



Compilation of experiences in the use and application of three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholders

Full contributions submitted as background for the CFS 46 Monitoring Policy
Recommendations on Smallholders Plenary Session

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COUNTRY LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS

AFRICA

A1 CAMEROON: ENJEAL NYS AGRO

Title of your submission*	Enjeal Nys Agro Experience
Geographical coverage	National
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Cameroon
Contact person	Name: Yves Stephane Ngaleu Email address: ngaleuyvesstephane@gmail.com
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Internet</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Workshops were organized to present and update member of the organization about the CFS policy recommendations. We also organized capacity development workshops under our continue empowerment service that permitted us to work with agriculture advisory service and extension worker</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>I would recommend the creation of country focal point with a good job description. Because they help share and follow up the implementation of these policies at the national level.</p>

<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>Trainings; capacity development; development/assessment of projects; investments by national government or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>Organized smallholders farmers together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i> <p>Set1 and set3: young academia, agriculture extension and advisory service workers and agriculture chief of post capacity development that permits them to better assist smallholders farmers to ameliorate their farm practices, improve their productivity and empower them on food nutrition thus permit them to improve their living standard. The advisory service worker also empower farmers and help them acquire support from government and other institutions</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>More than 10 women organizations were formed, due to our actions and advocacy, in the center region of Cameroon at the Lekie subdivision the Catholic Church created a specific founding for smallholders farmers organization led by women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There a specific found allocated for smallholders farmers 2. Women led smallholders farmers organization are benefiting capacity development on food nutrition regularly on how they can use their local production to have a good nutrition 3. Platform have been creating to permit women to come together and share experiences.
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Training session have been organize to empower youths on existing opportunity to support them in their farm activities Youth led organization have been put in place to permit youths to join their efforts and to work together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Youths have benefitted financial support that have permit them to improve their productivity and their production. Platforms have been put in place to permit youth to share knowledge their experience</p>

<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain: We have provided support opportunities to smallholders farmers that have permitted to ameliorate their living standard.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain: Smallholders farmers are diversifying their production, their productivity has improved.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain: Young entrepreneur via the support received transform their farm activities and are now managing it as an enterprise.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain: Men are now providing more lands to women and youths to produce more, women and youths are now taking part in decision process in family.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain: Some smallholders farmers are applying smart climate agriculture.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p>

(viii) Catalysts and constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i>
(ix) Good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i>
(x) Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i>
(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>www.enjealnysagro.wordpress.com</p>

A2 MOZAMBIQUE: MuGeDE

Title of your submission*	MuGeDE, member of the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) and Mozambican Rural women Movement, enhancing Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
Geographical coverage	National
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Mozambique
Contact person	Name: Saquina Filimone Mucavele Email address: mugede@gmail.com or mugede2@gmail.com (cc info@wfo-oma.org)
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Farmers' Organisation

<p>i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i> <p>Yes, through WFO, CSO's and the Internet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We organized some seminars to spread the policy recommendations and we are planning on translating brochures into native languages and divulging them amongst small-scale women farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome- based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i> <p>Governments should commit to implementing and disseminating policies in a simplified form, translated into local languages and ensuring they reach small-scale producers, especially women. This should be followed by a monitoring and evaluation by CFS and RBAs.</p> <p>To engage Farmers' Organisations working with Rural Women Farmers to disseminate the existing policies so that they're widely known.</p>
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<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)? - For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s): Capacity development, knowledge of legislative framework, investments fortification, nutrition education, increase production and productivity, reduce malnutrition and improve healthy diets.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s): To enable farmers to expose and sell their products, to establish partnerships, exchange experiences, develop spirit of competitiveness, to improve incomes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain: <p>Set 1 and 2 are particularly relevant for small-scale farmers. Better strategies should be put in place to empower farmers and make the CFS policy products more widely known among them.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long- term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food?</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>We expect to train about 70 rural women farmers and extensionists in each of the 10 provinces, so that they provide technical assistance to other women within their districts, villages in order to boost agriculture.</p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>The government has involved rural women farmers in their campaigns for the dissemination of agrarian policies</p> <p>There is a Gender Strategy and Action Plan for the agrarian sector, but it lacks financial support for its implementation and dissemination.</p> <p>The CADAAP Comprehensive Program for the Development of Agriculture in Africa has been signed as a government commitment to boost agriculture. I signed as a representative of Mozambican Rural Women Farmers but the actions are few, due to lack of funds to support women in agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>There is the ESAN III- The Food Security Strategy, where rural women are an integral part in the discussions for the formulation of the strategy, with the objective of promoting and supporting food security.</p> <p>The National Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Women and Children was signed, and I also signed representing the Mozambican Rural Women Farmers and Civil Society.</p>

<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>The Government has an incubation program although is still incipient and in the initial phase. It aims at training youth on agricultural issues so that they choose farming as their job</p> <p>As farmers and leaders of Mozambican Rural Women Movement, we also instruct/orient Rural Women Farmers Associations, to create groups of youth within their Associations so that they can work together with women, to learn how to develop agriculture, in order to start to look into agriculture as an alternative opportunity for employment. The challenge is to effectively support agriculture (mechanization-infrastructures, irrigation, technical support-extensions, market etc) in all value chain and make it attractive to youth.</p> <p>An appeal has been made to the government for the effective support and mechanization of agriculture for attraction and maintenance of young people in agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Creation of a forum for debates to raise awareness among young people about the importance of agriculture, food security and nutrition.</p> <p>Nutritional Education and alternative cooking.</p> <p>The discussions regarding agrarian policies in parliament including the DHAA law, the Right to Food Law for our country and for many others.</p> <p>The law of Agriculture and Food Security, that is still yet to be approved by Parliament.</p>
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<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain: To achieve zero hunger, eradicate all kind of discrimination, malnutrition, ensure access to productive resources, the government must support small scale farmers, particularly women and other vulnerable groups to improve their production and productivity.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain: Working in agriculture, means decent work and if the small-scale farmers, particularly women are supported properly, they can increase their production, their income, increase BIP and ensure sustainable development. It is proven that increasing BIP through agriculture can bring sustainability.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain: If there are equal opportunities for men and women, elimination of discriminatory policies, we can reduce inequalities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain: If people are properly trained for readiness, provided with proper planning, inclusive capacity building for adaptation and mitigation projects of Climate Change, this can contribute to fighting against climate change, including reduction of the emissions.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition, inclusive development of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>If policies reach small –scale producers, they will have more knowledge of their rights and opportunities in building sustainable agriculture.</p>

<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Favorable political environments.</p> <p>Involvement of the main actors as part of the important commitments in the agrarian sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>The lack of understanding of the small-scale producers' specific needs, and need to have a specific program of support, especially rural women farmers. If they were supported effectively, they could contribute to the reduction of hunger, poverty, malnutrition and in summary they can contribute to the achievement of all SDGs.</p> <p>Lack of support, effective involvement of small-scale farmers, particularly women and the lack of value for the role of women who are majority in the rural areas and in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Climate change.</p> <p>The lack of nutrition education campaigns.</p> <p>The non-approval of the DHAA.</p> <p>The lack of a laws on agriculture and food security in some countries particularly Mozambique, which is still in the Parliament to be approval.</p> <p>The lack of enough budget allocations for the agrarian sector.</p>
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<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>There should be a binding commitment to the heads of governments, so that they prioritize small farmers in their agriculture programs. Support the appropriate agricultural mechanization for the small peasants, for example: small tractors and their implements; Climate change mitigation programs must be seriously implemented; Promotion of nutritional education and biofortification; Promotion of local seed production; Promotion of agro processing for product valorization. Promotion of improved saddlers; Promotion of exchange between the different actors; Promoting participation of small peasants in decision-making processes; Dissemination of simplified agrarian laws and translated into mother language; Promotion of social protection to the most vulnerable groups; Promotion of literacy for rural women; Review of market policies in order to protect small producers, particularly women; Promotion of food sovereignty and security; Promotion of agroecological practices; Promotion of agricultural fairs; Promotion of infrastructure of communication, and agrarian infrastructures such as roads, bridges, drainage, silos, energy, etc. by government; Promotion of participation at all levels of small peasants; Creation of a fund for rural women farmers.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>To involve and support actors who are in fact committed to agriculture and food security thus achieving Zero Hunger;</p>

	<p>To monitor the implementation of the policies approved by the countries; To create the conditions for qualification of relevant actors in each country.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>To support effectively rural women in agriculture and in all value chain; To train rural women farmers in different issues related to agriculture, including policies, laws, extension services; Investing in the education and literacy for rural women farmers thus empowering them; To Lobby and advocate for the approval of DHAA and Agriculture and Food Security Law by the Parliament as Mozambique e.g, already deposited these laws in the Parliament (not yet approved); Foster farmers’, and especially women, access to credit and investments; Training rural women extensionists in each provinces so they can support other women locally/regionally, technically others women in order to boost the production and productivity; 11.8. Creation of Rural Women Farmer Law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Invest in the dissemination of good practices, so that they have examples and references to follow. Promoting agriculture as a sustainable work practice Cognitive and directed education,</p>

	Bet on Rural Women Farmers so that the youth can use as a reference and also pass on all the experiences that they need to develop the agriculture in the sustainable manner.
(xii) Link to additional information	

Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation

Date of the multistakeholder event	October 15th and October 16th The Rural Woman Day
Location of the event	Mozambique
Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO x Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Who organized the event?	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

A3. NIGERIA: Mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture value chain development and ecological organic agriculture in farming systems (*with multistakeholder event*)

Title of your submission*	<i>Mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture value chain development and ecological organic agriculture in farming system</i>
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>National</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Nigeria</i>
Contact person	Name: Prof Nkiru Theresa MELUDU Email address: nkiru_m@yahoo.com
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>I heard of these policy recommendations event from internet</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>I was invited to build the capacity of the extension agents and cooperative group leaders on mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture value chain development for enhanced food production for sustainable food and nutrition security.</p> <p><i>Please explain:</i></p> <p>Adequate publicity. To bring more stakeholders together to create aware on CFS policy products and also provide resources for the creation of aware at the grassroots level of the member nations.</p>
(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p>

	<p>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Main purpose(s): At the national level for awareness creation and capacity building</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</p> <p>It is the investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition. To create awareness of the Extension Agents, Cooperative group leaders, researchers and the academia to enhance small scale farmers’ right to adequate nutrition that will improve their health for sustainable production for food and nutrition security, if there is maintenance</p>
(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p>
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Women were also involved in the program for the sensitization and capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Yes. In the capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Participated in the programme</p>
(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>This includes both having not just enough foods but also zero under-nutrition. It is expected to be beneficial if special attentions are focused</p>

	<p>on women and youth for nutrition sensitive agriculture, and thereby improve food security and nutrition. Then CFS would have encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders. In actual fact one and two should be achieved together if adequate concern is shown.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>This will create a lot of awareness on right to adequate nutrition for the farm families. Subsequently improved nutrition, increase production for achieving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Major mechanism is by continuous awareness, sensitization through capacity building, provision of the necessary resources and monitoring for improving access to right food and, the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Lack of resources for sensitization through capacity building, and monitoring and sometimes the issue is only on having productivity without consideration on the health of the small scale farmers and their family. Inadequate multi-stake holder participation in the execution of the policy.</p>

<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Focus on the professionals and the stakeholders for CFS policy implementation. Provision of enabling political and resources environment.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Emphasis should be on the concern to achieve the high implementation of policy to get the small scale farmers and their families to utilized their right to right food.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>There is the need for commitment to step-down to the grassroots small scale farm families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Involve women and create gender equality environment and sensitization through capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Involve the youth and create gender equality environment and sensitization through capacity building</p>

(xii) Link to additional information	Well I have not attend the meeting of CFS before but after reading what it is I felt that I have done something in relation to what the policy of CFS is concern with.
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Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation

Date of the multistakeholder event	AUGUST 2018
Location of the event	ANAMBRA STATE NIGERIA
Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Who organized the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

A4. NIGERIA: Promoting Smallholder Agribusiness for Food Security through Youth Mentorship and Coaching

Title of your submission*	Promoting Smallholder Agribusiness for Food Security through Youth Mentorship and Coaching
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>National</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Nigeria</i>
Contact person	Name: Dr Philip Ikechukwu Ifejika..... Email address: ifejikaphilip@gmail.com
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p><i>*Internet*</i></p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Sensitization and shared information on group platform, initiated group discussion and training</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain: Support training on the policy issue of CF as well as proposal development, and action plan.</i></p>

<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s): Presently, ten (10) youths has invested in smallholder agriculture in crops (plantain and cassava), aquaculture and livestock value chain enterprises.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s): The youth agrepreneurs are linked to urban markets, adding value through processing, packing products, selling to consumers and companies.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s): Established modern battery cage poultry enterprise</p> <p>- Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</p> <p>Training, proposal development, action and access to financial institutions.</p>
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<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(Shared in information in two 2 trainings involving 55 participants and group discussion with aquaculture platform involving 175 members. There is increase in investment in smallholders farm among youths in crops and aquaculture)</i></p> <p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(the multiplier effect is 40-60% increase in agribusiness investment by youths in smallholder farm enterprises by 85 youths yearly and spread of information to 450 through conferences, and ICT platforms)</i></p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Presently, partnering with Nigeria Women Agro Allied Farmers Association (NIWAAFA) to promote smallholder farm enterprises to 7,600 members in seven states. Also, provide advisory services to women urban farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>To produce wholesome and healthy food, use production techniques, skill to process food and reduce post harvest loss, and enterprise creativity in value chain to earn more income</p>

<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> Presently working with 10 youth agribusiness entrepreneurs in crops and aquaculture value chain. - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>They youths adopt best practices in production, food packaging, value addition, marketing and business orientation as agrepreneur in aquaculture, poultry, crops activities. As a result, supply wholesome food to urban cities</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain: Engage in crop, livestock and aquaculture production to produce food, create employment, reduce post harvest lost, and ensure food availability at affordable price</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain: Produce food, ensure food availability at affordable price, supply wholesome nutritious food to urban cities, engage women in production.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain: Practicing modern agriculture, pay tax, earn income, create jobs in agribusiness value chain.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain: Mainstream women group through partnership with NIWAAF in seven states of the federation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain: Practice smart agriculture, plant early maturing varieties, use climate information to take decisions and avoid flood prone areas.</p>

<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The youth agpreneurs are nurturing future family agribusiness through business registration, business management and planning.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>The economic, nutritious and food security benefits as well as supply niche healthy foods.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Working capital High cost of farm tools Poor condition of rural roads and electricity Issue of capacity building on new techniques</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>Adoption modern production methods like hydroponics, Food packaging to reduce post harvest lost Multiple income from value chain activities Wholesome and healthy food supply</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p>

	<p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Give special attention to women through training and financial access Consider women in farm tools fabrication and labour saving devices Policies to address women challenges</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Investment in modern farming techniques Access to finance Promote youth agricultural programmes Training in agribusiness</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	

A5. SENEGAL: CICODEV Africa

Titre de votre présentation*	
Couverture géographique	Niveau Territorial _ Rufisque
Pays (s)/Région (s) concernés par votre présentation	Sénégal
Personne de contact:	Nom: NDOYE Courriel: khady.ndoye@cicodev.org
Appartenance (indiquez votre appartenance)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouvernement <input type="checkbox"/> Organisme des Nations Unies <input type="checkbox"/> Société civile / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Secteur privé <input type="checkbox"/> Université <input type="checkbox"/> Bailleur de fonds <input type="checkbox"/> Autre
(i) Connaissance des recommandations de politique du CSA	<p>- <i>Comment avez-vous entendu parler de ces recommandations (p. ex. réunion ou événement du CSA, Internet, collègues, gouvernement, organisation de la société civile)?</i></p> <p>Veille sur Internet</p> <p>- <i>Avez-vous pris des mesures pour faire connaître ces recommandations stratégiques à vos collègues ou à d'autres parties prenantes du CSA (veuillez cocher la réponse ci-dessous)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oui</p> <p><i>En cas de réponse affirmative, veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Partage de l'information en interne via la liste de diffusion de l'institut</p> <p>- <i>Que recommanderiez-vous aux États membres du CSA, aux organismes basés à Rome ou à d'autres parties prenantes pour faire connaître plus largement les produits de politique du CSA? Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Organiser des ateliers de partage des recommandations au niveau régional avec les différentes parties prenantes (institut étatique, société civile, secteur privé, organisations communautaires...)</p>

<p>(ii) Utilisation des trois séries de recommandations de politique</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Quelle(s) série(s) de recommandations politiques ont été utilisées aux niveaux sous-national, national, régional ou/et mondial pour soutenir les petits exploitants agricoles (veuillez cocher la réponse ci-dessous)?</i> <i>[Si ces recommandations n'ont pas été appliquées, veuillez passer directement à la question (xi)].</i> - <i>Pour chaque série utilisée, veuillez indiquer à quelle(s) fin(s) principale(s) elle a été utilisée</i> <i>(par exemple formation; sensibilisation; renforcement des capacités; élaboration/évaluation de projets, de stratégies nationales, de plans d'action, de cadres législatifs ou politiques; investissements des gouvernements nationaux ou des institutions financières internationales en faveur des petits exploitants; élaboration de propositions financières plus favorables aux petits producteurs; formulation et application de stratégies nationales spécifiques en faveur des petits exploitants agricoles; autres)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 1: Investir dans la petite agriculture en faveur de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition</i> <i>Principal (aux) objectif(s):</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 2: Établir un lien entre les petits exploitants agricoles et les marchés</i> <i>Principal (aux) objectif(s):</i> - <i>Contractualisation entre les Organisations de Producteurs et les gestionnaires de la restauration scolaire pour un approvisionnement en produits locaux des cantines scolaires de la zone de Rufisque (Sénégal)</i> - <i>Renforcement de capacités des communautés sur l'accès à une alimentation saine et nutritive issues des exploitations familiales à travers des séances de communication à forte ampleur communautaire et nationale</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 3: Le développement agricole durable au service de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition: quels rôles pour l'élevage?</i> <i>Principal (aux) objectif(s):</i> - <i>Quelles recommandations politiques ont été jugées particulièrement utiles pour soutenir les petits exploitants et leur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle? Veuillez expliquer:</i> Recommandation 2 Promouvoir un environnement de marché plus favorable aux petits exploitants, avec des prix justes et transparents qui rémunèrent de façon adéquate leur travail et leurs investissements;
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	<p>Recommandation 3 Promouvoir des mécanismes abordables permettant aux petits exploitants d'accéder à des informations utiles, actuelles et transparentes sur les marchés et les prix, grâce aux technologies de l'information et de la communication, ainsi que des systèmes d'information sur les marchés adaptés aux petits exploitants agricoles pour leur permettre de prendre des décisions en connaissance de cause sur les questions de savoir quoi, quand et où produire et vendre;</p> <p>Recommandation 7 Promouvoir l'innovation institutionnelle et améliorer les systèmes de production agricole. Renforcer le degré d'organisation des petits exploitants pour leur permettre de mieux s'intégrer dans les chaînes de valeur alimentaire et d'accroître leur revenu;</p> <p>Recommandation 8 Favoriser la participation de tous les intéressés aux systèmes alimentaires locaux en encourageant les autorités pertinentes à collaborer avec tous les acteurs intéressés, y compris les organisations de petits exploitants, les consommateurs et les producteurs, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes;</p> <p>Recommandation 9 Investir pour améliorer les installations et équipements de transformation et d'entreposage, leur disponibilité et leur accessibilité dans les zones rurales et urbaines, afin d'améliorer la qualité, la valeur nutritionnelle et la sécurité sanitaire des aliments et de réduire l'insécurité alimentaire saisonnière ainsi que les pertes et les gaspillages de produits alimentaires;</p> <p>Recommandation 12 Reconnaître la valeur environnementale, sociale et économique des aliments produits, ainsi que la contribution essentielle des petits exploitants à l'utilisation et à la gestion durables des ressources naturelles;</p> <p>Recommandation 14 Promouvoir des produits issus de petites exploitations agricoles ayant des caractéristiques de qualité particulières, susceptibles d'accroître les revenus et de répondre à la demande des consommateurs tout en préservant les pratiques et les connaissances traditionnelles, ainsi que la biodiversité agricole;</p> <p>Recommandation 15 Faciliter la diversification de la production afin de renforcer la résilience face au changement climatique, aux catastrophes naturelles et aux chocs des prix, de diversifier la consommation alimentaire et de réduire les fluctuations saisonnières des disponibilités alimentaires et des revenus;</p>
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	<p>Recommandation 17 Encourager la production d'aliments nutritifs et sains susceptibles d'offrir de nouveaux débouchés aux petits exploitants;</p> <p>Recommandation 18 Promouvoir des filières courtes d'approvisionnement alimentaire permettant aux petits producteurs de tirer un revenu plus élevé de leur production</p> <p>Recommandation 20 Favoriser une protection rigoureuse de la sécurité sanitaire des aliments grâce à une évaluation efficace des risques débouchant sur des systèmes de contrôle appropriés selon l'échelle, le contexte et les modes de production et de commercialisation, tout en fournissant des informations et en renforçant les capacités pour répondre à ces exigences;</p> <p>Recommandation 21 Cibler l'éducation et la formation, en particulier sur les jeunes, en mettant l'accent sur le mentorat, pour améliorer les connaissances et les pratiques des petits exploitants, développer leurs capacités de gestion d'entreprise, d'innovation et de commercialisation dans les chaînes de valeur et dans le secteur agroalimentaire, et rendre l'agriculture plus intéressante;</p> <p>EXPLICATIONS</p> <p>Dans la zone des Niayes à Rufisque, il existe une grande diversité des systèmes de production. Les exploitations familiales coexistent avec l'agriculture d'entreprise et quelques unités agro industrielles. Plus on se rapproche du marché urbain de Dakar, plus les exploitations familiales de petite taille pratiquent un maraîchage intensif destiné à l'approvisionnement de la ville. A côté de cette agriculture familiale, entièrement tournée vers le marché, s'est développée une agriculture d'entreprise diversifiée avec quelques grandes unités de transformation.</p> <p>Le lien entre l'agriculture familiale et le marché est évident. En effet, les marchés améliorent les conditions de vie des agriculteurs familiaux. Le développement actuel des classes moyennes constitue une opportunité non négligeable pour les exploitants familiaux agricoles qui s'adressent aujourd'hui à un public plus large, ce qui représente ainsi un potentiel « marché de masse ».</p> <p>En Afrique de l'ouest cependant, nombreuses sont les contraintes qui limitent l'accès des Organisations de Producteurs aux marchés institutionnels. Ces difficultés résident notamment dans la lourdeur administrative des dossiers d'appels d'offres et des contrats proposés, mais surtout dans la disponibilité en quantité et en qualité de la matière première.</p>
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	<p>Les producteurs et les OP peuvent manquer de capacité à mobiliser les garanties financières nécessaires. Enfin, l'absence d'infrastructures adéquates pour la collecte et le stockage des produits avant la livraison et les retards dans les paiements après la livraison, sont aussi des contraintes à leur accès aux marchés institutionnels.</p> <p>Cette situation a fini de cantonner l'agriculture familiale à de petits marchés de niche. Or, Pour être durable, l'Agriculture familiale doit nécessairement satisfaire un tryptique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Générer des revenus décents pour les agriculteurs, ce qui suppose une production en quantité et en qualité ; - Une rétribution de manière juste de la production agricole ; - Et que cette production en quantité et qualité soit visible et accessible à ceux qui peuvent transformer les produits locaux et les distribuer aux consommateurs à des prix accessibles. <p>Elle doit aussi tendre vers une création d'une économie circulaire où tous les composants du système de l'agriculture familiale coexistent entre eux. Une économie qui permettra de renforcer l'accès à l'alimentation via des initiatives locales de production de biens et services durables.</p> <p>Pour ce faire, l'agriculture familiale ouest africaine doit, de prime abord, bénéficier de politiques agricoles qui lui soient favorables. Elle a avant tout besoin d'une politique foncière, non pas pour substituer un droit « moderne » au droit coutumier mais au contraire pour préserver ce dernier pour des raisons de sécurisation foncière et de protection des facteurs de production (eau et intrants).</p> <p>Ces politiques doivent être accompagnées d'un renforcement de capacités des organisations de producteurs sur le plan technique pour des modes de production viables et durables.</p> <p>Ensuite, les décideurs doivent pouvoir créer les conditions favorables pour une transformation à l'échelle interne des produits locaux issus de l'agriculture familiale. Ils doivent faciliter l'accès aux marchés institutionnels en promouvant des modèles de distribution courts basés sur la contractualisation et la réduction des intermédiaires.</p> <p>Il faut, enfin, une politique commerciale qui soit favorable aux produits locaux et qui prenne en compte les niveaux de productivité de l'agriculture familiale. Cette politique devra permettre aux exploitants familiales de vivre dignement de leur revenus avec des prix attractifs qui suscitent la demande et promeuvent les produits locaux nutritifs et compétitifs avec les produits alimentaires importés. Si ces contraintes évoquées ci-dessus sont levées, alors les producteurs pourront conquérir et de nouveaux marchés.</p> <p>L'application des recommandations identifiées ci-dessus permettront aux exploitations familiales d'obtenir des conditions favorables à leur pénétration dans les marchés.</p>
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<p>(iii) Avantages actuels et escomptés pour les petits exploitants</p>	<p>- <i>Comment les petits exploitants ont-ils bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition à court et moyen et long terme? Comment ont-ils contribué à la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? (veuillez répondre dans les deux cases ci-dessous)</i></p> <p>Les organisations de la société civile qui représentent ces petits exploitants devraient être impliquées en amont dans la formulation des lignes directrices de ces recommandations. Ils pourront porter la voix de ces exploitants à des niveaux de décision et faire valoir leurs propres recommandations. De par leur rôle de veille et suivi de l'effectivité des politiques publiques, ces organisations de la société civile pourront suivre l'application de ces recommandations dans les politiques ou faire le plaidoyer afin qu'elles soient effective sur le terrain auprès des petits exploitants agricoles</p> <p><i>Résultats à court terme (qualitatifs et quantitatifs):</i></p> <p><i>(En plus de fournir une évaluation qualitative, veuillez indiquer si possible le nombre de petits exploitants qui ont été directement impliqués dans les activités, par exemple six formations impliquant un total de 250 personnes)</i></p> <p>CICODEV Africa a mis en oeuvre le programme « Système alimentaire durable pour la lutte contre la malnutrition dans la région de Dakar» SADMAD de 2016 à 2019 en partenariat avec le GRDR et le Conseil Départemental de Rufisque. Un des axes phares du programme était l'amélioration de l'accès à une alimentation saine valorisant les productions locales et la sécurisation des sites de production agricoles pour une sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations du territoire en situation de vulnérabilité alimentaire. Une solution soutenue par la mise en place de cantines scolaires dans des écoles inclusives approvisionnées en partie par les exploitations familiales. 5 fédérations de producteurs ont été impliquées tout au long de la durée du programme</p>

