

## **CSM Comments on “The Dissemination of the Framework for Action – update from Bur/AG members and Secretariat”**

### **a- CSO actions for the dissemination of the FFA**

- 1- CSOs started disseminating the FFA in national, regional and international CSO networks.
- 2- CSOs have presented the FFA and advocated for its use in regional conferences such as the FAO multistakeholder workshop on Food Security and Nutrition in April in Amman
- 3- CSOs have started including the FFA in their outreach materials (articles, blogs, newsletters, etc) on issues relevant to food security and nutrition.
- 4- CSOs have stressed on the need to implement the FFA in bilateral meetings with other stakeholders. For example CSOs have started a discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan to work together on organizing a multi-stakeholder awareness workshop on the FFA.
- 5- Building on principles 6, 8 , 9 and 11 of the FFA, the Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty and the Arab Network for Food Sovereignty has decided to embark on a research project that will focus on the impact and efficiency of Aid and Development Cooperation in situations of conflict particularly on advancing peace and development.

### **b-Comments on the “CFS and RBA update” on the FFA**

1- The focus of the RBAs appears to be around the resilience aspects of the FFA only. The other dimensions in the FFA, including the rest of the principles that include among others the protection of communities, strengthening of country ownership , participation and accountability, managing resources and reducing risk, and the need to address underlying causes of food insecurity in protracted crises are being lost or downplayed.

2-There has been no CSO engagement in the FFA dissemination and implementation by the RBAs. This includes both in the development of FFA-related materials (such as the series of thematic Guidance Notes unpacking the CFS-FFA principles, and the CFS-FFA Implementation Quick Guide), nor in the linking of the FFA to RBA programming and strategies (such as the Strategy for Engagement in Countries with Fragile Situations).

3-As much as we appreciate the disseminating efforts done so far, the CFS Secretariat and RBA strategies have been inward looking. The dissemination should be wide and broad to other stakeholders otherwise the FFA will not have resounding and effective impact as intended and it will remain abstract.

4-At this stage it would be necessary to see what other stakeholders apart from the CFS Secretariat and the RBA (i.e. member states, multilateral and financial organizations, private sector, etc. ) have planned to disseminate the FFA.

5- There is a mention of the “specific CFS-FFA homepage ... on the CFS homepage” – we are unable to find this (we can only find the PDF of the FFA). What is the link to the homepage, and how can CSOs contribute to it?

### **c-Proposals for moving forward on the FFA**

1- For a comprehensive outreach strategy we should start by building awareness and disseminating to the broad range of intended users of this FFA which are clear in paragraph 17 of the FFA <sup>1</sup>, and encourage them to further disseminate among their constituencies.

2- The FFA needs to be integrated and mainstreamed across various UN specialized organizations (not only the RBAs), including the UN Human Rights System and System of Special Procedures and linked with wider platforms, events and global agendas including the ECOSOC, the SDGS and the World Humanitarian Summit. The UN Secretary General should be approached in order to advocate for and mainstream the FFA. The FFA should also be shared with regional human rights bodies.

4-Multistakeholder workshops are needed at the global, regional and national levels in order to outline and clearly identify the specific roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. We reiterate our suggestion that as a first step we need to hold a CFS multistakeholder workshop to elaborate further on the roles of stakeholders in the dissemination and implementation of the FFA.

5- Involve CSO and communities that are suffering from and living in crises in the RBA activities of dissemination and implementation including the development of FFA related guides.

6- Building on paragraph 36 (ii) of the FFA, support is needed to facilitate CSO and communities access and understanding of the FFA. This should include supporting both CSO production of relevant materials and the holding of CSO-led workshops on the regional and national levels

7-Ensure that the different dimensions of the FFA are sufficiently addressed by stakeholders in their dissemination, policy development and programming including the protection of communities, strengthening of country ownership, participation and accountability, managing resources and reducing risk, and the need to address underlying causes of food insecurity in protracted crises.

8- Development of a reference guide to existing human rights norms and international laws applicable to food security and nutrition in situations of protracted crises.

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<sup>1</sup> 17. **Stakeholders include :**

“Public institutions and local authorities; Political, peacekeeping, and peace-building actors; Traditional authorities; Inter-governmental and regional organizations; Financial institutions, donors, foundations and funds; Civil society organizations; Research organizations, universities and extension organizations; Private sector entities; Farmers, family farmers, in particular smallholders and their organizations; Communities and members of affected populations; Consumer organizations.”