utilization of post-harvest fish
G 12. Use of the CFS-FFA during the preparation, presentation and dissemination of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Foods's reports to UNGA and the HRC
CONTRIBUTIONS DOCUMENTING MULTISTAKEHOLDER EVENTS ORGANIZED ON THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION
E 1. Nutrition Urgent Support and Assistance for Displaced persons, Returning Persons and Host Communities
E 2. The Right to food in Haiti: challenges and responses in crisis contexts
E 3. Un atelier de co-construction du Programme intégré d'appui des Nations Unies aux priorités du gouvernement du Niger
Additional comments received
a. Automated wheat Phenotyping and Trait Development Platform for salt tolerance to mitigate climate change impacts on food security using remote sensing data *(Abdelraouf Ali, National Authority of Remote Sensing and Space Sciences NARSS, Egypt)*
b. Asabe Shehu Yar 'Adua, Organization, USA
c. Collective submission by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanisms (CSIPM)
d. From major challenges facing fish farms in coastal Gaza Strip - paper
e. Racines de la Terre et Justce Sociale / Coordinaton National de la Marche Mondial des femmes de Tunisie *(Karima Hammani, Tunisie)*
f. Patter Roni, USA
g. Recommendation for enhancing CFS-FFA Implementation *(National Food Safety Authority of Egypt (Malak Elbasyouny)*
h. Rice Research Institute *(Umme Aminun Naher, Bangladesh)*
i. Universidad Catolica de Avila, Spain *(Cristina Lucini)*
j. Use and Application of CFS-FFA: Context from Southeast Asia through the SERVIR SEA Programme of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center *(Rishiraj Dutta, Thailand)*