	<p><i>Résultats à moyen et long terme (qualitatifs et quantitatifs):</i></p> <p><i>(En plus de fournir une évaluation qualitative, veuillez indiquer, dans la mesure du possible, le nombre de petits exploitants qui ont été ou devraient être indirectement touchés par les activités, par exemple par une formation conduisant à l'élaboration d'un plan d'action local qui devrait concerner 1 000 petits exploitants)</i></p> <p>Un travail d'évaluation a eu lieu sur un échantillon de 100 exploitations familiales de la zone de Rufisque afin d'étudier leur contribution à la sécurité alimentaire de la région</p>
<p>(iv) Avantages actuels et escomptés pour petites exploitantes agricoles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Des mesures spécifiques ont-elles été prises (conformément à ces recommandations de politique) pour promouvoir l'autonomisation des femmes, les droits des femmes et l'égalité des sexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Non des mesures spécifiques n'ont pas été prises pour la promotion de l'autonomisation des femmes, des droits des femmes et de l'égalité des sexes dans le cadre du programme SADMAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Comment les petites exploitantes ont-elles bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de ces actions en termes de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition et de la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Les petites exploitantes devront être appuyées dans la production d'aliments nutritifs et sains répondant aux besoins des consommateurs, ce qui leur permettrait d'acquérir de nouveaux marchés mais surtout d'améliorer la qualité nutritionnelle de l'alimentation des populations. Cela passe par des formations avec des itinéraires techniques favorables à la production durable comme l'agroécologique, un renforcement de capacité et une communication à l'endroit des populations sur les avantages et bienfaits nutritionnels de la consommation de ces produits à forte valeur nutritionnelle</p>
<p>(v) Avantages actuels et escomptés pour les jeunes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Des mesures spécifiques ont-elles été prises (conformément à ces recommandations de politique) pour promouvoir la participation des jeunes dans le domaine agricole et les activités connexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Non pas dans le cadre de ce programme SADMAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Comment les jeunes ont-ils bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de ces actions en termes de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition et de la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Les jeunes pourront être formés à travers des champs écoles agroécologiques comme la Ferme de Kaydara au Sénégal qui leur permettra d'acquérir des compétences techniques en agriculture agroécologique, en aviculture, en maraîchage, en arboriculture. Ils</p>

	pourront ainsi avec un accompagnement (matériel, financier, en nature) démarrer leur activité, se nourrir et nourrir les autres par la vente de leurs produits
(vi) Contribution de l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques aux ODD	<p>- <i>Comment l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques a-t-elle contribué (ou devrait-elle contribuer) à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable (ODD), en particulier les ODD 1 et 2 et certains des ODD visés par l'examen de 2019, ainsi qu'à la cohérence des politiques? (veuillez cocher la réponse):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 1 (pas de pauvreté)</i> Veuillez expliquer:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 2 (faim zéro)</i> Veuillez expliquer:</p> <p>L'utilisation des recommandations politiques permettra d'avoir un environnement propice à la réduction de la faim. En effet les consommateurs sont de plus en plus demandeurs de régimes alimentaires sains à base de produits locaux issus des exploitations familiales.</p> <p>Si toutes les conditions sont réunies pour que ces exploitations familiales puissent cultiver des produits riches sur le plan nutritionnel et accéder à des marchés de masse, on aurait atteint un équilibre entre l'offre et la demande locale. De plus les consommateurs deviennent exigeants sur l'origine et la qualité des produits, ce qui implique que les exploitants doivent veiller au respect de l'environnement dans leurs modes de production.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 8 (travail décent et croissance économique)</i> Veuillez expliquer:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 10 (Inégalités réduites)</i> Veuillez expliquer:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 13 (lutte contre les changements climatiques)</i> Veuillez expliquer:</p>
(vii) Pertinence et avantages escomptés de l'utilisation de ces recommandations pour la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'agriculture familiale et la Décennie d'action	<p>- <i>Comment ces recommandations politiques pourraient-elles contribuer à la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'agriculture familiale ou contribuer davantage à la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la nutrition afin d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants? Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Les interventions de la Décennie d'actions des Nations Unies pour la nutrition se concentreront sur six domaines transversaux et intégratifs, tel que les systèmes alimentaires durables et résilients en faveur de régimes alimentaires sains.</p>

des Nations Unies pour la nutrition	Le fait de monter à l'échelle une solution innovante comme SADMAD appliquée dans un territoire à travers des systèmes alimentaires inclusifs pour la lutte contre la vulnérabilité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des plus vulnérables est un axe stratégique dans les politiques nationales. Un levier à actionner dans les programmes de lutte contre la malnutrition sous toutes ses formes. Les recommandations citées plus haut faciliteront le passage à l'échelle des solutions tel que SADMAD et contribueront au renforcement des activités de production et de transformation des produits locaux en mettant des petits producteurs au cœur du système, ce qui s'alignent sur le domaine d'action N°1 de la Décennie d'Actions des Nations Unies
(viii) Catalyseurs et contraintes	<p>- <i>Quels ont été les principaux catalyseurs qui ont influencé positivement l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p> <p>La stratégie nationale de sécurité alimentaire et de résilience du Sénégal SNSAR 2015 - 2035</p> <p>- <i>Quels ont été les principaux défis et obstacles rencontrés dans l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques du CSA pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p> <p>Les principales difficultés rencontrées dans le cadre de ce programme SADMAD "Système Alimentaire Durable et Lutte contre la Malnutrition dans la région de Dakar" ont été la mobilisation des acteurs institutionnels dans le soutien financier aux cantines scolaires. Toutefois, force est de constater que les cantines scolaires suscitent un intérêt croissant et qu'elles apparaissent de plus en plus dans les discours et les stratégies comme un levier de protection sociale et de promotion des achats locaux</p>
(ix) Bonnes pratiques	<p>- <i>Quelles bonnes pratiques recommanderiez-vous pour obtenir des résultats positifs dans l'application de ces recommandations de politique?</i></p> <p>Une implication des acteurs institutionnels dans la mise en œuvre et l'effectivité de ces recommandations sur le plan national et communautaire</p>
(x) Leçons apprises	<p>- <i>Avez-vous des suggestions à faire au CSA pour étayer l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques du CSA visant à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p> <p>Pas de suggestions</p>

<p>(xi) Utilisation potentielle des recommandations politiques pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si ces recommandations politiques n'ont pas été utilisées (ou ne l'ont pas été suffisamment), comment pourraient-elles (encore) être utilisées à l'avenir pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants, promouvoir la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation, atteindre les ODD et/ou favoriser la cohérence politique? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Ces recommandations pourraient être utilisées si elles étaient inscrites dans les politiques nationales de lutte contre la malnutrition et la faim dans le pays. La société civile jouera un rôle de veille et de suivi de l'application de ces recommandations sur le terrain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Quelles mesures pourraient être prises (conformément à ces recommandations) pour promouvoir l'autonomisation des femmes, les droits des femmes et l'égalité des sexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Mieux impliquer les femmes dans les formulations des politiques et leur accorder une part importante dans les financements et les subventions de leurs activités économiques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Quelles mesures pourraient être prises (conformément à ces recommandations) pour promouvoir la participation des jeunes dans le domaine agricole et les activités connexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Inciter les jeunes à s'impliquer dans l'agroécologie à travers des formations et un renforcement de capacité technique et matérielle afin qu'ils soient autonomes et suffisamment armés pour développer des activités innovantes génératrices de revenu</p>
<p>(xii) Lien vers d'autres informations</p>	<p>www.cicodev.org</p>

A6. SOUTH AFRICA: Women farmers in South Africa drawing on social networks for market opportunities

Hello All (again)

Small-scale women farmers face substantial obstacles to achieving beneficial access to markets in South Africa with its highly corporate concentrated and male dominated ownership of much agricultural production, processing and retailing. One strategy that a number of women farmers (in different locations with no connection to each other) are using is selling produce to women's groups, family societies and local undertaker businesses. These groups and small businesses are buying food for community and social events, such as weddings, parties and funerals. At these events there are particular foods that are expected and that the women farmers understand. The farmer has a regular market that they can be prepared for as these clients collect every Friday for events happening over the weekend. As this is a direct sale the farmer gets a much better price than when selling to designated agents, at the large rigidly structured fresh produce markets that dominant in South Africa, or to supermarket and other supply/value chains. The buyers are also getting the food they want at a more reasonable price.

The women farmers in some cases know the members of these societies and businesses personally. In other cases, where they don't know them personally, they still easily relate with them as people (mostly women) coming from the same or similar communities and cultures.

This is an opportunity for the development of greater autonomy for farmers who are able to sell for better returns through market circuits outside the corporate value chains. It is an example of a local (territorial) market opportunity that could be built on and expanded.

The value chain approach, with its focus on the narrow economic value of vertical links between actors, does not see these kind of opportunities that are based on social and horizontal relations as much as on the economic part of the transaction. Different approaches to research are needed to understand markets within the wholeness of people's lives within their contexts, of which the market is just one part.

Title of your submission*	Women farmers in South Africa drawing on social networks for market opportunities.
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>National example with potential global relevance</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>South Africa</i>
Contact person	Name: Dr. Marc C.A. Wegerif Email address: marc.wegerif@up.ac.za
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO

	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
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<p>(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Through CFS event and literature.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Research, publication and various presentations.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Support more documentation of women’s own grassroots solutions. Make easily available such as through supporting writing up and translating summaries. Support sharing at events. Engage some of the multilateral spaces that are discussing related issues to make them aware of these experiences and solutions form the ground.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>I am sharing experiences that have not arisen through the promotion of the recommendations, but that reflect the importance of the recommendations and people’s practices that are in line with them and from which lessons can be learnt for the future implementation of the recommendations. This experience is of direct relevance to the connecting of smallholders to markets through local, national and regional (territorial) markets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The recognition that: “Globally more than 80% of smallholders operate in local and domestic food markets... that the food concerned is produced, processed, and traded within these systems... They perform multiple functions beyond commodity exchange, acting as a space for social interaction and exchange of knowledge. Despite their importance, these markets are often overlooked in data collection systems”</p> <p>The recognition that: “Constraints for women smallholders in accessing markets emerge, amongst others, as a result of time constraints, the frequent concentration of women’s labour on subsistence production, disproportionate responsibility for unpaid work, unequal access to and benefit from: productive assets, technology, finance, education and relevant services, and having limited influence over decision making”</p> <p>“Empower smallholders, especially women”</p> <p>“Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems– both rural and urban, formal and informal – to improve the evidence base for policies”</p> <p>“Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities’ engagement with all interested actors, including smallholders”</p> <p>“Promote integrated and balanced approaches between policies and broader national strategies, including gender targeted interventions, such as those on local economic development and rural-urban planning, to facilitate their support of markets linked to local, national, and regional food systems”</p>
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<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>Market opportunities and income for women small-scale farmers in South Africa who are generally disadvantaged within the dominant and conventional markets. Culturally appropriate fresh food available and affordable to some eaters.</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>As above. See below for explanation.</p> <p>Research on how small-scale women farmers access markets in South Africa has identified unexpected local market opportunities. Small-scale women farmers face substantial obstacles to achieving beneficial access to markets in South Africa with its highly corporate concentrated and male dominated ownership of much agricultural production, processing and retailing. One strategy that a number of women farmers (more research is needed to establish the extent of this), in different locations with no connection to each other, are using is selling produce to women’s groups, family societies and local undertaker businesses. These groups and small businesses are buying food for community and social events, such as weddings, parties and funerals. At these events there are particular foods that are expected and that the women farmers understand. The farmer has a regular market that they can be prepared for as these clients collect every Friday for events happening over the weekend. As this is a direct sale the farmer gets a much better price than when selling to designated agents, at the large quite rigidly structured fresh produce markets that dominant in South Africa, or into supermarket and other supply/value chains. The buyers are also getting the food they want at a more reasonable price.</p> <p>The women farmers in some cases know the members of these societies and businesses personally. In other cases, where they don’t know them personally, they still easily relate with them as people (mostly women) coming from the same or similar communities and cultures.</p> <p>This is an opportunity for the development of greater autonomy for farmers who are able to sell for better returns through market circuits outside the corporate value chains. It is an example of a territorial market opportunity that could be built on and expanded. This also illustrates the social embeddedness of markets in social relations, relations that are missed in typical value chain analysis.</p>

		<p>The value chain approach, with its focus on the narrow economic value of vertical links between actors, does not see these kind of opportunities that are based on social and horizontal relations as much as on the economic part of the transaction. Different approaches to research are needed to understand markets within the wholeness of people's lives within their contexts, of which the market is just one part.</p>
(iv)	Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>This is a specific initiative by women farmers, found in different contexts among unrelated groups of women. They are creating local market links that make their farming more beneficial.</p> <p>- <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p> <p>These women farmers are increasing their incomes and the people, mostly women, they are selling to are getting the food they want at lower prices. These kind of social events (e.g. weddings, funerals, unveilings) are also known as occasions where, in most cases, all community members can come and get food.</p>
(v)	Present and expected benefits for the youth	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>There is no particular role for youth that has been found in the limited research up to this point.</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p>
(vi)	Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain: Creation of income earning opportunities for women farmers.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p>

	<p>Provides income to women farmers and accessible food for large social events where many people eat (including community members in poverty).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain: As above.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain: It is creating opportunities for smaller scale women farmers who are largely excluded from, or suffer bad terms of trade, in conventional value chains. It supports important communal events that are normally open to all.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p>
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>These kind of experiences need to be put at the center of discussions on what family farming is and how women farmers can be supported. This needs to be learnt from and built on in practical projects and in theorizing markets.</p>
(viii) Catalysts and constraints	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Existing social networks.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Lack of attention to what people are doing themselves and the limited conceptualization of markets in mainstream development thinking.</p>

<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Understand and build on the way markets are and can be embedded in social relations, which extend far beyond and are shaped by the wider context. Find ways to enable such local practices.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>See above</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>Respect and learn from what women small-scale food producers are doing. Create an enabling environment for the positive practices, such as collaboration in interdependent relations, and links to wider social practices, to flourish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Greater attention in research and interventions to understanding the position of women. Build on the areas where women are already strong in the food system. Look to understand and overcome the constraints that are blocking women from playing a larger role in other areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	<p>This submission is based on continuing research that is not yet published. For more information contact Marc Wegerif, email: marc.wegerif@up.ac.za</p>

A7. TUNISIA: Union Tunisienne de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, UTAP, membre de l'Organisation Mondiale des Agriculteurs

Titre de votre présentation*	Union Tunisienne de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, UTAP, membre de l'Organisation Mondiale des Agriculteurs, OMA
Couverture géographique <i>Indiquez si votre présentation couvre plusieurs niveaux, par exemple le niveau national et le niveau régional.</i>	Couverture Nationale
Pays (s)/Région (s) concernés par votre présentation	Tunisie
Personne de contact:	Nom: Samia Ben Hassine Courriel: samiabenhassin@yahoo.fr (cc info@wfo-oma.org)
Appartenance (indiquez votre appartenance)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouvernement <input type="checkbox"/> Organisme des Nations Unies <input type="checkbox"/> Société civile / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Secteur privé <input type="checkbox"/> Université <input type="checkbox"/> Bailleur de fonds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Autre: Organisation agricole

