

5.13: USE OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PREVIOUSLY NEGOTIATED IN THE COMMITTEE OF WORLD FOOD SECURITY. VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES (GOVERNANCE OF LAND, FISHERIES, FORESTRY AND FOOD SYSTEMS) AND CFS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES

What, in brief, is the solution?

Promote at national, regional and global level the use, adoption and adaptation of the CFS negotiated policy convergence products which all reflect the AT 5 approach (what, how), but in particular its latest product, the *CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises* adopted by consensus in 2015 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc852e.pdf> [CFS-FFA]. This framework guides humanitarian and development stakeholders on how to address the critical manifestations of food insecurity and build resilience; adapt to specific challenges and context; and contribute to addressing underlying causes.

For other products, or on-going workstreams - such as that of Food Systems and Nutrition, Agro-ecology and other innovative approaches, and Gender Equality and Women's (and Girls) Empowerment – as well as upcoming ones such as the workstream on Data and on Inequalities, visit the CFS website to see the all products of CFS all of which are of interest to AT5: <http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/products/en/>

What was/were the source(s) from which this solution emerged?

CFS, private sector. But other proposals that speak to policy convergence and framework put forward link to this (e.g. by FAO, or other entities).

What problem is it trying to address within food systems?

The CFS is a policy convergence space, with no executive mandate to apply and implement its products, relying primarily on the good will (and capacity) of the adhering 134 Members States and constituencies to adopt and adapt its products.

How can this solution address that problem?

- Awareness raising and training at regional and national level on the 11 Principles of the CFS-FFA will support adoption and adaptation to context.
- This requires financial and technical support to adapt the guidelines to context, over time to engage across sectors and stakeholders in a meaningful and effective manner.

Why does this solution align to the definition and criteria for a 'game changing solution' developed by the Summit?

- It is feasible, actionable at scale and sustainable (once dissemination of the CFS-FFA is done, then adaptation in specific country contexts will make it a self-contained "way of working")

What is the existing evidence supporting the argument that this solution will work, or at least that it will achieve the initial outcomes described above?

- See the CFS Summary of the uptake of the CFS-FFA from 2020. See: <http://www.fao.org/3/ne740en/ne740en.pdf>
- The upcoming Global Thematic Event on the uptake and use of the CFS-FFA at CFS#47 will also provide further examples of experiences in applying the CFS-FFA.

What is the current and/or likely political support for this idea?

- Some 134 States are currently members of the CFS;
- Stakeholders include civil society, private sector, academia, UN, national governments;
- The RBA agencies jointly specifically support the CFS, and the UN in general.