



Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA)

Outline and Status

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Why do we need an FFA?

- Protracted crises require special attention:
 - Food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly severe, persistent and at large scale
 - Measures to protect vulnerable population groups and improve livelihoods have been difficult to implement or ineffective
- Mobilize high level political commitment and promote shared understanding of core principles
- Improve policy linkage and coherence



Protracted crises – some figures

Using SOFI 2010 methodology:

- 20 countries with protracted crisis situations in 2012
- Total population 366 million of which 129 million undernourished
- Average 37% undernourished compared to 15% in rest of developing world
- Regional examples:
 - Palestine - 33% food insecure in 2013
 - Syrian – 6.8 million in need of critical food assistance



Some trends

- Many crises now a combination of natural and human-induced factors
- Becoming the norm rather than the exception – in the past 10 years the number of people affected by conflicts and disasters has doubled
- Looking ahead...
 - 1.5 billion live in fragile, conflict affected areas (WB)
 - Possibly 325 million extremely poor living in 49 countries most exposed to natural hazards by 2030 (ODI)
 - At no point since 1945 have so many been displaced by conflicts – internally or externally (UNHCR)
 - Approx. 40% of fragile and post-conflict countries relapse into conflict within 10 years – e.g. South Sudan/CAR (WB)



The FFA consultative process

2010 (CFS 36)

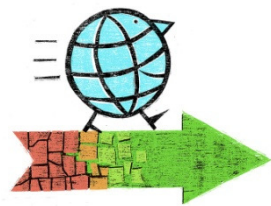
- SOFI 2010 report launched
- First ideas on HLEF and CFS-FFA formulated

2012 (CFS 39)

- Outcome of HLEF presented
- Consultative process launched

2013-2015

- Consultations – different levels
- Negotiations July 2014
- Negotiations May 2015 – Third Draft
- Endorsement CFS 42



Logic of the 10 Principles

Specific actions in protracted crises require:

**Addressing
critical
manifestations**

Principles 1, 2

**Adapting to
specific
challenges**

Principles 3 -7

**Contributing
to resolving
underlying
causes**

Principles 8 -10



What is the added value?

- First time a multi-stakeholder approach elaborated at the global level
- Intended for all stakeholders involved in addressing, at risk of, or affected by, food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises
- Seeks to transform the current way of doing things, making policies and actions more effective
- Rooted in experience and lessons learned
- Resonates with the wider resilience agenda, leveraging humanitarian and development perspectives



After endorsement...

Dissemination

- Develop outreach tools
- Build awareness
- Linkages with wider processes

Application

- Integrate into responses
- Elaborate technical guidance
- Partner for impact

Learning

- Documenting lessons learned
- Monitoring application
- Sharing experiences



Thank-you

All materials available at

<http://fao.org/cfs/ffa>

Questions or written feedback can be sent to

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