<p>(i) Connaissance des recommandations de politique du CSA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Comment avez-vous entendu parler de ces recommandations (p. ex. réunion ou événement du CSA, Internet, collègues, gouvernement, organisation de la société civile)?</i> à travers de l'Organisation Mondiale des Agriculteurs, OMA - <i>Avez-vous pris des mesures pour faire connaître ces recommandations stratégiques à vos collègues ou à d'autres parties prenantes du CSA (veuillez cocher la réponse ci-dessous)?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <i>En cas de réponse affirmative, veuillez expliquer:</i> - <i>Que recommanderiez-vous aux États membres du CSA, aux organismes basés à Rome ou à d'autres parties prenantes pour faire connaître plus largement les produits de politique du CSA? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Les gouvernements devraient s'engager à mettre en œuvre et à diffuser des politiques du CSA sous une forme simplifiée, traduites dans les langues locales.</p> <p>Ils devraient aussi faire participer les organisations d'agriculteurs travaillant au processus de décision et aussi contribuer à la diffusion des politiques existantes du CSA afin qu'elles soient largement connues et intégré dans les politiques nationales.</p>
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<p>(ii) Utilisation des trois séries de recommandations de politique</p>	<p>- <i>Quelle(s) série(s) de recommandations politiques ont été utilisées aux niveaux sous-national, national, régional ou/et mondial pour soutenir les petits exploitants agricoles (veuillez cocher la réponse ci-dessous)?</i></p> <p><i>[Si ces recommandations n'ont pas été appliquées, veuillez passer directement à la question (xi)].</i></p> <p>- <i>Pour chaque série utilisée, veuillez indiquer à quelle(s) fin(s) principale(s) elle a été utilisée</i></p> <p><i>(par exemple formation; sensibilisation; renforcement des capacités; élaboration/évaluation de projets, de stratégies nationales, de plans d'action, de cadres législatifs ou politiques; investissements des gouvernements nationaux ou des institutions financières internationales en faveur des petits exploitants; élaboration de propositions financières plus favorables aux petits producteurs; formulation et application de stratégies nationales spécifiques en faveur des petits exploitants agricoles; autres)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 1: Investir dans la petite agriculture en faveur de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition</i> <i>Principal(aux) objectif(s):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 2: Établir un lien entre les petits exploitants agricoles et les marchés</i> <i>Principal(aux) objectif(s):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 3: Le développement agricole durable au service de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition: quels rôles pour l'élevage?</i> <i>Principal(aux) objectif(s):</i></p> <p>Les principaux objectifs :</p> <p>Société Mutuelle de Service Agricole (SMSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Éliminer toutes les spéculations et développer la transparence des transactions Maintenir les équilibres de l'offre et de la demande Développer la promotion des produits agricoles et garantir leur commercialisation avec une rentabilité pour les agriculteurs Maintenir l'approvisionnement des marchés locaux. <p>- <i>Quelles recommandations politiques ont été jugées particulièrement utiles pour soutenir les petits exploitants et leur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ? Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Les recommandations qui appellent à mieux valoriser les produits agricoles et à veiller à renforcer le partenariat et améliorer la productivité et la rentabilité des agriculteurs.</p>
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(iii)	Avantages actuels et escomptés pour les petits exploitants	Les membres de la Société Mutuelle de Service Agricole (SMSA) bénéficient de la commercialisation de leurs produits agricoles dans les espaces de vente au marché d'intérêt national sis à Bir El Kasaa qui approvisionne le Grand Tunis par le Groupement des produits agricoles depuis la ferme (même isolée) et les commercialiser avec des bonifications financières (moins de taxes) et avec des services (services rapprochés).
		<p><i>Résultats à court terme (qualitatifs et quantitatifs):</i></p> <p><i>(En plus de fournir une évaluation qualitative, veuillez indiquer si possible le nombre de petits exploitants qui ont été directement impliqués dans les activités, par exemple six formations impliquant un total de 250 personnes)</i></p>
		<p><i>Résultats à moyen et long terme (qualitatifs et quantitatifs):</i></p> <p><i>(En plus de fournir une évaluation qualitative, veuillez indiquer, dans la mesure du possible, le nombre de petits exploitants qui ont été ou devraient être indirectement touchés par les activités, par exemple par une formation conduisant à l'élaboration d'un plan d'action local qui devrait concerner 1 000 petits exploitants)</i></p>
(iv)	Avantages actuels et escomptés pour petites exploitantes agricoles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Des mesures spécifiques ont-elles été prises (conformément à ces recommandations de politique) pour promouvoir l'autonomisation des femmes, les droits des femmes et l'égalité des sexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> - <i>Comment les petites exploitantes ont-elles bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de ces actions en termes de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition et de la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? Veuillez expliquer:</i>
(v)	Avantages actuels et escomptés pour les jeunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Des mesures spécifiques ont-elles été prises (conformément à ces recommandations de politique) pour promouvoir la participation des jeunes dans le domaine agricole et les activités connexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> - <i>Comment les jeunes ont-ils bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de ces actions en termes de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition et de la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? Veuillez expliquer:</i>

(vi) Contribution de l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques aux ODD	<p>- <i>Comment l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques a-t-elle contribué (ou devrait-elle contribuer) à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable (ODD), en particulier les ODD 1 et 2 et certains des ODD visés par l'examen de 2019, ainsi qu'à la cohérence des politiques? (veuillez cocher la réponse):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 1 (pas de pauvreté) Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 2 (faim zéro) Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 8 (travail décent et croissance économique) Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 10 (Inégalités réduites) Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 13 (lutte contre les changements climatiques) Veuillez expliquer:</i></p>
(vii) Pertinence et avantages escomptés de l'utilisation de ces recommandations pour la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'agriculture familiale et la Décennie d'action des Nations Unies pour la nutrition	<p>- <i>Comment ces recommandations politiques pourraient-elles contribuer à la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'agriculture familiale ou contribuer davantage à la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la nutrition afin d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants? Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Les petites exploitations familiales représentent près de 78 pour cent de l'ensemble des exploitations agricoles et occupent près 43 pour cent de la superficie agricole totale. Cette petite agriculture familiale assure une fonction importante en termes de sécurité alimentaire, de biodiversité et de conservation des ressources. Elle contribue également au maintien de la population rurale (revenu et emploi), à l'aménagement des espaces et à la conservation des savoir locaux.</p> <p>Ces recommandations peuvent autonomiser les exploitants familiaux, facilitant leur accès au marché, contribuant ainsi à accroître leurs revenus et à réduire la faim.</p>
(viii) Catalyseurs et contraintes	<p>- <i>Quels ont été les principaux catalyseurs qui ont influencé positivement l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p> <p>- <i>Quels ont été les principaux défis et obstacles rencontrés dans l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques du CSA pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p>

(ix) Bonnes pratiques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Quelles bonnes pratiques recommanderiez-vous pour obtenir des résultats positifs dans l'application de ces recommandations de politique?</i> <p>Les séries 1 et 2 sont particulièrement pertinentes pour les petits agriculteurs. De meilleures stratégies devraient être mises en place pour responsabiliser les agriculteurs et faire mieux connaître les produits de politique du CSA.</p>
(x) Leçons apprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Avez-vous des suggestions à faire au CSA pour étayer l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques du CSA visant à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i>
(xi) Utilisation potentielle des recommandations politiques pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si ces recommandations politiques n'ont pas été utilisées (ou ne l'ont pas été suffisamment), comment pourraient-elles (encore) être utilisées à l'avenir pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants, promouvoir la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation, atteindre les ODD et/ou favoriser la cohérence politique? Veuillez expliquer:</i> - <i>Quelles mesures pourraient être prises (conformément à ces recommandations) pour promouvoir l'autonomisation des femmes, les droits des femmes et l'égalité des sexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> - <i>Quelles mesures pourraient être prises (conformément à ces recommandations) pour promouvoir la participation des jeunes dans le domaine agricole et les activités connexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i>
(xii) Lien vers d'autres informations	

A8. UGANDA: Promoting Local Innovation and Agroecological Farming

Title of your submission*	Promoting Local Innovation and Agroecological Farming
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> It is at Sub National Level
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i> Uganda
Contact person	Name: Kaganga John Email address: johnkaganga@gmail.com
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO known as Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA) <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Heard from Civil Society Organization and Internet</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Through my organization, Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA) and other networks where we are members, organized awareness creation meeting and trainings to member organization, local leaders and farmers on CFS Policy recommendations.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
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	<p>I recommend CFS member states, Rome-based to work so closely with grass root stakeholders especially smallholder farmers and their organizations and all those stakeholders in the whole value chain. Invite farmer representative in CFS meeting. CFS Visit farmers at grass root and see what they are doing so that they can learn and understand CFS at the same time CFS learn from them.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</p> <p>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</p> <p>- For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</p> <p>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition (Used) Main purpose(s) were:</p> <p>Promoted local knowledge to increase food security, adapt and mitigate climate change, control soil erosion, water conservation, maintain and clean local community murrum roads in the area of intervention.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets (Used) Main purpose(s) were:</p> <p>To enhance food security and nutrition, and reduce smallholder poverty by using and sharing indigenous knowledge using farmer field school (FFS) and value addition capacity building for market and marketing.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Main purpose(s) were:</p> <p>To promote agroecology and reducing the use of artificial fertilizers and pesticide, Livestock play great role by completing the cycle of farming,</p>

	<p>crop feed from manure from the livestock and livestock feed on crops grown, this means there is no need of going for artificial fertilizer which is not supported by agroecology system.</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>All policies were useful because smallholder farmers became food and nutrition secure hence improved their livelihood. Smallholder farmers invest in livestock and crop farming as well as accessing market.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>Smallholders gain from shorter, medium to long term because their system of agroecological farming being used is sustainable.</p> <p>20 training and sensitization workshop, more than 2000 smallholder farmers benefited</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>Indirectly, the interventions made will benefit more than 5000 stakeholders, farmers and non-farmers inclusive.</p> <p>Community members have learnt to diagnose and analyze their problems and look for solution without waiting for external support</p>

<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>More 60% of our interventions have been targeting women empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality which has been partially realized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>Female smallholders benefited in the interventions we carried out in our area in terms of food security and nutrition because they learnt to grow and feed on fruits and green vegetative and other type of food crops and sell excess to others to buy other basic needs basing on the policies of CFS.</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Female and male youth have been involved in all interventions although some have been not so active as old females but those who have been active benefitted and have learnt a lot .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Youth mind set have started changing to love farming and take farming as business and a job rather than migrating to the urban centers to look for jobs which in many cases do not get them.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>Many smallholder farmers have improved their farming methods through adoption of CFS Policy recommendations, have enough balanced diet food for home consumption and for sale.</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>Following CFS Policy recommendations, many smallholders have enough food to eat throughout the year and always meet their other basic needs.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>By applying agroecology practices and methods, farmer can adapt to climate change as well as mitigation measures by using scientific and local knowledge, eg; nature based conservation, soil and water conservation through mulching using dead stock or live mulching practices using plants which fixes nutrients like nitrogen into the soil etc.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Based on successful practitioners in the field and in trade in our area of intervention plus calls of world leaders in agriculture including FAO and the African Union, we believe that agroecology/ecological organic food production systems are the true future of food systems. These systems are very knowledge intensive and take advantage of both traditional knowledge and modern science through collaboration between farmers and researchers based on mutual respect. They can deliver not only economic objectives, but also on environmental, social, cultural, nutritional and health objectives, therefore, these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming and UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders.</p>

<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>CFS recognition, encouragement and giving a platform for stakeholders to share their experiences on smallholder development across the world on CFS recommendations such as “Connecting Smallholders to Market” “Investing in smallholders Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition” etc are among the key catalysts that influence positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>As already mentioned in my recommendation above, there is still a gap between CFS member states, Rome-based and stakeholders, CFS do not work so closely with grass root stakeholders especially smallholder farmers and their organizations and stakeholders in the value chain.CFS rarely invite farmer representative in CFS meetings. CFS rarely visit farmers at grass root and see what they are doing to share challenges and experiences with them face to face.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>We have many good practices we use to achieve our goal through promoting local innovation, participatory innovation development and agroecology to mention but a few; Nature Based Conservation (Half+Half 1000 Acre Community Forest Project); Community road water harvesting, soil conservation and erosion control, water management, community road cleaning and maintenance through self-help (volunteerism) etc.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Through intensive capacity building, sensitization and awareness creation from high levels to grass root level and adequate financing, CFS policy recommendations can be easily adopted and can effectively and</p>

	efficiently work as driver to improve the food security and nutrition of smallholder locally and globally.
(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Actions should be taken through capacity building, financing and information dissemination at different levels to different category of stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Action need to be taken to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture are; First of all inspire them to like farming and look at it as a business, using people like us who are change agents to create passionate in them, create awareness, feed them with proper information and give them financial support after training them in farming and skill development.</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	www.kikandwaenvironmentalassociation.org

A9. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: Maize and Rice supplies through the symbiotic food system: a case of smallholder and market connection

Dar es Salaam is a city of around 5 million people that is primarily feed by a form of territorial market with no corporate vertical or horizontal integration and little to no state coordination. Instead, this is a “symbiotic food system” based on the activities of a multitude of small-scale and interdependent actors operating based on common cultural repertoires and relations of at least familiarity. It is a food system that both ensures the provision of food in a way that is relatively accessible (cheaper and neare than the corporate supplies, such as supermarkets) to the poorer urban eaters and creates a large number of livelihood opportunities in urban and rural areas. This is most strongly demonstrated by the production and distribution of the key staple foods of maize and rice, with a long track record of delivering food at a city feeding scale and doing this in a way that makes a substantial contribution to rural development. It is not a static system; it is evolving, not least through the substantial increases in total production to keep pace with the needs of a fast-growing city. More should be done to learn from and build on these types of practices.

Title of your submission*	Maize and Rice supplies through the symbiotic food system: a case of smallholder and market connection
Geographical coverage	<i>National example with potential global relevance</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Tanzania</i>
Contact person	Name: Dr. Marc C.A. Wegerif Email address: marc.wegerif@up.ac.za
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Through CFS event and literature</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Research, publication and various presentations.</p>

	<p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Support more documentation of people’s own grassroots solutions. Make easily available such as through supporting writing up and translating summaries. Support sharing at events. Engage some of the multilateral spaces that are discussing related issues to make them aware of these experiences and solutions form the ground.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>I am sharing experiences that have not arisen through the promotion of the recommendations, but that reflect the importance of the recommendations and people’s practices that are in line with them and from which lessons can be learnt for the future implementation of the recommendations. This experience is of direct relevance to the connecting of smallholders to markets through local, national and regional (territorial) markets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The recognition that: “Globally more than 80% of smallholders operate in local and domestic food markets... that the food concerned is produced, processed, and traded within these systems... They perform multiple functions beyond commodity exchange, acting as a space for social interaction and exchange of knowledge. Despite their importance, these markets are often overlooked in data collection systems”.</p>

	<p>“Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems– both rural and urban, formal and informal – to improve the evidence base for policies”</p> <p>“Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities’ engagement with all interested actors, including smallholders”</p> <p>“Promote integrated and balanced approaches between policies and broader national strategies, including gender targeted interventions, such as those on local economic development and rural-urban planning, to facilitate their support of markets linked to local, national, and regional food systems”</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>Income for around 4 million farmers and their families. Income for tens of thousands of traders, processors, retailers. Etc. Food made more accessible to around 5 million urban residents.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>As above. See below for explanation.</p> <p>Dar es Salaam is a city of around 5 million people that is primarily feed by a form of territorial market with no corporate vertical or horizontal integration and little to no state coordination. Instead, this is a “symbiotic food system” based on the activities of a multitude of small-scale and interdependent actors. It is a food system that both ensures the provision of food in a way that is relatively accessible to the poorer urban eaters and creates a large number of livelihood opportunities in urban and rural areas. Importantly these staple foods are cheaper, and more accessible in terms of location and other factors, for urban eaters when supplied through this symbiotic food system than when produced and supplied by corporations. This is most strongly demonstrated by the production and distribution of the key staple foods of maize and rice, with a long track record of delivering food at a city feeding scale and doing this in a way that makes a substantial contribution to rural development. It is also not a static system; it is evolving, not least through the substantial</p>

	<p>increases in total production to keep pace with the needs of a fast-growing city. Maize production has increased in ten years by over 80%, rice production has gone up 2.5 times, and this still in the hands of small-scale farmers. This is, therefore, an important and functioning alternative to the globally dominant agri-business based food system.</p> <p>There are around 4 million farmers and their families deriving livelihoods from being part of the production and sale of maize and rice through this symbiotic food system. They and the larger number of other actors involved, such as traders, processors, retailers, are in relatively equitable interdependent relations. Small and medium-scale farmers—linked to similarly scaled processing, distribution and retailing—have shown a remarkable resilience and ability to respond to new opportunities and challenges. The farming practices used are also generally of a low external input type – some already totally agroecological - and lend themselves to conversion to full agroecology if that were promoted.</p> <p>Particular infrastructure investments, such as irrigation schemes and improved roads to link to neighboring countries create and support nodes of production and distribution. In some cases this is enhanced with investment in improved regional market infrastructure. Thousands of maize millers in Dar es Salaam with even more local maize brands do the processing, involve many enterprise opportunities and link to the wider food system through things like the supply of maize bran that becomes animal feed.</p> <p>The Dar es Salaam foodscape is not confined to the boundaries of the metropolitan region and cannot be called “local”. It transports food over quite long distances, but it is nevertheless largely detached from the global food circuits that have been widely criticized for their lack of sustainability and tendency to disconnect the eaters of food from producers and the production process. It is also a food system that has no large corporate actors involved and does not have the same anonymous character of the corporate food system. This food system is based more on relations of at least familiarity between interdependent actors. They include <i>face-to-face</i> contact and relations that build empathy and trust across producer, distribution and eater networks.</p> <p>Dar es Salaam’s territorial foodscape does not involve the high level of concentration of ownership and power in a few hands that has come to characterize the corporate food system resulting in a greater and greater squeeze on the return to farmers. The greatest point of concentration comes with the transport, due to the greater per-ton efficiency of the largest trucks. This is overcome by collaboration between traders to share use of these transport. The results of this are the large number of people who derive their livelihoods from economic activities in the system, have ownership of their own enterprises and low overheads that result in accessible foods for urban eaters and a reasonable return to farmers as a proportion of the retail price of the foods.</p>
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<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Women play a leading role in parts of this food system, such as in maize trading, rice growing, market trading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>Access to urban markets even for smallholders in remote villages is providing a cash income to even very small-scale women maize and rice farmers</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Youth are involved in many parts of the food system. A very important part of the approach is the provision of apprenticeship type opportunities through which youth learn the trade and can save capital to start their own operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Youth have been able to become truck drivers, shop owners, rice and maize traders and farmers.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain: Large creation of income earning and ownership opportunities across millions of people.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain: Provides income to millions of small-scale farmers, traders, processors, transporters and retailers. Delivers food in an accessible way to millions of urban residents.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i></p>

	<p><i>Please explain:</i> As above, millions of enterprises involved and production is growing.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> It is a highly equitable system.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Low external input production practices and a structure of agriculture and food distribution that lends itself to agroecological practices that will mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p>
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>These kind of experiences need to be put at the center of discussions on what family farming is and how it can be supported. What is happening within this food system and its territorial markets needs to be learnt from and built on.</p>
(viii) Catalysts and constraints	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Historical conditions that limited the possibilities for elite accumulation and encouraged local collaboration.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>The intransigence of policy makers who do not value such territorial and local systems because, although these work well for millions involved, they do not provide opportunities for large investors to profit, nor do they offer large scale corporate and government rent appropriation opportunities.</p>
(ix) Good practices	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>This food system is not the result of direct interventions by the state or other institutions. It has rather evolved around six main factors. First is</p>

	<p>the demand for food in Dar es Salaam that has created new markets for farmers and others. Second, is a common set of cultural repertoires among the social actors with symbiosis as a core ordering principle that enables the functioning and growth (through replication) of the food system without the need of any centralized coordination. Third, is key infrastructure, such as the roads and irrigation systems for rice growing some built for purposes of food production, others not. Fourth, is technology, such as the rice and maize milling machines, accessible to local business people, including farmers, and of a production scale that fits with the actors in the food system. Fifth, are symbiotic links with other sectors, such as the transportation of goods from the harbor to neighboring countries that ensure trucks are available to bring food from rural Tanzania to the city. Sixth, is the protection of national agriculture from cheap imports, dumping and the vagaries of international commodity markets.</p> <p>Build on the existing low external input agricultural practices with farmer to farmer extension that promotes and shares more information on agroecological approaches.</p> <p>Allowing space (in planning and regulations) for urban maize markets and milling operations.</p> <p>We suggest that the territorial (local, national, regional) markets be looked at as the space defined by the relations that produce and bring food to the city, not as the food practices within a particular administrative area. These relations may be spatially proximate or extended. Local production and distribution circuits have certain environmental and social advantages, but the analysis of any food system should also consider the contribution of the system to meeting food needs in the city as well as livelihood needs in the rural hinterlands. With this as a starting point, following the food—starting with the eaters and the foods most important to them and following these foods back to the primary producers—becomes an important research methodology for understanding existing foodscapes (food territories). Policy making needs to take a holistic approach to create a more enabling environment for such territorial markets and food systems.</p> <p>We believe that more research on existing territorial markets and foodscapes that are not corporate dominated will reveal further valuable lessons about alternatives to the globally dominant agro-industrial food system. Where agro-industrial systems are dominant, attention needs to be given to the possibility of developing the spaces for alternatives, including those that like the example shared here, fill a middle-ground between the local and the global.</p>
(x) Lessons learned	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p>

	See above
(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Respect and learn from what the poorer eaters and food producers are doing. Create an enabling environment for the positive practices, such as collaboration in interdependent relations, to flourish. Avoid interventions, such as capital injections, that create greater inequality and destabilize the symbiotic relations that are central to such food systems working.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Greater attention in research and interventions to understanding the position of women. Build on the areas where women are already strong in the food system. Look to understand and overcome the constraints that are blocking women from playing a larger role in other areas.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Understand, support and enhance the apprenticeship arrangements that exist.</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>Wegerif, M. C. and J. S. Wiskerke (2017). "Exploring the Staple Foodscape of Dar es Salaam." <i>Sustainability</i> 9(6): 1081. https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/9/6/1081</p> <p>Wegerif, M. C. A. (2018). "An ethnographic exploration of food and the city." <i>Anthropology Today</i> 34(5): 16-19. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1467-8322.12460</p>

	<p>Wegerif, M. C. (2017). Feeding Dar es Salaam: a symbiotic food system perspective. Wageningen, Netherlands, Wageningen University. http://library.wur.nl/WebQuery/wda/2214218</p>
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A10. UNITED REPUBLICA OF TANZANIA: Raw milk supplies through territorial markets

Hello All,

In Dar es Salaam one of the largest sources of fresh milk is the territorial (local) raw milk system based on production by mostly small-scale dairy farmers in urban, peri urban and the surrounding region. A study comparing it to a value chain supply model found that the territorial (local) raw milk market system outperformed the value chain in that it gave better returns to the primary producers and lower prices to the milk drinkers. The raw milk production also links with other local production activities, such as through the provision of manure for urban and peri-urban horticulture. The production and distribution takes place within a symbiotic food system with a multitude of small-scale actors from the producers to traders and retailers. These operate through a range of locally and socially embedded relations involving direct selling, local traders, and local markets.

Title of your submission*	Raw milk supplies through territorial markets.
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	National example with potential global relevance
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Tanzania</i>
Contact person	Name: Dr. Marc C.A. Wegerif Email address: marc.wegerif@up.ac.za
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Through CFS event and literature.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Research, publication and various presentations.</p>

	<p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Support more documentation of people’s own grassroots solutions. Make easily available such as through supporting writing up and translating summaries. Support sharing at events. Engage some of the multilateral spaces that are discussing related issues to make them aware of these experiences and solutions form the ground.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>I am sharing experiences that have not arisen through the promotion of the recommendations, but that reflect the importance of the recommendations and people’s practices that are in line with them and from which lessons can be learnt for the future implementation of the recommendations. This experience is of direct relevance to the connecting of smallholders to markets through local, national and regional (territorial) markets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The recognition that: “Globally more than 80% of smallholders operate in local and domestic food markets... that the food concerned is produced, processed, and traded within these systems... They perform multiple functions beyond commodity exchange, acting as a space for social interaction and exchange of knowledge. Despite their importance, these markets are often overlooked in data collection systems”.</p>

	<p>“Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems– both rural and urban, formal and informal – to improve the evidence base for policies”</p> <p>“Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities’ engagement with all interested actors, including smallholders”</p> <p>“Promote integrated and balanced approaches between policies and broader national strategies, including gender targeted interventions, such as those on local economic development and rural-urban planning, to facilitate their support of markets linked to local, national, and regional food systems”</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>Income for around tens of thousands of small-scale dairy farmers and their families. Income for thousands of traders and retailers. Milk made more accessible to urban residents.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>As above. See below for explanation.</p> <p>A study of two models of dairy production and distribution to the large city of Dar es Salaam found that the territorial (local) raw milk market outperformed a value chain supply system in that it gave better returns to the primary producers and lower prices to the milk drinkers. The raw milk system relies largely on small-scale dairy farmers in urban, peri urban and surrounding areas. They link with other local production activities, such as through the provision of manure for urban and peri-urban horticulture. The production and distribution takes place within a symbiotic food system with a multitude of small-scale actors from the producers to traders and retailers. These operate through a range of locally and socially embedded relations involving direct selling, local traders, and local markets.</p> <p>The raw milk system is remarkably resilient having grown in the face of negative policies and with no support, but still comprising the largest single source of fresh milk in the city. The value chain initiative looked at</p>

	<p>benefitted from donor and development loan finance and does provide opportunities for some dairy farmers, but can't compete with the raw milk system. It also favors larger corporate entities (such as supermarkets and some of the largest dairy producers) which are less aligned with the needs of the majority of small-scale farmers' and city residents. Policy maker's preference for value chain interventions appears to be ideological as it is not justified by the outcomes.</p> <p>Raw milk is preferred by many people and usable for things like the making of sour milk at home in a way the pasteurized milk is not. The raw milk supply is supportive of a range of small enterprises, notably market women who use and sell the raw milk.</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Women play a leading role in parts of the raw milks supply, some as dairy farmers, others as traders and street food vendors selling the milk and milky tea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>Women small-scale dairy farmers benefit from the sale of milk for a much better price per litre than the value chain or any corporate buyer provides. They also benefit from the social networks involved in the marketing and distribution.</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Youth are involved in parts of the raw milk supply, some as dairy farmers. Youth are particularly involved in the collection of feed for dairy cows and in the milk distribution. Young women play a large role in markets as food vendors selling milk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Through earning income.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain: Large creation of income earning and ownership opportunities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain: Provides income to tens of thousands of small-scale farmers, traders, processors, transporters and retailers. Delivers milk in an accessible way to urban residents.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain: As above, tens of thousands of enterprises involved and production is growing.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain: It is a highly equitable system with many actors owning their own enterprises.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain: Low external input production practices, provision of manure for horticulture, and local low emission distribution (a lot on foot and bicycle).</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>These kind of experiences need to be put at the center of discussions on what family farming is and how it can be supported. What is happening within this raw milk supply and its territorial markets needs to be learnt from and built on.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Historical conditions that limited the possibilities for elite accumulation and encouraged local collaboration. Some improved cattle breeds and other technology, such as milk testing.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p>

	<p>The intransigence of policy makers and development practitioners who are locked into a particular modernization paradigm. They blindly promote value chains, ignore the preferences of local people and favor corporations, like foreign owned supermarkets, over local businesses. They do not understand or value such territorial and local systems because, although these work well for tens of thousands involved, they do not provide opportunities for large investors to profit, nor do they offer large scale corporate and government rent appropriation opportunities.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>This raw milk supply system is not the result of direct interventions by the state or other institutions. It has rather evolved in particular conditions, based on local people's initiatives.</p> <p>Allowing space (in planning and regulations) for urban and peri-urban dairy farming is important. Encouraging circular food systems that include the use of manure for farming and the waste from food processing (such as maize milling) as animal feed is important.</p> <p>Find ways to enable such local practices. Seriously question, by taking a holistic view of what is going on and what other options there are, whether value chain interventions are the best option for development finance and programs.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>See above</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Respect and learn from what the poorer eaters and food producers are doing. Create an enabling environment for the positive practices, such as collaboration in interdependent relations, to flourish. Avoid interventions, such as capital injections, that create greater inequality and destabilize the symbiotic relations that are central to such food systems working.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Greater attention in research and interventions to understanding the position of women. Build on the areas where women are already strong in the food system. Look to understand and overcome the constraints that are blocking women from playing a larger role in other areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Understand, support and enhance the apprenticeship arrangements that exist.</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>Wegerif, M. C. A. and R. Martucci (2018). "Milk and the city: Raw milk challenging the value claims of value chains." <i>Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems</i> 42(10). https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21683565.2018.1530716</p>

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

P1. AUSTRALIA: Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance (AFSA)

Title of your submission*	Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance (AFSA) Contribution
Geographical coverage	<i>National</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Australia</i>
Contact person	Name: Anisah Madden (AFSA Int'l Liaison) and Tammi Jonas (AFSA President) Email address: international@afsa.org.au president@afsa.org.au
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Through active participation in the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) (multiple ongoing processes) and CSM work (Australasia sub regional inputs; Agroecology WG; ad-hoc Evaluation WG). However, we have not participated in Monitoring WG activities.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>AFSA has not directly used CFS policy recommendations for Investing in Smallholders (2013) as at the time of its release, we were just beginning to actively participate in international policy fora.</p> <p>AFSA has shared What Roles for Livestock (2016) with our members, followers, and the broader public, but have not directly used them, as we have only recently become aware of these recommendations through our revived participation in the CSM as of 2018. This set of policy recommendations will be very useful to our advocacy work, as livestock comprise a significant part of Australian agriculture.</p>

	<p>However, we have always lobbied for the kinds of recommendations in both of these documents, and will now be engaging with the policy recommendations directly in our advocacy work with and for members, in partnership with allied organisations, in our work with local, state and federal governments, and internationally.</p> <p>AFSA has been aware of, promoting, and using for lobbying activities the CFS policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets since their release in 2015.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We have shared them with our national farmer and allied organisation member base (we have more than 700 individual, organisational, business, and farm members), and have encouraged our members and allies to use them in their lobbying efforts</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We have met with a number of federal, state, and local politicians to discuss and share these policy recommendations. We have not received any responses from these discussions.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We have used these recommendations to successfully lobby for reforms to both food safety and land use legislation in the state of Victoria (a state in South Eastern Australia) to support small-scale livestock producers by improving infrastructure and access to markets. See details below.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>All levels of Australian government should mainstream CFS recommendations in any policies related to the food and agriculture sector, and use them to guide legislative reforms, change and develop policies, and create programs to support small farmers, processors, and the right to food for all (RtF), guided by and in partnership with those same constituencies.</p> <p>State and municipal governments should also consider CFS recommendations in relation to strategic land use planning and rural economic development, to ensure the protection of agricultural land and improvement of livelihoods for smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, according to our needs and preferences.</p> <p>Finally, the federal government should use the CFS policy recommendations to guide its national science research agency: the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) to develop research programs that are led by and benefit the needs of smallholder, agroecological and regenerative farmers in Australia.</p>
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<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets Main purpose(s):</p> <p>Awareness raising; capacity development; petitions, smallholder round tables, development/ assessment of planning reforms at state level (Victoria, NSW), state level funding program for small artisanal producers. From 2017-present.</p> <p>AFSA created an e-petition and paper petition to lobby for scale-appropriate regulation for small-scale pastured pig and poultry farmers, and delivered this to the Victorian Parliament.</p> <p>We also lobbied the Municipal Association of Victoria (the peak body for local councils in the state) and they put forward a motion to the Victorian government to support AFSA’s recommendations for scale-appropriate regulation for smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Through forming alliances with other non-partisan stakeholders, we were able to galvanise broad support for these lobbying activities. We collectively made over 270 submissions to Agriculture Victoria in 2017 calling for scale-appropriate, risk-based planning provisions (AFSA</p>
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	<p>Submission to Draft State Planning Policies for South Australia, 2018) which resulted in successful outcomes:</p> <p>Development of funding programs that are more favourable to small-scale producers; awareness building, capacity and infrastructure development.</p> <p>The federal government partnered with Southern Cross University to develop a 3-year program called Farming Together. Farming Together was designed to help farmers at all scales (broadacre to smallholder) develop collaborations and cooperative business models to support shared distribution and processing. AFSA has been involved in Farming Together with smallholder producers: Following a loss of local and regional abattoirs, AFSA organized multiple “Slow Meat” symposia over the past two years, which featured abattoir roundtables, bringing small-scale pastured pig and poultry producers together from across Australia and the USA, to facilitate farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing and solidarity building. As a result, there has been increased engagement in efforts to facilitate the construction of on-farm and small-scale regional abattoirs; a number of these are currently under construction, some supported by Farming Together program. AFSA’s involvement in this program has also allowed us and our members to have conversations with broadacre farmers who want to transition out of the destructive practices of industrial agriculture to regenerative /agroecological farming practices. These conversations facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration, supporting wider transitions to more sustainable agricultural practices across the country.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i></p> <p><i>Main purpose(s):</i> Awareness raising</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>As the Australian government has continuously demonstrated strong support to enable GM developments in livestock (with recent approvals for CRISPR and other genetic techniques in pigs), AFSA is increasingly using the recommendations to preserve biodiversity in our lobbying efforts with government. We also use the data and arguments from the</p>
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	<p>livestock report to support small-scale livestock farmers in their efforts to raise heritage breeds of livestock.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>AFSA used Connecting Smallholders to Markets to successfully lobby for planning reforms in the state of Victoria. The Victorian government responded to the collective efforts of our members and allied organisations. They have streamlined regulations and made them scale-appropriate for small-scale pastured pig and poultry producers, removing unnecessary red tape and restrictions on smallholder farmers (who had been inaccurately classified as “intensive” livestock farmers).</p> <p>AFSA and its allies, a variety of non-partisan stakeholders, also used these policy recommendations to lobby for funding support for smallholders. These advocacy activities contributed to the creation of a \$2 million, state-level Artisanal Agriculture Grants program in 2018. Through this program smallholders have access to funding for infrastructure development – for example, on-farm infrastructure (e.g. boning rooms, farm gate shops, and possibly abattoirs) to support ethical and ecological agricultural production. By supporting producers to control the means of production from farm to plate, and reducing unnecessary and costly regulatory requirements, these reforms and programs are improving smallholder access to territorial markets of their choice.</p> <p>While the exact number of smallholders affected by these reforms is not known, based on AFSA’s membership and regular engagements, we believe there are at least 100 smallholder livestock farms in Victoria benefiting from the reforms and the artisanal agriculture grants.</p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>We foresee the above programs and reforms will benefit existing farmers in Victoria and hopefully encourage new smallholder farmers to start ethical and ecological farming activities in our region.</p> <p>We hope to use the victories outlined above to continue lobbying for similar reforms in other states and at the federal level.</p> <p>As there is no reliable data on how many smallholder farmers there are in Australia, it is difficult to estimate how many might benefit in the medium to long term.</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>While there is no significant institutional policy platform to empower women in agriculture, anecdotally we can say we are witnessing the visibility of women in small-scale agriculture increasing rapidly, and women’s leadership appears to be a key factor in the sharp growth of the small-scale agroecological farming movement in Australia.</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>While we do not have data on benefits to youth and none of the current reforms that benefit smallholders are specifically designed to support youth, anecdotally we have witnessed a resurgence of interest in farming among youth within the small-scale farming movement in Australia. We believe that the reduction in regulatory and financial</p>

	<p>barriers is assisting (though admittedly marginally) with the increase in young farmers, but that it is primarily a consequence of young peoples' concerns about climate change and desire to be part of the solution.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> AFSA's use of Connecting Smallholders to Markets has supported policy, planning, and funding programs that help to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Australia, many of whom are living below the poverty line and must engage in a variety of income-generating activities beyond the farm to survive.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> These recommendations are supporting AFSA's work to build a fair and food secure future for all Australians, through the promotion and development of agroecological farming. By lobbying for governance systems to support smallholders and encourage broadacre farmers to transition to more sustainable practices, we are collectively making healthy, nutritious, ethical, and sustainable foods available to more people across the country.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Research shows that there has been a 25% decline in the number of farms in Australia over the last 25 years (Alston, 2004), with a growing differentiation between wealthy and poor farming families. The top 20% of farms report income of over \$100,000 while the bottom 20% report incomes of less than \$10,000 (in Alston, 2004: p39). The middle 50–60% of farm families survive by diversifying their income generating strategies. Using the Connecting Smallholders to Markets policy guidelines has helped AFSA successfully lobby the Victorian government to streamline regulations and make them scale appropriate, develop infrastructure tailored to the needs of smallholders, and provide funding opportunities for smallholders. All of these initiatives help to reduce unnecessary stress, financial costs, time spent navigating regulatory red</p>

	<p>tape, and improve farmers’ livelihoods and ability to focus on farming and distributing their products to consumers.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Please see above comment under SDG8</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> AFSA’s involvement in this program has also allowed us and our members to have conversations with broadacre farmers who want to transition out of long commodity chains and industrial practices to regenerative /agroecological farming practices. These conversations facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration, supporting wider transitions to more sustainable agricultural practices across the country.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>These policy recommendations offer guidance to governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to address policy and legislative barriers for smallholders, implement reforms, and develop concrete programs to support smallholders through investments in infrastructure and developing territorial markets.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>AFSA’s awareness of them and collective uptake and use by civil society partners and other stakeholders in lobbying for planning and policy change (which we are already actively involved in on an ongoing basis).</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Australia currently takes an export-oriented approach to agriculture. Almost 97% of Australian farms are family owned (Alston, 2004) and are classified as small businesses (with an annual turnover of less than \$2 million), (Australian Government,2015). The majority of farming in Australia consists of broadacre¹ and dairy farms. Around 65% of</p>

1 “Broadacre farms are large farming properties where the productive enterprises require extensive land for grazing (sheep, cattle), cropping (cereals, grains, hay) and/or mixed farming (mixed livestock, mixed crop and

	<p>agricultural production is exported (top 3 markets are China, Japan, and the US). The Government’s 2015 Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper outlines policies focused on improving the efficiency and competitiveness of export-oriented producers.</p> <p>The government’s White Paper also recognises the challenges faced by farmers who sell to domestic markets, noting the declining terms of trade that put farmers under increased pressure to reduce costs in a highly competitive market. It notes the concentration of power over supply chains by major supermarket chains increases vulnerabilities faced by growers who have fewer and fewer options to get their product to market. Despite a 2015 Competition Policy Review which found laws to prevent the misuse of market power were not working as well as they should, the government’s will to address this is limited. It maintains that ultimately, market operation relies on negotiations between buyers and sellers (p28), leaving small producers to fend for themselves. To increase competitiveness, small producers are encouraged to form cooperatives, so they can “scale up” and compete in highly concentrated domestic and export markets. If they cannot manage to do that, they are told to sell their farms, seek counselling, and apply for welfare payments (Alston, 2004).</p> <p>However, smallholders farming in inland rural and remote areas are structurally disadvantaged through a lack of infrastructure, education, and services, and cannot compete in these markets. When agriculture is only seen as viable if it is producing for export or supermarket chains, the economic, social, and environmental benefits provided by smallholder farms are not seen. The development of and participation in territorial markets by smallholders, processors, distributors, and eaters across Australia do not feature in these discussions, and there is little to no data on smallholder territorial markets in Australia.</p> <p>In Australia’s food and agriculture policies, there is a lack of recognition of the social, environmental, economic and cultural contributions of smallholder regenerative agriculture and Aboriginal foodways to Australian food security and the progressive realisation of the RtF. Despite the recognition that sustainable land use and agricultural practices are key to improving food security and mitigating climate change, smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, and other small scale food producers, processors and distributors remain conspicuously absent from national and state-level policy discussions and directions. Aboriginal agricultural systems and sustainable land and water management practices, developed over thousands of years, remain under-researched and under-valued. When smallholder agriculture is</p>
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livestock). Large dryland dairy farms are also included in this definition because of the similar family ownership structures, their size and their distribution in western Victoria” (Luhrs, 2018: footnote 2, page 77)

	<p>mentioned, it is in regard to “scaling up” their operations so they can compete in long supply chains in domestic and export markets. “Farmers are stewards of 53 per cent of Australia’s landmass (ABS 2015b), use 65 per cent of consumed water (ABS 2014c) and are the front line natural resource managers in Australia” (in Australian government, 2015: p95). However, Australian government policy continues to promote chemical-dependent industrial farming models, monoculture cropping systems, and individualized approaches to water management and drought preparation. Australia’s relatively fragile dry landmass is constantly threatened by fires, floods, and drought. Drought is a significant issue for smallholders in Australia. Instead of working to change practices that are exacerbating drought, learning from Australian Aboriginal traditional owners and regenerative farmer land and water management practices, government policies focus on how individuals can prepare for and manage drought and mitigate risk through commercial insurance products.</p> <p>Although the government recognises the economic, emotional, and social hardship faced by farmers in climate changing times, with increased frequency of extreme and unpredictable weather events, their approach is one of farmer adaptation rather than system adaptation and mitigation. The government provides concessional loans, counselling, and social safety nets for small farmers who lose their farms due to prolonged drought. There is little in the way of policies to conserve and manage land and water to support system-wide adaptations to sustainable management or policies to mitigate drought. The government has invested \$1billion for a National Landcare Program and \$700 million to the Green Army to deliver training in conservation management (Australian Government, 2015). While the need to address water and land use and management policies is recognised in principle, much more needs to be done in practice. Regenerative farmer and Aboriginal traditional owners’ land and water management strategies need to be sufficiently recognised and integrated into national and state policies.</p> <p>Investment in agricultural R&D is focused on industry partnerships to foster technological innovation to improve competitiveness. Genetic improvements in livestock, pasture research for dairy producers, minimum tillage and genetic modification in the grains industry, and selective breeding of sheep (p96) are designed to benefit large producers and are directly at odds with the recent FAO report on the State of the World’s Biodiversity in Food & Agriculture. Innovations in digital technology, sensor technology, robotics, communications and management of natural resources are geared towards increasing productivity and market competitiveness. These technologies could be oriented to support small scale farmers and food producers’ regenerative farming practices, investments in smallholder production systems, and support for the establishment and development of territorial markets.</p>
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	<p>Citations:</p> <p>Alston, M. (2004). Who is down on the farm? Social aspects of Australian agriculture in the 21st century. <i>Agriculture and Human Values</i>, 21(1), 37-46.</p> <p>Australian Government (2015). Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper. Retrieved from https://agwhitepaper.agriculture.gov.au/white-paper</p> <p>Luhrs, D. E. (2018). Australia's family farms and farming communities: Interdependent, reconstituted, threatened spaces. <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i>, 62, 77-86.</p>
(ix) Good practices	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>Comprehensive engagement with smallholder farmers, and civil society organisations by local, state, and federal government to identify specific barriers and opportunities to smallholders in realizing the aims of these recommendations. Collaboratively create and implement plans of action that integrate and streamline policy and regulations through all levels of government. Recognise the contributions of smallholders to Australian economic, ecological, and social well-being, and seek to build on these to develop resilient, ecological, and ethical food and agriculture systems.</p>
(x) Lessons learned	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Provide funding and technical support through the CSM to smallholder and other civil society organisations at sub-regional and national levels to facilitate outreach activities to build awareness of the CFS policies and facilitate collaborative action.</p> <p>Facilitate engagement of smallholders and civil society organisations with their national governments to further implement these policy recommendations at the national level.</p>
(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p>

	<p>Smallholder food and agriculture production systems and markets should be properly recognised as distinct from industrial farming systems and long-chain domestic and export-oriented markets in legislation, policy, and regulations.</p> <p>Unfortunately, small farms in Australia are subject to many of the same regulations as industrial farms, leading to an enormous and unnecessary regulatory burden. Unfortunately, most existing planning provisions are designed to manage risks identified in industrial livestock farming operations, which have vastly different production, processing, and distribution systems to small scale systems. These differences should be reflected in terminology and legislative and policy development, to facilitate recommendations 17 (promote investment of and for smallholders) and 18 (Access to markets) in CFS policy recommendations for Investing in Smallholders.</p> <p>In regards to improving the sustainability of agricultural systems, smallholders' and Aboriginal traditional owners' attention to ecological feedback cycles should be recognised as a highly knowledge-intensive and technical innovation that provides essential information to foster the sustainable management of land, water, crops, and animals.</p> <p>AFSA's submission to the Australian Productivity Commission in August 2016 requested the Commission broaden its perspective on the benefits of rural production systems. Currently, the Commission narrowly focuses on financial gains. AFSA has lobbied the Commission to take into account the broader social, economic, and environmental benefits that regenerative smallholders working in rural production systems provide to the wider Australian community. These benefits contribute to multiple SDGs, by reducing poverty and hunger, improving livelihoods and wellbeing, and fostering sustainability.</p> <p>In regards to biosecurity risks, Australia should shift its narrow focusing on treating the consequences of avoidable risks, and instead work to improve food and agriculture systems so that they are healthy and resilient to pests and diseases.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Both women and men work in agriculture in Australia. In 1998, research demonstrated that, women contribute 48% of real farm income through</p>
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	<p>both on and off farm labour (Alston, 2004;40). However, gender inequities in the division of household labour persists, with women still performing the majority of domestic and childcare tasks (Alston, 2004). Gender sensitive public and private investments in child-care, health-care, nutrition and education (as per Investing in Smallholders recommendation #14) particularly for rural and remote areas, could significantly improve women’s rights and gender equality. Recommendation 20 – investing beyond the farm, could also be taken up to promote public investment to develop a decentralized, rural, non-farm economy to support smallholders’ access to alternative sources of income.</p> <p>In addition, investing in participatory research, extension and farming service systems, particularly those that respond to the needs of smallholders and women farmers, should be prioritized as per Investing in Smallholders recommendation #15. The integration of regenerative farmers’ and Aboriginal traditional owners’ knowledge with western scientific research should be oriented to benefit sustainable, democratic food and farming systems.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The Australian government is investing \$664.1 million in the Industry Skills Fund to support up to 250,000 training places and support services for businesses (Australian government, 2015). The food and agribusiness sector has priority access to this programme. This programme and others should be focused on helping youth build skills in agriculture, not only for the agribusiness sector but for the rural sector more generally, and specifically to support regenerative farming practices. Youth are only mentioned a handful of times in the government White paper, and only in regard to access to higher education. No mention of encouraging young people to take up farming is made, which is surprising given that Australian farmers are aging overall (in line with trends in other industrialised countries). Who, then, will be growing our food in the future?</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>https://afsa.org.au/</p>

P2. CAMBODIA: Smallholders Contribute to Food Security in Cambodia

Title of your submission*	Smallholders Contribute to Food Security in Cambodia
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>CFAP covers national level, subnational and grass-root levels</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Cambodia</i>
Contact person	Name: SOK Sotha Email address: soksotha@cfap-cambodia.org and or soksotha@camintel.com
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>CFAP is a member of the WFO and we were invited to participate in the CFS meetings accordingly. We also received information about CFS by email and website researches.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We raised these recommendations in other meetings/forum at national level where there are participation from government, development agencies, academy, research, private sector and farmers. We also disseminated information within our own network and meetings with farmer members.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>

	<p>National government should involve national farmers' organizations (NFO) in their national projects/programs in the future.</p> <p>Structure network with relevant stakeholders such as Government, Civil Society Organizations (FOs/NGOs), Private Sector, Research Institute, Academy and Media, etc</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s): Provide advisory support, training and development of financial proposals and submit to donor and or development partners for intervention to small scale farmers at subnational level.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s): Enable smallholders continue farming in a year round and increased incomes properly for small scale farmers in particular, those live in rural areas. Both quality and quantity have increased as needed by current and future market demands. Smallholders live in rural areas can send their children to higher educational level in the future.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s): Increasing of number of livestock for smallholders from few chickens, ducks, pigs, buffalos and cows to proper amount for better household income to survive the family and market demands.</p>

	<p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>To meet a Development Sustainable Goal, in particular in the area of Food Security and Nutrition. Base on our current work with smallholders and relevant stakeholders, therefore Poverty, Clean Water, Inequalities, Climate Change, Just and Peace, and Partnership for Sustainable Development are particularly for useful support smallholders. Zero hunger, however is more necessarily needed to strengthen, especially those live in rural poor areas. In short, Sustainable Agricultural Development cannot go without smallholders, and smallholders really needed agricultural technical skills, digital technology, irrigation system, grant/loan with low interest rate (3-5%/year), and farmer own market based.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>Smallholders got technical training on use of water, water management, agricultural technical skills, Marketing Planning, Business Planning, Soil Testing, Entrepreneurship, Business Management, Leadership, and many other soft and hard skills accordingly</p> <p>Advisory support on organizational strengthening for organizational sustainability and service delivering to farmer members</p> <p>So far, we provided services directly to more than 6300HHs or 30% of total HH members.</p> <p>Among the above HH members, 70% of farmer members applied new agricultural technical practice.</p> <p>Others are expected to scale up in the future.</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p>

	<p>Smallholders got technical training on use of Water, Water management, Agricultural technical skills, Marketing Planning, Business Planning, Soil Testing, Entrepreneurship, Business Management, Study/Research, Forum, Workshop, Study Visit, Financial and Organizational Management, Leadership, and many other soft and hard skills accordingly</p> <p>Advisory support on organizational strengthening for organizational sustainability and service delivering to farmer members</p> <p>So far, we provided services directly to more than 100000HHs which 52% of total HH members are female.</p> <p>Observed that number of HH members of farmer members applied new agricultural technical practice accordingly at communities.</p> <p>Smallholders would be able to produce for high market when they meet their needs such as irrigation system, grant and or capital with low interest rate and farmer own market based in the future.</p> <p>Others are expected to scale up in the future.</p>
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Women participated actively not only in agriculture, marketing, businesses and social development, but also housework. Gender Equality will enable women to access to services and digital technologies. The recommendations will enable women to profit from policy equally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>Women really can benefit from the recommendations to improve food security and nutrition. This can be done unless, there is strong commitment from policy makers at national and international levels to ensure that the policy is functioning.</p>

<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Young women and men are equally promoted to benefit from policy in agriculture.</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Young women and men got awareness on food security and nutrition for extension to their community and network now and in the future.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p>Through the world bank, it is evidenced that majority of the poors come from Asia. Most of them live under USD1.90 per day. It means that they live in extreme poverty because daily living costs are too high to enable the rural poors to get access to daily living properly, not only food but also commodities for daily consumption. However, to halve the poverty is a good strategy to get rid of poverty step by step. Policy to enable smallholders to own land for agriculture, income generation, rural job creation and,</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p>It is correct to have planned to achieve food demands and population growth in 31 years behind. Lots of food produced today, but also lots of people cannot have nutrient food intake to eat. According to FAO 821 million people are chronically undernourished. To achieve this goal, then strong network structuring between national government, international development institutions, national farmers' organizations, subnational farmers' organizations, community, academies, media and private sector needed to work together to provide capacity building to the community to ensure that people have healthy food to eat.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p>Creation of standard work with good structure from rural to urban areas is very helpful to rural poor people, women, youth and migrants. In</p>

	<p>Cambodia, agriculture represents about 80% of the total population and they work with very low income and poorly paid. Decent job creation helped effectively contributing to the poors.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Income inequality in particular will lead to inequality of quality of life and also inequality of services too, not talking about food, health condition, living condition and education. Therefore, smallholders needed access to knowledge, finance, sustainable farming, sustainable marketing, and sustainable business at the community with better structure from farm to market.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> It is the fact that agriculture contributed to the carbon dioxide emission, if compared to the emission from industries is less. However agriculture contributed actively to feed people. Raising awareness and capacity building on climate change, resilience, mitigation, and adaptation for the communities are the best solution to sustain our globe. Best to find good strategy to deliver information and knowledge at the country level i.e. from national to subnational and grass-root levels.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>CFAP has contributed lots on social development since 2002 till present, our work focused mainly on capacity building, dissemination, extension, advisory support, training, food safety, democracy strengthening at the community level, basic right for human being, representation of smallholders and participation in policy development. Our programs always engaged in friendly agriculture and free from negative impacts on environment, the organization has promoted good agricultural practices and natural agricultural practice. Use of drip irrigation system, use of wind mill to get water for rice production and water pumping without using fuel for agriculture, so on and so forth to ensure that smallholders contributed to sustainable environment.</p> <p>Farmers also got opportunity to participate in social development, economic development, cultural exchange, food intake awareness for health and prevent the environment. Farmers are also proud to feed people in the world. Last, but not least, farmers needed more participation in policy development at subnational, national and international levels to ensure that the rights of farmers are protected. We believe the UN Decade of Family farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition brought together a unique opportunity for smallholders worldwide, rural poor people, vulnerable, indigenous</p>

	<p>people and poverty reduction thus to contribute largely to sustain our environment globally.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>It is true that the policy recommendations contributed great opportunity for relevant stakeholders to tackle common issues that smallholders have faced and or being faced globally.</p> <p>Relevant stakeholders, especially smallholders are familiar with the policy for practices and follow up</p> <p>The policy provide great inputs and road map for development relevant programs to support smallholders for short, medium and long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>Smallholders may not be applicable as they are still depend much on external support, no access to grant and or loan with low interest rate, and so on and so forth.</p> <p>There is no strong structure based from global, regional, national, subnational and grass-root</p> <p>Application of policy is limited, smallholders cannot get access to policy</p> <p>Political issues</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Involve all relevant stakeholders in particular government, development agencies, civil society organizations/FOs, private sector, research institute, academy and media in the projects/programs implementation</p>

<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Best to strengthen International Steering Committee (ISC), thus to function the role of ISC and members at regional and national levels</p> <p>Involve relevant stakeholders at national level, subnational level and grass-root level in food security program and nutrition</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>It would be best to involve relevant stakeholders in the projects/programs implementation (Government, Civil Society Organization, International Development Agencies, National Farmers' Organizations, Private Sector, Academy and Media) at national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Best to empower women, women's right and youth to participate not only in agricultural activities, but also management, leadership and any other decision making bodies in particular at grass-root, subnational, national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>It is the fact that smallholders in Cambodia represented about 80% of total population and majority of them live in rural area. Youth is not very interested in agriculture as agriculture is not profitable; therefore urban jobs are more attractive for youth. With this regard, agriculture is now needed to profit for current and next generation. To inspire youth to get interested in agriculture, therefore agricultural technical trainings should not only focus on rural community and groups of farmers, but also secondary school level. Engagement of youth in agriculture at secondary school will make youth interested in agriculture and stay in agriculture in the future. Link smallholders to market, provide water source to</p>

	smallholders, and engagement of smallholders access to grant and loan with low interest rate and establishment of farmer own market based will help smallholders access to sustainable agriculture. Best to train farmers to understand well about the added value of farmers' organizations and working in a cooperative manner by collective sale and purchase.
(xii) Link to additional information	www.cfap-cambodia.org and facebook: cfap cambodia

Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation

Date of the multistakeholder event	
Location of the event	
Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Who organized the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

P3. INDIA: National Council for Climate Change Sustainable Development and Public Leadership

The subject you are addressing are vital – in arena of climate change. The world is slowly pushing itself with drought stricken and flood affected areas – resulting into miserable condition of small holders in developing world.

India prioritized agriculture since it became independent in 1947. “Land to Tiller” concept was our major land reform to make tenants owner– farmers in early fifties. This was followed by special programme for small and marginal farmers to provide them productive assets for strengthening their farming through bank finances. Our current approach is not only right to Food which we provided – but to increase farmers’ income on par with urban counterparts that is why we have programme for “Doubling of Income” in five years project at national level for entire country. Our small holders have come out from subsistence farming. As regards, Nutrition – there are still issues and gaps which we are trying to bridge. What needs attention at international level is prioritizing agriculture – we have, as civil society organization, followed up this COPs. There was limited success of mention of “Food Productivity” in Paris Agreement. Nothing about farmers – small holders – who dominate world farming and are key to “Food Security”, “Nutrition Security” and all SDG goals.

We had consistently taken stand that agriculture is key to food security. Agriculture has natural capacity to mitigate as it absorbs CO2 from atmosphere – due to photosynthesis process and that reduction in land under agriculture – due to increasing non-agricultural activities is cause of global warming. If agriculture has to be successful, ‘Small farmers, marginal farmers, women farmers – need attention and need to be nurtured – as they do not like farming which has become risky business. The end result is many countries face migration – or food riots and militancy. In these parts of the world – where minimum food to survive is not available – leave apart nutrition, the hungry millions are growing.

Hence at international level and even country level agriculture – small farmers and their families need to be prioritized. As one of FAO report on nationally determined commitment reveal that in resolutions of large number of countries there is no mention of agriculture.

What needs to be done is create influential lobby for agriculture – both FAO and IFAD have to take lead. In fact GACSA under leadership of Dr. Federica of FAO has done considerable path – breaking rock. But if SDG goals are to be meet both FAO and IFAD need to come out from shadows and take lead in COP meet and influence the world leaders and address them in separate meets. This has to be at highest level. Second important initiative which both organization can take is to identify the countries - where this is required to be done. It may not be necessary in developing countries or countries which have dominant large holder (like Middle-East).

We would be happy to hold an international inter-action in Gujarat – India with your collaboration.

Thanks for response to our note.

With best wishes,

Title of your submission*	
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> <u>South Asia and Developing Countries</u>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i> <u>India</u>

Contact person	Name: <i>Nisha Shah...</i> Email address: <i>drkiritshelat@gmail.com</i>
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government— <u>Yes</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization- <u>Yes</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / <u>NGO-yes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia- <u>yes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Yes, we are involved in it.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We are already implementing all such initiative They are part of our policy-like Employment Guarantee Act-Food Security Act Where those who are in need are supported.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Indian Experience can be replicated</p>
(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that</i></p>

	<p><i>are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> The Basic policy perspective at national level is under implementation. But the International organization like Green Fund-CTCN are not <i>prioritizing</i> Agriculture and not Supporting small holder. Our efforts to modify their policies are so for not successful.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> The major challenges is –in arena of climate change –Climate related Service to provide weather advisory followed by Agro Advisory. We had suggested that this should be at Block level and this has been accepted and implemented and useful to farmers to save their crops and have food Security.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> <u>Please see the Case Study in our Guide Book</u></p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Small holder benefit .if we provided income generating assets and up skilled –so that their income can increase on par with Urban counter parts.</p>
(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p>- <i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <p>We have setup at Civil Society level farmers Non Formal Education centre equipped with Soil health lab and Demonstration farms. Farmers form each nearer 50 villages have setup model farm in their villages.</p> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have</i></p>

	<p><i>been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>The result is increase in income and improvement in quality of life.</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>In India early Fifties 95%of them were below poverty line-This has now reduced 15%</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>We have special programme for women empowerment and capacity building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p><u>Of course they have benefited but their workload has increased.</u></p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Women were treated as “Agriculture worker” and not farmers. They looked after entire animal husbandry activities now they are look after all farm operation but still in farm activities decision rest with men and farm tools and equipment are Men Centric in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Youth increasing do not like farming and find it as Risky Business and like to take wage employment and otherwise like to migrate to cities.</p>

<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>All policy initiative meet criteria of SD1,2,10,and 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>UN system has not prioritized Agriculture and within that small holder unless that is done –no major breakthrough is possible.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Key catalyst is convergence of efforts and dialogue of all stakeholders of Agriculture-along with small holder-This includes Input dealer, Agriculture produce market organization, civil society members, CSR activities of industry, Financial organization, Agricultural universities and of course Government functionaries .</p> <p>Major Constrains is GAP between progressive farmer and small holder-in information, resources to buy right input and technology.</p>

<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>This is continuous process .We have to educate and make aware – public leadership –both elected and nonelected members of public Governance System-to understand need and act.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>We have documented Case study our guidebook link is- http://climatesmartagri.org/bcsf-book-30-01-2018.pdf</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>It is important to realize that some countries have prioritized agriculture and small farmer, women-but many developing countries have not done so. It is important to identify such countries –They need support knowledge economy and resources. There is therefore need to transfer of this from “THOSE WHO HAVE IT TO THOSE WHO NEED IT”</p>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	<p>For women rights and employment in India considerable work is done and more is need yet-as this is not fully achieved. Some successful initiative include -30 percent reservation in sits in local civic bodies(Municipality-village, District council-there are statutory local bodies .</p> <p>Entry of Women name on land and property Ownership right</p>

	Promoting self help group of women for Economic activities and provide Bankable support. Capacity building programme
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Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation

Date of the multistakeholder event	
Location of the event	
Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Who organized the event?	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

EUROPE

E1. ITALY: Associazione Rurale Italiana

Title of your submission*	ASSOCIAZIONE RURALE ITALIANA - ARI
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> National
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i> ITALY
Contact person	Name: ANTONIO ONORATI Email address: Antonio.onorati48@mail.com
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Peasant Organization
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>CFS meeting or event, civil society organization</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Our association is part of large national campaign for a legislation in support to peasant economy and we do reference to CFS work</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>1. States have the responsibility to implement and built dialogue with small scale food producers organization (SSFPO)</p>

	<p>2. Enlarge the participation of SSFPO in the process of implementation and avoid dialogue between actors with unbalanced social and economic power</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p>Training and building of new juridical framework</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i> <p>Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities' engagement with smallholders' organizations: because the functioning of Italian internal market (strong market power of few actors) this recommendation is crucial to give real opportunity to peasant agriculture products</p>

	<p>Recognize the environmental, social, and economic value of food produced, and acknowledge the key role smallholders : this is the base of our proposal of a national legislation in support of peasant economy</p> <p>Promote smallholder products with specific quality characteristics which increase income and can respond to consumer demand while preserving traditional practices and knowledge, and agricultural biodiversity: the pluralism of agrarian systems in Italy demand a full implementation of this recommendation</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>A new specific legal framework and better support for small scale food producers in Italy</p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>Considering that at least in Italy we can identify 900.000 small farms, any institutional step in the implementation of recommendation by State, privat sector, SSFPO can have an important impact.</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Because the difficulties for woman to access to land, to access to market to built their farms, such recommendation from a UN body give some better opportunity, especially in recognition of fundamental woman rights.</p>

	<p>- <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p> <p>We really see any visible benefits in Italy</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Just our training initiatives. No action from public institutions</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>No benefits at the moment</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p>

<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i> <p>UN Decade of Family Farming is just starting, can be an appropriate frame.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>For peasant organizations is a recognition of a state of the art: has peasant agriculture work for the society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>Role of state institution and main powerful actors</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Inclusion of CFS recommendations in the national public policy for food and agriculture</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Move from policy recommendation to voluntary guideline negotiated like VGGT</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>Obligation to member state to implement decisions of CFS Obligation for Rome based Agency to use has framework the decisions of CFS in the implementation of development actions</p>

	<p>Monitoring and analyze the impact and the coherence of decision taken by CFS on peasant economy and RtF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> See previous and take specific actions - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> See previous and take specific actions
(xii) Link to additional information	

E2. ITALY: Fondazione Campagna Amica

Title of your submission*	Fondazione Campagna Amica
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	Italian regions
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Italy
Contact person	Name: Fondazione Campagna Amica Email address: segreteria@campagnamica.it (cc info@wfo-oma.org)
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Farmers' Organisation

<p>(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i> <p>Through WFO (Coldiretti, the Italian farmers' organization that promotes the Campagna Amica Foundation, is a member of the World farmers Organisation, WFO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i> <p>To make easier for farmers organizations to take part to CFS meetings in order to promote their direct participation in the development of documents and guidelines.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of</i></p>

smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)

Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition

Main purpose(s):

Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets

Main purpose(s):

In 2008 Coldiretti, the biggest farmers organization in Europe, gave life to a specific scheme of Short Food Supply Chain (Italian Agricultural Supply Chain), based on common rules of management, initiatives, brand, and a strict system of control. The project is carried out by the Campagna Amica Foundation and reflects several recommendations as it provides a new protagonist of farmers in food value chains, increasing their bargaining power in the decision-making process, their incomes (increase of turnover), transparency as well as fair trade practices and prices. Moreover, thanks to the direct contact with farmers, consumers can have information about agriculture, seasonality of products, tradition, rural heritage, ethic aspects and, more in general, the importance and the value of agriculture. In Italy, direct sale is namely governed by the legislative Decree 228/2001 "Orientation and modernization of the agricultural sector" that introduced the concept of multifunctionality and a new definition of agricultural entrepreneur. According to this definition, agricultural activities are also those directed to the handling, conservation, processing, marketing and exploitation of products obtained mainly from the cultivation of his/her farm and to the supply of goods or services through the prevalent use of equipment or resources of the company normally used in agriculture.

Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?

Main purpose(s):

- *Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:*

The projects of short value chain promoted by Coldiretti/ Campagna Amica Foundation is based on recommendation n.18 (Promote short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production). However, the project also incorporates other recommendations such as n.2 (promote a more enabling market environment for smallholders), n.3 (support affordable mechanisms for

	<p>smallholders' access to useful, timely and transparent market), n. 12 (recognize the environmental, social, and economic value of food produced, and acknowledge the key role smallholders provide in the sustainable use and management of natural resources), n.24 (Facilitate smallholders' capacity to increase their bargaining power) and n.6 (improve value chains' functioning that empower smallholders, particularly women and youth). Short value chain represented a solution to overcome young small-scale farmers' constraints in accessing markets and it represented a successful example and viable livelihoods for all future generations.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <p>At the beginning (2009), the network was made up of 550 selling points; now, this number has increased to 12.189 among Farmers' market, farms, agritourisms, restaurants, urban gardens, and shops (named Botteghe) in urban areas where solely Italian agricultural food is on sale. The network of direct sale involves 7.502 Farms and 2352 Agritourisms, for a total amount of 20.000 farmers.</p> <p>Since 2009, the direct sales network has recorded an average annual growth of 10%.</p> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p>

<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The project of Short value chain of Campagna Amica Foundation has been able to best capture the peculiarities of the female agricultural world (organizational skills, attention to details, transformation of agricultural products, relations with consumers, direct sale and services for rural communities).</p>
	<p>- <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Young people were able to take all the advantages offered by the short chain and direct sales. Indeed, today, 35% of the farms present in the farmers' markets of Campagna Amica are run by young farmers (+5% compared to 2010). Direct sale and all the related activities promoted by Campagna Amica, such as agritourism or social services, represent a source of job and income for young farmers.</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The multifunctional role of agriculture offered young people several opportunities of employment, not only in food production but also in the offer of services. Among the advantages, there is the contrast to the phenomenon of depopulation of the countryside with greater environmental protection and greater food security.</p>

<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p><i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty) Please explain:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger) Please explain:</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) Please explain:</i></p> <p>All farmers involved increased their turnover (average increase of about 22%), workforce, and quantity/range of products sold.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) Please explain:</i></p> <p>Campagna Amica Foundation provides several benefits for farmers such as: higher revenues, demand stability, possibility of directly affecting the price, the opportunity to find a market for products from marginal areas or small producers or for those who also implement a transformation activity.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action) Please explain:</i></p> <p>The respect of the natural cycle of the seasons present a series of advantages such as: less use of energy (i.e. greenhouses), reduction of costs in terms of storage, packaging and fuel, as long- distance transports are avoided. In addition direct sale. Another advantage is the reduction of food waste and the biodiversity protection as farmers markets offers economic opportunities to breeders and growers of endangered varieties and races that would otherwise never have survived the rules of modern forms of distribution.</p> <p>In compliance with the Italian legislation the plastic bags have been completely replaced with those of compostable plastics.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Considering that small-scale farmers (family farmers) produce over 70% of the world's food needs it is important to adopt policies aimed at enhancing their power in the food chain in order to provides fair and transparent prices that adequately remunerate their work and investment. The promotion of short value chain can be considered as one of the main tool to achieve such goal.</p>

<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Consumers' interest in receiving information about food origin, rural culture, and environmental role of agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>Excess of bureaucracy and the low bargaining power of farmers.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Recommendations and guidelines should be integrated with case studies or examples of success stories to make their implementation easier.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>It could be useful to integrate the political recommendations with practical actions/best practices such as training course for young farmers and women</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>

(xii) Link to additional information	www.campagnamica.it
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E3. NETHERLANDS: Farm shops cooperative

Title of your submission*	Farm Shops Cooperative
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> National
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i> The Netherlands
Contact person	Name: Jan Douwe van der Ploeg..... Email address: jandouwe.vanderploeg@wur.nl
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Civil Society Organization (Via Campesina)</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Circulate in my networks</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p>

	<p>- For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s): Strengthen resilience of farms</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s): Getting direct access to (self-constructed) markets, developing new professional profiles for young people engaged in peasant agriculture</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s): Rendering small herds economically viable</p> <p>- Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>Building of nearly 100 farm shops that generate an overall turn-over of 25 million Euros, thus generating economic viability and constructing direct links with consumers. This has triggered also a reaction from supermarkets that now offer more fresh and local products.</p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>Enlarging awareness among consumers on the quality of nutrition and the joy of buying fresh, high-quality food.</p>
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Women play a decisive role here. For many rural women it has been key in emancipation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>See above</p>
(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Enlarged awareness</p>
(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p>

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i> <p>This example very clearly demonstrates the importance, relevance and attractiveness of a well-developed peasant agriculture.</p>
(viii) Catalysts and constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Role of peasant leaders and assistance from young academics and students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>State bureaucracy. Asphyxiating regulatory schemes.</p>
(ix) Good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i>
(x) Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Make examples like this one known to peasants in other parts of the world.</p>

<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	<p>See Hebinck P., et al., Rural development and the Construction of New Markets, 2015, Routledge, London</p>

NEAR EAST

N1. EGYPT – IRAN: Housing & Land Rights Network policy feedback from NE/NA Regions

Title of your submission*	HIC-HLRN Policy Feedback from NE/NA region
Geographical coverage	Near East and North Africa (NE/NA)
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Egypt, Iran
Contact person	Name: Joseph Schechla, Heather Elaydi Email address: jschechla@hlrn.org , helaydi@hlrn.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Through Civil Society Mechanism of the CFS (CSM) working groups, coordination committee and forums</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We promote CFS policies through direct contact and/or via email with members of our Network and Coalition whenever relevant, as well as through HLRN's periodic NE/NA Land Forum and electronic newsletter <i>Land Times/أحوال الأرض</i>.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Much more needs to be done to make the policies more widely known. We recommend using more traditional and social media platforms; information on policy needs to be in diverse forms (most farmers and government officials in our region will not read 8 pages of policy recommendations). We need pictures, videos, audio programs for radio, etc.); facilitator's guides for all policy, as currently exists for the CSM</p>

	<p>Tenure Guidelines; regional or country-specific workshops with government, CSOs and local community; training for farmers; mapping in the form of visual aids with case studies. Actors in government ministries are not aware of the policies, but many would be open to trying to use them.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i>

(iii)	Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i>
		<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>unknown</p>
		<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>unknown</p>
(iv)	Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Yes: one of our members focused on rehabilitation of water <i>qanats</i> specifically to help women smallholder farmers, in line with the Investing in Smallholder Agriculture policy recommendations</p> <p>- <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p>
(v)	Present and expected benefits for the youth	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>unknown</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>unknown</p>
(vi)	Contribution of the use of these policy	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs</i></p>

<p>recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p><i>targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Potentially relevant in training, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (including by Major Groups) on country-specific SDG performance and country-driven indicator development (e.g., on 1.4.2 and other land-related indicators across the SDGs).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Potentially relevant in training, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (including by Major Groups) on country-specific SDG performance and country-driven indicator development.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Potentially relevant in training, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (including by Major Groups) on country-specific SDG performance and country-driven indicator development.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Potentially relevant in training, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (including by Major Groups) on country-specific SDG performance and country-driven indicator development.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Potentially relevant in training, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (including by Major Groups) on country-specific SDG performance and country-driven indicator development.</p> <p>N.B.: In NE/NA, CFS policies, in general, and the three sets of policy recommendations currently in question, in particular, may be relevant to application in the particular context of conflict, occupation and war, among other protracted crises. In order to develop this potential, civil society and small-scale farmers are the most likely agents for such application and localization.</p>
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<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i> <p>Re: Connecting Smallholders to Markets: One of our CSO members used village-market assessments in collaboration with the government to support its nutrition-outreach program. The objective was to determine where food in the local market originated, so that the CSO could set up a wheat mill to grind flour closer to the sell date and point of consumption, thus preserving its nutritional value.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Benefitting from the network of people that inputted into the documents (so we don't reinvent the wheel): The recommendations lend credibility to farmers' and communities' own programs and objectives (where they overlap) and they provide motivation and inspiration for farmers and our members who are disposed to reach out with them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>More practical examples and case studies are needed (even if they are not perfectly successful) to show farmers what is possible, because they are not convinced by policy alone. We need to know who is doing what, and where, in order to share curricula (e.g., through workshops). The recommendations are good, but very broad, and require a lot of time and work just to define certain concepts among relevant actors in a specific context. This learning is foundational to the application of concepts and the recommendations that incorporate them.</p> <p>In general and to varying degrees in countries across the region, extreme authoritarianism within government institutions and personnel, legislation and practices have closed much of the space for the actors and actions needed to carry out the activities proposed in this survey. This trend affects also small-scale producers and denies their corresponding human rights to organize, free association, peaceful assembly, self-expression and participation in public life. A pervasive urban bias and variously manifest contempt for rural and impoverished people underlies these constraints and impedes needed policy formulation and reform.</p>

(ix) Good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i>
(x) Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Diverse media (visual, audio, video) for dissemination to farmers; workshops and training for government actors; more region-specific case studies to use as examples for farmers.</p> <p>As the relevant implementation agency, FAO regional office should demonstrate greater seriousness, diligence and efficiency in its cooperation with CSOs, in general, but also to channel these and other CFS policy instruments into application, in particular, through CSO collaboration.</p>
(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>As mentioned above, presenting the policy outcomes through more-interesting and accessible types of media is important to connect with people on the ground, and workshops that include government officials are needed to implement these policy recommendations at the country level. These should be organized in cooperation with multiple stakeholders, particularly those working for the public interest and the plural interest (of small-scale producers). This potential use would take into consideration the responses (especially viii and x) above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>As in the case of viii above, efforts call for far-sighted strategies and efforts to address the root causes of gender discrimination. In all</p>

	<p>recommended actions, organizers must take care to involve women in equal measure level of participation as much as possible.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Farming needs to be made more attractive to youth. If they are aware of progressive policies (through better and more-exciting dissemination in traditional and social media), and if those policies were taken up by the countries they live in (through workshops for government actors), youth would feel more positive about farming. Efforts should take into consideration the underlying social and official biases mentioned above.</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>As an example of channeling CFS policy products and recommendations through civil society, see HLRN’s Land Forum (2017 report). Additional information will be found in a publicly accessible IPC regional database and inter-sessional CSO activities proposed for support of FAO.</p>

N2. KYRGYZSTAN: Kyrgyzstan contribution

Name of your message *	
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate whether your message covers several levels, for example, national level and regional level</i>	<p><i>(for example, national, regional - if several countries of the same region are covered and/or global - if several countries are covered in more than one region)</i></p> <p>My message covers the region of Kyrgyzstan and the national level (Kyrgyzstan). The fact is that in other countries of Central Asia there are different systems and different approaches in agriculture. They still do not have a clear market approach in the field of agriculture; a mixed-economy has developed, in general, in all CIS countries. The sector of agriculture of Kyrgyzstan was the first among all other sectors of the economy to shift to a market economy. Of course, it was difficult for Kyrgyzstan, but now it is becoming quite good, especially in the field of agriculture. And Kyrgyzstan has gone far ahead from other CIS countries in the field of agriculture in transition to market relations. And today, Kyrgyzstan can share experiences in the field of agriculture and not only on the three issues that you brought up for discussion.</p>
Country(s)/ Region(s) specified in your message	<p><i>(for example, Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi) Kyrgyzstan and other Central Asian countries - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan</i></p> <p>My message is relating only to Kyrgyzstan and partially to other countries of Central Asia.</p>
Contact person	<p>Family name: Abdurasulov Yrysbek Email address: abdurasulov47@gmail.com; meat.kg@gmail.com</p>
Indicate your sector (which sector you belong to)	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society/NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academic circles <input type="checkbox"/> Donor organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
(i) Awareness of CFS recommendations on policy advice	<p>- <i>How did you find out about these policy recommendations (for example, at a meeting or at a CFS event, on the Internet, from colleagues, government, civil society organizations)?</i></p> <p>On the Internet, I received a newsletter or message.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any steps to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other stakeholders working with CFS (tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, we ask you to explain:</i></p> <p>Well, I distributed these policy recommendations at every opportunity, at workshops, meetings, seminars, training sessions, etc.</p>

	<p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS Member States, agencies in Rome and/or other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>You should inform more actively! Find the main lobbyists-non-governmental organizations-associations, NGOs, ultimately the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Safety Committees, of course, if they exist.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of three groups of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which group of policy recommendations was used at the subnational, national, regional or global level to support small-scale agriculture (check the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations were not used, go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p><i>For each group that was used, indicate for which main purposes it was used</i></p> <p><i>(eg, training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/evaluation of projects, national strategies, action plans, legislative or policy frameworks; investments by national governments or international financial institutions for the benefit of small farmers; development of financial proposals more favorable to small producers; development and implementation of specific national strategies for smallholder agriculture; other eg)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Group1: Investing in Small-Scale Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i></p> <p><i>Main objective(s):</i></p> <p>Ensure Access to Investments</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Group2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i></p> <p><i>Main objective(s):</i></p> <p>For small farmers to receive added value and increase their incomes, to resolve problems with food security and nutrition, that agriculture was developed, market economy mechanisms worked ... even more, much more can be listed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Group 3: Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what are the roles of animal husbandry?</i></p> <p><i>Main objective(s):</i></p> <p>The role of animal husbandry in Kyrgyzstan (in any country of the world) in ensuring food security and nutrition of the population is simply invaluablely great! In Kyrgyzstan there are large areas of natural high-mountain pastures, which allows to produce high-quality livestock products for which there is a high demand at low cost.</p> <p>- <i>What policy recommendations have been particularly helpful in supporting smallholder farmers and their food and nutritional security? Please explain:</i></p>

	Each component of the CFS policy is useful and very important to support small farmers in ensuring food and nutritional security.
(iii) Existing and expected benefits for small farmers	<p><i>How do small farmers benefit (or expect to receive benefit) from using these policy recommendations on food security and nutrition in the short, medium and long term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two fields below)</i></p> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative): (In addition to the qualitative assessment, please indicate, where possible, the number of small farmers who directly participated in the activities, for example, six training sessions in which 250 people took part):</i></p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, in any ayil okmotu (local government body) it is possible to organize training sessions for farmers who want to get knowledge and there would be many more than 250 people.</p> <p><i>Results in the medium and long term (qualitative and quantitative): (In addition to the qualitative assessment, please indicate, where possible, the number of small farmers indirectly impacted or expected to be impacted, for example, by training leading to the development of a local action plan, which is expected, will affect 1000 small farmers)</i></p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, in any ayil okmotu (local government body) it is possible to organize training sessions for farmers who want to get knowledge and there will be many more than 1000 people.</p>
(iv) Existing and expected benefits for smallholder women-farmers	<p>- <i>Have any concrete actions been taken (in accordance with these policy recommendations) to promote women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of small-scale agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, active efforts are being made to support women-farmers, the FAO Project is being implemented, the Government of the country, to the best of its abilities, supports women-farmers, for example, with soft loans and other measures.</p> <p>- <i>What benefits have received (or are expected to receive) small women-farmers from such measures in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p>

	<p>After all, it is very simple. Women farmers, of course, will benefit from the application of the proposed by you recommendations in terms of food and nutritional security and the progressive realization of the right to food. Of course, if concrete measures are taken.</p>
<p>(v) Existing and expected benefits for young people</p>	<p>- <i>Have any concrete measures been taken (in accordance with these policy recommendations) to promote the empowerment of women, women's rights and gender equality in the context of small-scale agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Yes, in Kyrgyzstan, in accordance with the CFS policy recommendations, certain measures are being taken in relation to women-farmers on food security and nutrition. The government of the country treats the CFS policy very responsibly and with an understanding of the depth and significance of the CFS (КБПЮ?) food security and nutrition policy.</p> <p>- <i>How did young people benefit (or are expected to benefit) from these measures in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food for young people? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Of course, young people will benefit from taking measures on food security and nutrition, above all due to getting good nutrition, which forms a healthy body with good intelligence, which, in turn, allows you to learn, get good knowledge and find a high-paying job and live decently</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations into achieving the SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 and 2 and some of the SDGs identified in the 2019 review and to ensuring policy coherence? (tick off the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (poverty eradication)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>The use of these recommendations will naturally eradicate poverty, especially in the rural communities of Kyrgyzstan, where there is a high level of poverty</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>The proposed recommendations will, of course, reduce poverty in Kyrgyzstan, but achieving zero hunger will be difficult and it will take some time and significant efforts.</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain: Kyrgyzstan has a high level of unemployment, so people are migrating to work in Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries. If the recommendations proposed by you are implemented, then jobs will appear and the level of external migration will decrease, economic growth will be observed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reducing inequality)</i> Please explain: If economic development in agriculture is observed, then naturally it will reduce inequality in rural communities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain: Developed production, including agricultural production, in particular, will reduce the negative impact on the natural environment, therefore, indirectly also on the climate in the country and in general in the region.</p>
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of using these policy recommendations for the Decade for Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<p>- <i>How can these policy recommendations contribute to the United Nations Decade of Family Farming or (further) to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition to enhance food security and improve nutrition of small farmers? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Undoubtedly, these policy recommendations can make a significant contribution to the United Nations Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition of Small Farmers. These recommendations will be guiding and decisive in decision-making by local governments and their structures, civil society, and farmers themselves. The fact is that such recommendations, actually, are not available at the national level.</p>
(viii) Catalysts and limitations	<p>- <i>What were the main catalysts that positively influenced the use of these policy recommendations to enhance food security and improve the nutritional status of small farmers?</i></p> <p>Poverty reduction, especially in rural communities of Kyrgyzstan, National Development Programs for 2017-2025, Food Security Program and others.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations to enhance food security and improve nutrition of small farmers?</i></p> <p>Insufficient awareness, organization, lack of target working groups, lack of funds and many other objective factors.</p>

<p>(ix) Good practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>(It is necessary to) more frequently inform stakeholders, especially farmers, and involve them in decision making, develop National Programs for implementation of the CFS policy, organize local farmers' communities (associations, unions and other forms) and introduce into the Program of training workshops within the framework of FAO, WB, Government and others.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions for CFS to expand the use of these policy recommendations for enhancing food security and improve nutrition for small farmers?</i> <p>Yes, we have! Yes there is! Develop methods for monitoring the use of funds allocated by international financial institutions, donor countries. There is no end of work!</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Potential use of policy recommendations to enhance the food security and improve the nutrition of small farmers. If these policy recommendations have not been used (or used insufficiently), how can they (further) be used in the future for enhancing food security and improving the nutrition of small farmers, promoting the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving the SDGs or/and promoting policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>CFS has an excellent food security and food safety policy for farmers. But it does not reach the farmers. It is necessary to make sure that, in particular, farmers in rural communities are aware of this CFS policy so that they can demand their implementation from the relevant structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What measures can be taken (in accordance with these policy recommendations) to promote empowerment of women, women's rights and gender equality in the context of small-scale agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Support measures for women-farmers (preferences) in the allocation of credit resources, training, marketing of products and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What measures can be taken (in accordance with these policy guidelines) to facilitate the involvement of young people in agriculture and related activities in the context of small-scale agriculture? Please explain:</i>

	Make agricultural work interesting for young people, promote well, pay well and others.
(xii) Link to additional information	

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

L1. BRAZIL: Connecting family farmers to markets: the experience of the Xique Xique Network in the state of Rio Grande do Norte

Title of your submission*	Connecting family farmers to markets: the experience of the Xique Xique Network in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil
Geographical coverage	Regional experience with potential national relevance
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Brazil.
Contact person	Name: Emannel Márcio Nunes Email address: emanoelnunes@uern.br Name: Jhose Iale Camelo da Cunha Email address: jhose.iale@ufersa.edu.br
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Colleagues and internet</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Through scientific articles presented at events, published in journals ...</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>As a recommendation we have as suggestions the production of documentaries for the various media, the creation of spaces for discussion and debates in the academic environment and in important events and / or meetings at the regional, national and international levels. Suggestions would be made to highlight the economic, social, political and</p>

	<p>environmental impacts or impacts generated by the policy mechanisms on livelihoods and the forms of production of family farmers.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>We are sharing an experience that was not built through the recommendations. However, it is appropriate and presents the importance of the recommendations and practices of family farmers who are aligned and who can learn from them for the future implementation of the recommendations. The experience of the Xique Xique Network in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Northeastern region of Brazil, is significant because it constitutes a territorial market that promotes the connection of family farmers to markets at various levels: local, regional and with potential at the national level.</p> <p>The recommendations listed below are some of those that are part of the context of the present case study:</p> <p>Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems– both rural and urban, formal and informal – to improve the evidence base for policies, including age, gender, and geographic-disaggregated data, incorporate this as a regular aspect of data collection systems, and make this information available to smallholders;</p> <p>Supporting affordable mechanisms for smallholders’ access to useful, timely and transparent market and price information through Information and Communication Technologies, and smallholders-adapted market information systems, to enable informed decision making on what, when and where to produce and sell;</p> <p>Promote institutional innovation and improve agricultural production systems. Enhance the degree of organization of smallholders to better enable them to integrate into the food value chains and increase the income;</p> <p>Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities’ engagement with all interested actors, including smallholders’ organizations, consumers and producers, especially women and youth;</p> <p>Encourage production of nutritious and healthy foods that may present new market opportunities for smallholders;</p> <p>Promote short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production;</p>

	<p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p><i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s): Investment in favor of small producers (family farmers), generating opportunities for access to new markets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>“Globally more than 80% of smallholders operate in local and domestic food markets... These highly diverse markets, in which most of the food consumed in the world transits , can range from local to transboundary to regional and may be located in rural, peri-urban or urban contexts or span these contexts, and are directly linked to local, national, and/or regional food systems.”</p> <p>The case study may be related to recommendation 10. i which says: “Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems– both rural and urban, formal and informal – to improve the evidence base for policies, including age, gender, and geographic-disaggregated data, incorporate this as a regular aspect of data collection systems, and make this information available to smallholders”; because many researches are developed on the Network with the aim of improving the activities developed. This helps in decision making.</p>
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	<p>It is also related to the recommendation 10. iii. Supporting affordable mechanisms for smallholders' access to useful, timely and transparent market and price information through Information and Communication Technologies, and smallholders-adapted market information systems, to enable informed decision making on what, when and where to produce and sell; since the use of social media in particular of the internet in the context of the Network is visible. This helps in decision-making and in the marketing process of the products.</p> <p>Promote institutional innovation and improve agricultural production systems. Enhance the degree of organization of smallholders to better enable them to integrate into the food value chains and increase the income; This recommendation allows a closer approximation of the case studied since the network has a great power of organization as will be reported later. This allows aspects such as better training of producers as well as improvement in income to be evidenced.</p> <p>Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities' engagement with all interested actors, including smallholders' organizations, consumers and producers, especially women and youth; Regarding this recommendation, the network has significant experience regarding the relationship of producers and consumers as well as the involvement of women and young people in their activities.</p> <p>Encourage production of nutritious and healthy foods that may present new market opportunities for smallholders; Just like the recommendation below. it is pertinent to highlight that this has helped change the reality of the Brazilian rural context. Just like the recommendation below.</p> <p>Promote short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production; It has been well developed through fairs as well as with the help of the internet.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>An increase in income and relative autonomy for 498 families of family farmers of the Xique Xique Network in 19 cores (counties) in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. Greater access to income for thousands of people involved in the activities of commerce, family agroindustries and retailers. More and more quality food becomes accessible to about 2 million people in the urban and rural environment.</p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>Rio Grande do Norte is a Brazilian state with a little more than 3 million habitants and is located in the Northeast region of Brazil. The Northeast region is known as the one with the largest proportion of poor families, where most are in rural areas. Most of the food in the region, including the state of Rio Grande do Norte, is still produced in other regions of Brazil, being transported and offered by a predominant form of corporate market. Nevertheless, throughout the Northeast there are forms of territorial markets operating at local and regional levels and with little or no state coordination. And one of the examples of these forms of territorial markets (or nested markets) is the Xique Xique Network of the state of Rio Grande do Norte. It is an agrifood system based on the diversification of family agriculture and activities with a multiplicity of small-scale and interdependent actors. The Xique Xique Network is a dynamic agri-food system that practices sustainable agriculture and ensures the supply of food in a relatively accessible way for rural and urban consumers. And this dynamic form has real potential to create opportunities for inclusion and livelihoods in the poorest urban and rural areas, strongly demonstrated in its production characteristics and the commercialization of the main foodstuffs, which contributes to strengthen rural development processes. This is, therefore, an important and functional alternative to the global agro-food system based on agribusiness.</p> <p>The Xique Xique Network articulates agroecology, feminism and solidary economy and arose from the will of family farmers to make the transition from the production of the conventional system to the agroecological system and reduce the action of the intermediaries in the commercialization of the products. The beginning was in the year 1999, in the municipality of Mossoró, state of Rio Grande do Norte, with the project of a group of women that constituted the Association of Partners of the Earth (APE). The purpose of the APE was to deliver organic vegetables directly to a group of urban solidarity consumers, with no intermediaries in the sale.</p> <p>The project evolved and in 2003 the Xique Xique Solidarity Commercialization Space was created in the municipality of Mossoró to receive the production and sale of food from family farms in Rio Grande do Norte. The idea was to promote a diversified supply of healthy foods, in order to replace the profit of the intermediaries with solidary consumption. A year later, in the year 2004, the Xique Xique Network was constituted as an agro-alimentary system based on forms of</p>
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	<p>territorial markets (or <i>nested markets</i>). Thus, the Xique Xique Network began to be structured based on 4 types of organization of family farmers: family units, cooperatives, associations and productive groups. This structure began to be guided by the principles of solidarity economy, the diversification of agroecology and the conception of gender with feminism.</p> <p>The Xique Xique Network was created 15 years ago based on the experience of rural women groups that produce and has been expanding to other municipalities in Rio Grande do Norte. Currently, the Xique Xique Network is present in 19 municipalities of Rio Grande do Norte, consisting of 498 families of farmers, fishermen and craftsmen, distributed in more than 100 production groups, 48 family production units, 38 associations and 18 Cooperatives .</p> <p>Working in the design of an agroecological production system in productive farms, the family units produce vegetables for their livelihood and for sale at weekly local fairs. The age of the members of the Xique Xique Network is varied, although most people are between 40 and 65 years of age, as well as young people around the age of 20. In addition to marketing food at the fairs in its municipalities, the Xique Xique Network has three fixed points of sale: one in the municipality of Mossoró, one in the city of Natal, the capital of Rio Grande do Norte with about 1 million habitants, and another in the municipality of São Miguel do Gostoso, with 10 thousand habitants. However, the main environment and food marketing strategy of the Xique Xique Network are the fairs in the 19 municipalities, where consumers establish a relationship of trust with family farmers.</p> <p>The Xique Xique Network practices the concept of sustainability in the production of healthy vegetables without the use of agrochemicals, although not all groups have organic or agroecological certification. And in building the relationship of trust with the consumer, the direct marketing of food at weekly fairs constitutes a short circuit of proximity between producers and consumers that promotes a tacit and non-systematized type of certification. Today, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, the synonym for healthy food is the Xique Xique Network and the work with groups of producers and consumers that originated it continues to be consolidated as a form of territorial market, or nested market. In the city of Mossoró, with almost 400 thousand habitants, only the fixed point of sale distributes food to a group of solidary consumers composed of 540 people, who buy vegetables and other products, generating a revenue of around R\$ 20 thousand reais per month, or more than US\$ 5 thousand dollars per month.</p> <p>In addition to the fixed points in the cities of Mossoró, Natal, São Miguel do Gostoso and the weekly fairs, the food produced by the Xique Xique Network is marketed in other markets. Especially through cooperatives, including the Xique Xique Network Cooperative (COOPERXIQUE), which operates throughout Rio Grande do Norte, the Xique Xique Network has</p>
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	<p>built and expanded markets. One example is the institutional markets with government purchases through of Brazilian public programs, such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the National School Feeding Program (PNAE).</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that the Xique Xique Network has made use of Information and Communication Technologies in its processes of sale and commercialization of products, as well as to seek information about the market according to recommendation 10. iii. The communication process of the Xique Xique Network occurs mainly through the internet, through the articulation of the members via the WhatsApp application, as well as the meetings and mobilizations. The Internet is used both in the communication processes and in the dissemination and marketing of its products. The orders, held on Monday and Tuesday are often requested by consumers through the Wholesaling Consortium group in the WhatsApp application.</p> <p>The sale of the products is also done through the Cirandas.com website. The Network still has a profile created on Facebook and Instagram, which has a role to promote its products and the actions developed by it. Thus, it is observed that the Internet, through Information and Communication Technologies, has made it possible to open new spaces for social interaction, allowing for contact between producers and consumers, as well as making access to new markets and means of short chains, according to recommendations 10. xvii and 10. xviii.</p> <p>Feminism is a strong point in the work of the Xique Xique Network, being one of its three defining pillars, along with solidarity economy and agroecology. The relationship with women is very strong from the perspective of feminism, where it is strengthened in gender issues in the training process. Feminism is discussed in the productive environment, in the sense of contributing to the autonomy, self-realization and self-esteem of women.</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Economic activities and forms of social and collective organization are mainly women, and it is the women who play the leading role of the Xique Xique Network's agrifood system, such as the production, management and marketing of food.</p> <p>- <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The construction and expansion of urban markets by the Xique Xique Network, even for family farmers residing in rural communities far from</p>

	<p>major cities, is providing access to a cash income that includes women creating opportunities for relative autonomy and empowerment.</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Most of the young are involved in many activities of the Xique Xique Network's agrifood system. One of the most relevant aspects of the territorial markets perspective is the possibility of inclusion and lifelong learning opportunities, where young children of family farmers perform non-agricultural functions on value and marketing processes, and replaces parents on the property and start their own business.</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Some of the young children of the family farmers of the Xique Xique Network have become managers, food merchants and farmers like their parents.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>The Xique Xique Network collaborates to achieve SDG 1, with actions linked to the production of food for income generation as can be highlighted in recommendations 10. vii and 10. xviii.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>With regard to combating hunger and achieving food security and promoting sustainable agriculture, it is important to report that the Xique Xique Network is concerned with the free production of agrochemicals with a focus on agroecology and encourages the production of nutritious and healthy foods as recommended by 10. xvii.</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> The Xique Xique Network is also concerned with the promotion of sustainable economic growth through a bias linked to the solidarity economy in which employment and income opportunities for men, women and young people are created in line with recommendation 10. viii.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Regarding the reduction of inequalities, it is important to emphasize that the Xique Xique Network is concerned with empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all. It has a strongly feminist bias in developing jobs aimed at the empowerment of women as will be reported.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Regarding measures to combat climate change and its impacts, it is important to highlight the concern of the Xique Xique Network with the way its products are produced and food care, always developing educational actions to guide the best management.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The territorial market form presented by the Xique Xique Network should be highlighted in the main discussion spaces on what are markets at the local and regional levels, stating the importance of family farming and how it can be increasingly supported by policies development. In fact, what is happening inside the Xique Xique Network, a promising agri-food system and its territorial markets, or nested markets, in a region with the largest number of rural poor in Brazil, needs to be learned and increasingly supported and expanded.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>It is believed that by historical conditions that limited the access of family farmers to policies, besides not considering their capacity of collective organization and market participation. The mastery of management and marketing skills have always posed great obstacles to family farmers, through rules or barriers to entry, often placed by the corporate agri-food system.</p>

	<p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Due to some policy makers, many of them with liberal characteristics, do not consider these experiences, like the Xique Xique Network, as nested markets. While they work well for millions of people, for many rural families, such agro-food systems at the local and regional levels do not offer profitability opportunities at the level of interest of the big financial system speculators, nor do they offer significant opportunities for government and corporate income.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>The establishment of the experience of the territorial market (or nested market) and of the agri-food system presented by the Xique Xique Network is the result, in part, of projects and direct interventions of policies of the State and other non-governmental institutions (NGOs). The Xique Xique Network evolved around three central approaches. The first was the gender issue, which was based on the need to create new spaces for inclusion and empowerment for rural women, many of whom were victims of domestic violence by their husbands. The second approach was the need for women to appropriate real mechanisms of relative autonomy, where they began to play important roles in the aggregation of value in the environment of the production chains of the agrifood system, such as handicrafts, the family fruit pulp industry, the production and processing of fish, honey, milk and cashew nuts. It was the initiative of the women, from the productive chains of the Xique Xique Network, to promote the transition from traditional farming systems to agroecological systems, with emphasis on food and nutritional security and collective action with shared and decentralized management of organizations. And this transition happened through a common set of social rules that guided the "Charter of Principles" of the Xique Xique Network and cultural repertoires of family farmers, in a symbiotic relationship necessary for the functioning and expansion of the agri-food system. And the third concerns the commercialization of foods and other products of the Xique Xique Network, following the principles of sustainability and solidarity economy. The aim of this approach was to include family farmers in the markets through marketing strategies, especially fixed marketing points in the cities of Mossoró, Natal and São Miguel do Gostoso, local fairs in other municipalities, and Food Acquisition Program, PAA and the National School Feeding Program (PNAE). All this considering the scale of production adequate to the size of the family farmers of the food system of the Xique Xique Network.</p>

	<p>Thus, we suggest that successful experiences, such as the Xique Xique Network in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, should be seen as examples and considered as territorial markets at the various levels: local, regional and national. And that these types of more horizontal agrifood systems are institutional and productive arrangements defined by symbiotic relationships that produce food in the rural environment and connect with the consumption of the city. The short circuits of production and distribution have advantages due to proximity, social rules of reciprocity, besides being constituted with respect to the environment. But in spite of these advantages, the analysis of any agrifood system must consider its contribution in meeting the demands for food in the city, as well as the improvement of the living conditions of the rural families. Thus, city consumers should be considered important actors for rural family farmers, and the need for the constant exchange of information for the continuous improvement of the flow rural producer → urban consumer → rural producer. This flow requires a research methodology to interpret and explain the existing food production arrangements in the territories, and to subsidize the elaboration of more adequate public policies for the construction and consolidation of nested markets and local agro-food systems.</p> <p>It is worth noting that further studies and research are needed on the importance and dynamics of existing territorial markets, or <i>nested markets</i>, as well as institutional arrangements and food production not submitted to large food distribution companies. We believe there are successful experiences of territorial markets that bring us valuable lessons about local alternatives that can be supported in the same environment as the prevailing global food system.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Suggestions for the CSA to improve the use of policy recommendations to improve food and nutritional security of family farmers are outlined below.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p> <p>It is believed that there should be more respect and appreciation for the role played by both consumers and family farmers producing food in agrifood systems that constitute territorial markets, or <i>nested markets</i>.</p>

	<p>Favorable conditions must be enabled where endogenous forces can arise and expand in an environment that flourishes symbiotic relationships with increasing trust and cooperation. In addition, efforts should be made to reduce policies that exclude family farmers and create greater inequality. Public and private actions that could destabilize the functioning of local agrifood systems and their territorial markets should be avoided.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>More resources should be devoted to research and interventions in order to interpret and explain the position and role of women in the constitution of territorial markets. This is to strengthen the activities in which women already perform well in the agrifood system, as a means of overcoming the obstacles and limitations that constrain women to act and play a more effective and strong role in other areas.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>It would be enough to understand, support and continually improve the successful experiences of existing institutional and productive arrangements that have provided excellent learning. As well as the elaboration of courses and qualifications that aim at a better qualification as to the use of tools linked to the Information and Communication Technologies, since these can help the young people in the access to opportunities and generation of income for the property.</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>DOWBOR, Ladislav. Gestão Social e transformação da sociedade. IN: DOWBOR, Ladislav; KILSZTAJN, Samuel (org.). Economia social no Brasil. São Paulo: Editora SENAC São Paulo, 2001.</p> <p>PLOEG, J. D. van der. The new peasantries: struggles for autonomy and sustainability in an era of empire and globalization. London: Earthscan; Sterling VA, 2008.</p> <p>PLOEG, J. D. V.; LONG, N. Born from within: practices and perspectives of endogenous rural development. Assen Van: Gorcun, 1994.</p> <p>PLOEG, J. D. Van der. Peasants and the Art of Farming: a chayanovian manifesto. Halifax, NS: Fernwood, 2013.</p>

	<p>PLOEG J. D. van der. & MARSDEN, T. K. Unfolding webs: the dynamics of regional development. Van Gorcum, Assen, The Netherlands, 2008.</p> <p>SACCOMANDI, V. Agricultural market economics: a neo-institutional analysis of the exchange, circulation and distribution of agricultural products. Netherlands, Assen: Van Gorcum, 1998.</p> <p>SCHNEIDER, S. A Pluriatividade na Agricultura familiar. Porto Alegre, Editora da Universidade, UFRGS, 2003.</p> <p>SCHNEIDER, S. (Org.) A diversidade da Agricultura Familiar. Porto Alegre, Editora da Universidade, UFRGS, 2006.</p>
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L2. BRAZIL: The logistic circuit of ECOVIDA Agroecological Farmers Network – the case of the Serra Gaúcha, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Title of your submission*	The logistic circuit of ECOVIDA Agroecological Farmers Network – the case of the Serra Gaúcha, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil http://ecovida.org.br
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>Local and regional level, but with wider impacts on the national level as a reference for Agroecological social movements</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>South Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul State</i>
Contact person	Name: Sergio Schneider Email address: schneide@ufrgs.br
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>Since a couple of years, I'm a supporter and member of the 'Connecting Smallholders to Markets' Working Group, since CFS start to foster this discussion. I also made some comments and reactions to the CFS 2016/43/5 outcomes related to Connecting Smallholders to Markets - recommendations</p> <p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>I have been in contact with the core group of this initiative in Rome and had spread out the policy recommendations for people from academia as well from social movements, trade unions, small scale farmers cooperatives and also to some policy makers at the national level in Brazil.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> No
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	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Yes, Nora McKeon and Stefano Prato at least are two people that I'm sure are aware from the work that I've been doing in Brazil.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>I guess I would recommend a better and more comprehensive effort to foster the discussion on markets and family farmers as a research issue.</p> <p>There is still very light understand about the market discussion. Most of time, people think that markets are equal to marketing channels or even more simplistic a synonym of commercialization.</p> <p>In the perspective as we are addressing the markets topic, as social constructions build by actors/agents that are actively involve in connections/networks and social webs, much more must be done.</p> <p>For instance, there is very few comparative literature on this.</p> <p>In that sense, I would suggest that in the meetings that will come, a little of room should be dedicated to the reflection on what are markets as social devices that farmers use to foster their economic and social integration in wider society.</p> <p>As a result, it would be great if in a time of a year or two, we could have a good book about the topic, to help us to give more conceptual and methodological background to this important matter.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>As the policy recommendations are "<i>primarily addressed to governments for public policies, but many of the recommended actions can be undertaken and advocated by other stakeholders and as they are voluntary and non-binding and should be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions</i>" I really can not say much about concrete examples in Brazil in what extend they are or had been put in place as guidelines or even inspire practical policy actions.</p> <p>But, I do believe that a better effort must be done in order to get engage governments and social stakeholders in general in order that these recommendations can be enforced.</p>

	<p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p><i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p>
(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i>

(vii)	Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i>
(viii)	Catalysts and constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i>
(ix)	Good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i>
(x)	Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i>
(xi)	Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>I think there are several possible ways to improve the spreading out and diffusion of this policy recommendations, starting by a better information to the public sphere either through ITC tools or even ordinary ways, such as Seminars, Conferences and publications.</p>

	<p>Most of time policy makers that are working in government do not know about what is going in international debates, because they are busy with ordinary demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>In Brazil, at least, a way to do it could be through a real engagement and commitment of the national bodies in charge with SDGs promotion, as UNPD, but also WFP, FAO and IFAD, that could embody issues of markets for small scale farmers in their project references in order to indicate in what extend and how stakeholders manage to work along this targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>I guess the same ways already indicated above, because the target of young people could be even better to reach using the tools already mentioned.</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>http://ecovida.org.br</p>

L3. COSTA RICA: Support to smallholder producers and creation of a link between agricultural nutrition from a local government

Título de su presentación	Apoyo a los pequeños productores y creación de un puente entre el agro y la nutrición desde un gobierno local.
Ámbito geográfico <i>Indique si su presentación cubre varios niveles, p.ej. nivel nacional y nivel regional</i>	<i>Local y Nacional</i>
País(es)/Región(es) cubierto(s) por su presentación	<i>Costa Rica</i>
Persona de contacto	Nombre: Raquel Hernández Cordero Dirección de correo electrónico: hernandezcor@hotmail.com
Afiliación (indique su afiliación)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gobierno <input type="checkbox"/> Organización de la ONU <input type="checkbox"/> Sociedad Civil / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Sector privado <input type="checkbox"/> Mundo académico <input type="checkbox"/> Donantes <input type="checkbox"/> Otro
(i) Conocimiento de las recomendaciones de política del CSA	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se enteró de estas recomendaciones de políticas (p.ej. reunión o evento del CSA, internet, colegas, gobierno, organización de la sociedad civil)?</i></p> <p>R/ iINTERNET</p> <p>- <i>¿Ha tomado alguna medida para dar a conocer a los colegas u otras partes interesadas del CSA estas recomendaciones de políticas? (Marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Sí</p> <p><i>En caso de responder “sí”, por favor explíquese:</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaría a los estados miembros del CSA, a los organismos con sede en Roma u otras partes interesadas para dar a conocer de forma más amplia el material sobre políticas del CSA? Por favor, explíquese: Presentación presencial y material audiovisual.</i></p>

<p>(ii) Uso de los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones de política.</p>	<p>- <i>¿Qué conjunto (s) de recomendaciones de políticas se han utilizado a nivel subnacional, nacional, regional y/o global para apoyar la agricultura en pequeña escala? (marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><i>[Si estas recomendaciones de política no se han utilizado, vaya directamente a la pregunta (k)]</i></p> <p>- <i>Para cada conjunto que se ha usado, indique para qué propósitos principales se ha utilizado</i></p> <p><i>(por ejemplo, formación; sensibilización; desarrollo de capacidad; desarrollo/evaluación de proyectos, estrategias nacionales, planes de acción, marco legislativo o de políticas; inversiones de los gobiernos nacionales o las instituciones financieras internacionales en favor de los pequeños agricultores; desarrollo de propuestas de financiación que sean más favorables para los pequeños campesinos; formulación e implementación de estrategias nacionales específicas a favor de la agricultura en pequeña escala; otro)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 1: Inversión en la agricultura a pequeña escala en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pequeños productores con los mercados</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 3: Desarrollo agrícola sostenible para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición: ¿qué función desempeña la ganadería?</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaciones de políticas se consideraron particularmente útiles para apoyar a los pequeños agricultores y su seguridad alimentaria y nutricional? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Trabajo en doble vía productor –consumidor, además de trabajo desde el gobierno local.</p>
<p>(iii) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los pequeños agricultores.</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los pequeños agricultores con el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición a corto y de mediano a largo plazo? ¿Cómo han contribuido a la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? (Por favor, responda en los dos cuadros más abajo.</i></p> <p>El poder replicar las experiencias exitosas puede beneficiar ya que se pueden implementar en otros contextos ya con resultados validados.</p>

	<p><i>Resultados a corto plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible el número de pequeños agricultores que han participado directamente en las actividades, p. ej. seis capacitaciones con un total de 250 personas).</i></p> <p>En total 12 capacitaciones con un total de 5000 personas aproximadamente.</p>
	<p><i>Resultados de medio a largo plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible la cantidad de pequeños agricultores que se han visto o se espera que se vean afectados indirectamente por las actividades, p.ej. capacitación que conduzca al desarrollo del plan de acción local que afectará a 1 000 pequeños agricultores)</i></p>
<p>(iv) Beneficios presentes y esperados para las pequeñas campesinas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Se han tomado medidas específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Si se trabaja con enfoque de género.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) las pequeñas campesinas de estas acciones en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Por medio de empoderamiento, y mejoramiento de vida.</p>
<p>(v) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los jóvenes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Se han tomado acciones específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Si se trabaja con la agricultura campesina para motivar y capacitar, así como también con líneas políticas para el apoyo al sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los jóvenes con estas medidas en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación para los jóvenes? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Manteniendo el arraigo cultural del campo, desarrollándose con mayores capacidades en la agricultura y consientes de la labor que realizan.</p>

<p>(vi) Contribución del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas a los ODS</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo ha contribuido (o se espera que contribuya) el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), en particular los ODS 1 y 2 y algunos de los ODS seleccionados en la revisión de 2019, y para fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? (por favor indique la respuesta):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 1 (poner fin a la pobreza)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Promoviendo el trabajo digno y remunerado en el campo para evitar el desplazamiento a la ciudad.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 2 (hambre cero)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Trabajando en doble línea productor consumidor para alimentos frescos, sanos e inocuos accesibles para toda la población.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 8 (trabajo decente y crecimiento económico)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Generando nuevas oportunidades en el campo.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 10 (reducción de las desigualdades):</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Promoviendo acceso igualitario para todas las poblaciones y valorizando el trabajo de la mujer en el campo.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 13 (acción climática)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Se trabaja el tema de reducción de desperdicios, compostaje, manejo eficiente de la finca, reducción de agroquímicos y dietas sostenibles.</p>

<p>(vii) Relevancia y beneficios esperados del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar y el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo podrían estas recomendaciones de políticas contribuir al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar o contribuir (aún más) al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Presentando estas experiencias exitosas para poder replicarlas en otras localidades con características similares para poder replicarlas.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalizadores y limitaciones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cuáles fueron los catalizadores clave que influyeron positivamente en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i> <p>Principalmente, el acercamiento al productor y la creación de programas elaborados de forma participativa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cuáles fueron las principales limitaciones y desafíos en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas del CSA para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores?</i> <p>Los temas presupuestarios.</p>
<p>(ix) Buenas practicas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para el uso exitoso de estas recomendaciones de políticas?</i> <p>El trabajo articulado desde los gobiernos locales.</p>
<p>(x) Lecciones aprendidas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Tiene alguna sugerencia que hacer al CSA para mejorar el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i> <p>Trabajar desde local de forma articulada.</p>
<p>(xi) Uso potencial de las recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si estas recomendaciones de políticas no se han utilizado (o no se han utilizado lo suficiente), ¿cómo podrían usarse (aún más) en el futuro para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores, promover la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación, alcanzar los ODS o/y fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? Por favor, explíquese:</i>

	<p>Aún se utilizan y están vigentes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Se podría tomar como ejemplo lo desarrollado en esta experiencia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y las actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Se podría tomar como ejemplo lo desarrollado en esta experiencia.</p>
(xii) Enlace para información adicional	

L4. CUBA: Metodología del PMA para fortalecer las cadenas de valor agrícolas orientadas a las redes de protección social en Cuba

Título de su presentación	Metodología del PMA para el fortalecimiento de cadenas de valor agrícola orientadas a las redes de protección social en Cuba
Ámbito geográfico <i>Indique si su presentación cubre varios niveles, p.ej. nivel nacional y nivel regional</i>	Nacional/local
País(es)/Región(es) cubierto(s) por su presentación	Cuba
Persona de contacto	Nombre: Luis Plácido Ortega Izquierdo Dirección de correo electrónico: placido.ortega@wfp.org
Afiliación (indique su afiliación)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gobierno <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organización de la ONU <input type="checkbox"/> Sociedad Civil / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Sector privado <input type="checkbox"/> Mundo académico <input type="checkbox"/> Donantes <input type="checkbox"/> Otro

(i) Conocimiento de las recomendaciones de política del CSA	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se enteró de estas recomendaciones de políticas (p.ej. reunión o evento del CSA, internet, colegas, gobierno, organización de la sociedad civil)?</i></p> <p>Internet</p> <p>- <i>¿Ha tomado alguna medida para dar a conocer a los colegas u otras partes interesadas del CSA estas recomendaciones de políticas? (Marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Sí</p> <p><i>En caso de responder "sí", por favor explíquese:</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaría a los estados miembros del CSA, a los organismos con sede en Roma u otras partes interesadas para dar a conocer de forma más amplia el material sobre políticas del CSA? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Establecer una campaña divulgativa específica sobre estas políticas.</p> <p>Sistematizar experiencias y buenas prácticas de la aplicación de las políticas y divulgarlas.</p> <p>Promover intercambios de especialistas a través de Cooperación Sur-Sur</p>
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<p>(ii) Uso de los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones de política.</p>	<p>- <i>¿Qué conjunto (s) de recomendaciones de políticas se han utilizado a nivel subnacional, nacional, regional y/o global para apoyar la agricultura en pequeña escala? (marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><i>[Si estas recomendaciones de política no se han utilizado, vaya directamente a la pregunta (k)]</i></p> <p>- <i>Para cada conjunto que se ha usado, indique para qué propósitos principales se ha utilizado</i></p> <p><i>(por ejemplo, formación; sensibilización; desarrollo de capacidad; desarrollo/evaluación de proyectos, estrategias nacionales, planes de acción, marco legislativo o de políticas; inversiones de los gobiernos nacionales o las instituciones financieras internacionales en favor de los pequeños agricultores; desarrollo de propuestas de financiación que sean más favorables para los pequeños campesinos; formulación e implementación de estrategias nacionales específicas a favor de la agricultura en pequeña escala; otro)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 1: Inversión en la agricultura a pequeña escala en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> Determinar de manera participativa las principales inversiones, acciones de capacitación para fortalecer la cadena de valor agrícola orientada a las redes de protección social. Capacitar a los productores en la formulación de planes de negocios y planeación estratégica que contribuyan a fortalecer la cadena de valor agrícola orientada a las redes de protección social.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pequeños productores con los mercados</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> Incrementar el suministro estable diversificado y con enfoque nutricional de los pequeños productores a las redes de protección social. Fortalecer toda la cadena de producción y valor agrícola de alimentos, con énfasis en la de frijol, para una mayor y más oportuna vinculación de la producción local con el suministro a las redes de protección social</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 3: Desarrollo agrícola sostenible para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición: ¿qué función desempeña la ganadería?</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> N/A</p>
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	<p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaciones de políticas se consideraron particularmente útiles para apoyar a los pequeños agricultores y su seguridad alimentaria y nutricional? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Apoyar el examen, la financiación y la aplicación de políticas y estrategias multisectoriales vinculadas al desarrollo agrícola sostenible que incluyan a los pequeños agricultores, que tengan en cuenta la dimensión de género y en las que desempeñen una función de apoyo especial los asociados internacionales en el desarrollo, especialmente el FIDA, la FAO y el PMA;</p> <p>Explorar la posibilidad de adoptar un enfoque basado en el desarrollo territorial geográficamente integrador para coordinar de manera efectiva las inversiones intersectoriales públicas y privadas, en particular en la agricultura a pequeña escala y en la economía no agrícola.</p> <p>Mejorar la gobernanza de la agricultura y el desarrollo rural por medio de un enfoque multisectorial coordinado, con especial atención a la agricultura a pequeña escala, de forma que se garantice una participación adecuada de todas las organizaciones pertinentes, particularmente las que representan a los pequeños agricultores.</p> <p>Establecer procesos participativos integradores en los que se haga intervenir a los pequeños agricultores, las mujeres, los jóvenes, el sector privado y otras organizaciones pertinentes.</p> <p>Promover el acceso a las tecnologías disponibles que ayudan a mejorar la calidad de la producción de los pequeños agricultores.</p>
<p>(iii) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los pequeños agricultores.</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los pequeños agricultores con el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición a corto y de mediano a largo plazo? ¿Cómo han contribuido a la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? (Por favor, responda en los dos cuadros más abajo)</i></p> <p><i>Resultados a corto plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p>Más de 1,000 personas capacitadas, más de 100 planes de negocios de cooperativas, empresas y otras entidades de la cadena de valor de frijol.</p> <p>Elaborados planes de inversión, capacitación, de relacionamiento entre actores para fortalecer la cadena de valor agrícola orientada a las redes de protección social. Articulados estos planes con otros programas nacionales y de la colaboración que contribuyen al desarrollo en los territorios apoyados.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Resultados de medio a largo plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p>Diagnósticos participativos de la cadena de valor agrícolas en 19 municipios de 7 provincias de Cuba, con la participación de 300 personas (44% de mujeres), con diferentes roles a lo largo de la cadena de valor.</p> <p>Inversiones en la producción sostenible en pequeños productores por más de USD 5,000,000.</p> <p>Incrementado el uso de semilla de calidad de pequeños productores desde un 20% hasta un 70%.</p> <p>Incrementadas producciones y rendimientos en un 50% y 30% respectivamente.</p> <p>Reducidas las pérdidas post cosecha en un 5%.</p> <p>Introducida la producción de frijol bio-fortificado para el consumo de grupos vulnerables, en atención a sus necesidades nutricionales.</p> <p>La metodología aplicada ha sido altamente valorada por las autoridades nacionales y el Ministerio de la Agricultura ha recomendado su utilización en otros proyectos y programas de gobierno y la colaboración.</p>
(iv) Beneficios presentes y esperados para las pequeñas campesinas	<p>- <i>¿Se han tomado medidas específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Los diagnósticos y propuestas de fortalecimiento contemplaron la identificación de brechas con especial atención a las desigualdades de género.</p> <p>Se realizaron diagnósticos de brechas de igualdad de género en 18 cooperativas con cerca de 500 pequeños productores y productoras y sus familias (40% mujeres)</p> <p>En base a los resultados de los diagnósticos, se desarrollaron planes de acción para la reducción de las brechas en cada territorio.</p> <p>Como primera acción, el PMA ha promovido una serie de talleres de sensibilización sobre aquellos estereotipos y patrones culturales que reducen la igualdad de género en las zonas rurales, involucrando a 23 cooperativas con más de 500 personas (40% mujeres)</p> <p>Se financiaron, además, 2 iniciativas para el empoderamiento de mujeres vinculadas a las cooperativas apoyadas.</p>

	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) las pequeñas campesinas de estas acciones en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Se ha incrementado el número de mujeres socias de las cooperativas, y su representación en los órganos de dirección.</p> <p>Se financiaron 2 iniciativas para empoderamiento para mujeres con la creación de 14 nuevos empleos que vinculan a pequeñas productoras con las redes de protección social.</p>
<p>(v) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los jóvenes</p>	<p>- <i>¿Se han tomado acciones específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Los diagnósticos y propuestas de fortalecimiento contemplaron la identificación de brechas con respecto a la formación de nuevas generaciones de agricultores y técnicos agrícolas.</p> <p>Se identificaron 14 Institutos Politécnicos Agropecuarios, donde se forman más de 3,700 jóvenes productores y técnicos agropecuarios (de ellos 42% muchachas) y sus necesidades para una mejor formación y articulación con las cadenas locales de alimentos.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los jóvenes con estas medidas en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación para los jóvenes? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>14 Institutos Politécnicos Agropecuarios recibieron herramientas agrícolas, sistemas de riego y se desarrollaron 4 materiales educativos para todos los politécnicos del país.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribución del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas a los ODS</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo ha contribuido (o se espera que contribuya) el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), en particular los ODS 1 y 2 y algunos de los ODS seleccionados en la revisión de 2019, y para fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? (por favor indique la respuesta):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ODS 1 (poner fin a la pobreza) Por favor, explíquese:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ODS 2 (hambre cero) Por favor, explíquese:</p>

	<p>Incrementando la producción sostenible de alimentos, reduciendo importaciones de alimentos, introduciendo alimentos fortificados y atendiendo a las necesidades y preferencias de las redes de protección social que asisten a los grupos vulnerables (niños y niñas, embarazadas y personas mayores)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 8 (trabajo decente y crecimiento económico)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i> Creando condiciones de trabajo más favorables para los productores y otros actores de la cadena de valor, reduciendo las pérdidas e incrementando los ingresos de pequeños productores agrícolas</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 10 (reducción de las desigualdades)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i> Las acciones y propuestas de fortalecimiento emanadas del proceso están también dirigidas a reducir las brechas de género.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 13 (acción climática)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i> Todas las tecnologías e inversiones fueron debidamente evaluadas por su impacto y contribuyen a la adaptación al cambio climático. El programa de capacitación emanado del proceso contiene la sensibilización sobre el impacto del cambio climático y el entrenamiento y asistencia técnica en medidas de adaptación y mitigación.</p>
(vii) Relevancia y beneficios esperados del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar y el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición	<p>- <i>¿Cómo podrían estas recomendaciones de políticas contribuir al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar o contribuir (aún más) al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Estas recomendaciones contribuyen a desarrollar políticas y métodos para desarrollar inversiones sostenibles en el sector agrícola con beneficios para pequeños agricultores y agricultoras.</p>
(viii) Catalizadores y limitaciones	<p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron los catalizadores clave que influyeron positivamente en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i></p> <p>El convencimiento de que los procesos participativos son más sostenibles y generan empoderamiento de los actores locales.</p> <p>La búsqueda de integración de actores y el desarrollo de espacio para las soluciones colectivas.</p>

	<p>La identificación de actores locales con capacidad para aportar a las soluciones y procesos desarrollados.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron las principales limitaciones y desafíos en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas del CSA para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores?</i></p> <p>N/A</p>
(ix) Buenas practicas	<p>- <i>¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para el uso exitoso de estas recomendaciones de políticas?</i></p> <p>El convencimiento de que los procesos participativos son más sostenibles y generan empoderamiento de los actores locales.</p> <p>La búsqueda de integración de actores y el desarrollo de espacio para las soluciones colectivas.</p> <p>La identificación de actores locales con capacidad para aportar a las soluciones y procesos desarrollados</p>
(x) Lecciones aprendidas	<p>- <i>¿Tiene alguna sugerencia que hacer al CSA para mejorar el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i></p> <p>N/A</p>
(xi) Uso potencial de las recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores	<p>- <i>Si estas recomendaciones de políticas no se han utilizado (o no se han utilizado lo suficiente), ¿cómo podrían usarse (aún más) en el futuro para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores, promover la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación, alcanzar los ODS o/y fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y las actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>

<p>(xii) Enlace para información adicional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP supports Cuban farmers to meet national food security priorities (https://www.wfp.org/stories/wfp-supports-cuban-farmers-meet-national-food-security-priorities) – Feb 2015 - Voices of Guantanamo (https://www.wfp.org/photos/gallery/voices-guantanamo) – Apr 2015 - La feria de variedades: un espacio novedoso para la capacitación en Cuba (https://historias.wfp.org/la-feria-de-variedades-un-espacio-novedoso-para-la-capitaci%C3%B3n-en-cuba-5f6030606bc7) – Jun 2017 - Frijoles mágicos para el empoderamiento de las mujeres en Cuba (https://historias.wfp.org/frijoles-m%C3%A1gicos-para-el-empoderamiento-de-las-mujeres-rurales-en-cuba-42e7ce6dc976) – Oct 2017 - Del Campo a la mesa: los rostros del frijol en Cuba (https://historias.wfp.org/del-campo-a-la-mesa-los-rostros-del-frijol-en-cuba-e1d1b1f28dea) – Nov 2017
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L5. ECUADOR: Experiencia del Sello de la agricultura familiar campesina como herramienta de la vinculación a mercados locales a los productores familiares ecuatorianos

Título de su presentación	Experiencia del Sello de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina como herramienta de vinculación a mercados locales a los productores familiares ecuatorianos
Ámbito geográfico <i>Indique si su presentación cubre varios niveles, p.ej. nivel nacional y nivel regional</i>	<i>Nacional</i>
País(es)/Región(es) cubierto(s) por su presentación	<i>Ecuador</i>
Persona de contacto	<p>Nombres Técnicos: Andrea Martínez – Ligia Chipantasi Dirección de correo electrónico: amartinez@mag.gob.ec; lchipantasi@mag.gob.ec</p> <p>Nombre Dirección: Paúl Barrera (Subsecretaría de Agricultura Familiar Campesina, Dirección de Análisis y Articulación Intersectorial) Dirección de correo electrónico: pbarrera@mag.gob.ec</p>
Afiliación (indique su afiliación)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gobierno <input type="checkbox"/> Organización de la ONU <input type="checkbox"/> Sociedad Civil / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Sector privado <input type="checkbox"/> Mundo académico <input type="checkbox"/> Donantes <input type="checkbox"/> Otro
(i) Conocimiento de las recomendaciones de política del CSA	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se enteró de estas recomendaciones de políticas (p.ej. reunión o evento del CSA, internet, colegas, gobierno, organización de la sociedad civil)?</i></p> <p>Mail</p> <p>- <i>¿Ha tomado alguna medida para dar a conocer a los colegas u otras partes interesadas del CSA estas recomendaciones de políticas? (Marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Sí</p> <p><i>En caso de responder “sí”, por favor explíquese:</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaría a los estados miembros del CSA, a los organismos con sede en Roma u otras partes interesadas para dar a conocer de forma más amplia el material sobre políticas del CSA? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>

	Usar las redes sociales locales locales como el whatsapp
(ii) Uso de los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones de política.	<p>- <i>¿Qué conjunto (s) de recomendaciones de políticas se han utilizado a nivel subnacional, nacional, regional y/o global para apoyar la agricultura en pequeña escala? (marque la respuesta a continuación).</i></p> <p>- <i>Para cada conjunto que se ha usado, indique para qué propósitos principales se ha utilizado:</i></p> <p><i>Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pequeños productores con los mercados</i></p> <p>Para el <i>conjunto 2</i>, se ha generado un proceso de generación y fortalecimiento de mercados locales campesinos a través de los Circuitos Alternativos de Comercialización para la Agricultura Familiar Campesina o AFC.</p> <p>Los Circuitos Alternativos de Comercialización o CIALCO se han convertido en una respuesta en el país, frente a las dificultades de acceso a mercados de los productores familiares campesinos, así como de la necesidad de reconocimiento y visibilización al trabajo campesino y comunitario en la producción de alimentos. Es importante señalar que las familias campesinas representan el 75% de las unidades agrícolas del país y son responsables de la producción del 60% del total de los alimentos consumidos en el país (SENPLADES, 2014).</p> <p>El Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, desde el 2014, se encuentra generando estrategias para fomentar los CIALCO como espacios locales de encuentro directo entre productores y consumidores en condiciones equitativas para las dos partes, donde se establecen relaciones que superan la compra-venta de productos, se valora tanto la importancia del trabajo del agricultor como el rol del consumidor y se consolida la soberanía alimentaria, a escala territorial. Para el 2018, en el país se generaron 239 circuitos alternativos, con la participación de 2.772 productores. Dentro de esta propuesta, se ha incluido reflexiones y acciones iniciales sobre el Consumo Social y Ambientalmente Responsable.</p> <p>Como parte de fortalecimiento en la generación de estrategias de mercados locales, en 2017 se ha creado la estrategia país “El Sello y Registro de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina”, con el fin de posicionar al este sector (origen) y reconocer la procedencia de los alimentos en el Ecuador así como la generación de políticas públicas diferenciadas con incentivos productivos, comerciales y de consumo. Esta estrategia tiene dos niveles de acción:</p>

	<p>Registro de la AFC: Es un instrumento para la generación de información de la AFC y la toma de decisiones para la generación de políticas públicas diferenciadas. Este registro levanta información en 12 módulos sobre el sistema productivo, comercial y de gestión de recursos ambientales sobre el sector, y es el primer instrumento de información actual del MAG sobre la AFC.</p> <p>Además el registro busca articular con otros actores hacia la búsqueda de enfoques de desarrollo rural, como por ejemplo se está trabajando un nuevo módulo para recopilar información de las mujeres rurales y género, y esto es una respuesta a una falta de información desde hace 20 años del estado de la mujer en el campo y las nuevas configuraciones sociales en los espacios rurales que están cambiando las dinámicas productivas y de reproducción social.</p> <p>Generación de un Sello AFC: distintivo que garantiza el origen social de los productos agroalimentarios en los mercados de manera voluntaria y gratuita (principios de la estrategia). Este distintivo trabaja con tres tipos de usuarios: las familias productoras, las asociaciones de productores AFC y los establecimientos que se abastecen de manera permanente de la AFC. A través del Sello AFC, se vinculan acciones de intervención intraministerial, intersectorial y de cooperación hacia el fomento a los productores familiares campesinos que van desde procesos de transiciones de prácticas de producción sustentable con el fin de generar resiliencia y adaptación al cambio climático y preservar la soberanía alimentaria del país, la inserción en mercados directos a través de procesos de negociación con GAD'S y fortalecimiento de capacidades comerciales y generación de políticas de consumo social y ambientalmente responsable.</p> <p>El sello de la AFC y su registro son parte de una estrategia regional para la construcción de políticas públicas más favorables para el desarrollo de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina y fortalecer los procesos de cooperación sur-sur. De esta manera América Latina y el Caribe se convierten en la única región que ha logrado un posicionamiento de trabajo hacia políticas públicas diferenciadas y activar las normativas favorables existentes en el país. “La agricultura familiar ha sido uno de los sectores claves para los avances logrados hasta la fecha y seguirá jugando un papel fundamental en el camino que llevará al hambre cero. Por ello, resulta fundamental seguir construyendo y desarrollando políticas públicas diferenciadas para fortalecer este sector, que no se caracteriza sólo por sus aspectos productivos, sino que representa un modo de vida” (FAO-REAF, 2016).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 1: Inversión en la agricultura a pequeña escala en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición</i> Principal(es) objetivo(s):</p>
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	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pequeños productores con los mercados</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> Impulsar mercados locales directos y diferenciados para productores familiares campesinos.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 3: Desarrollo agrícola sostenible para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición: ¿qué función desempeña la ganadería?</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaciones de políticas se consideraron particularmente útiles para apoyar a los pequeños agricultores y su seguridad alimentaria y nutricional? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Fomentar un entorno de mercado más propicio para los pequeños productores, en el que se les ofrezcan precios justos y transparentes que remuneren adecuadamente su trabajo y sus inversiones.</p> <p>Apoyar mecanismos asequibles que permitan a los pequeños productores el acceso a información práctica, puntual y transparente sobre mercados y precios a través de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación, así como sistemas de información sobre el mercado adaptados a pequeños productores, para que estos puedan adoptar decisiones fundamentadas sobre lo que conviene vender, así como cuándo y dónde.</p> <p>Promover la innovación institucional y mejorar los sistemas de producción agrícola. Potenciar el grado de organización de los pequeños productores para que puedan integrarse con mayor facilidad en las cadenas de valor alimentarias y aumentar los ingresos.</p> <p>Reconocer el valor ambiental, social y económico de los alimentos producidos, y tomar conciencia de la importante función que desempeñan los pequeños productores en relación con la utilización y ordenación sostenibles de los recursos naturales.</p> <p>Facilitar la diversificación de la producción para aumentar la resiliencia ante el cambio climático, los desastres naturales y las crisis de los precios, hacer posible un consumo de alimentos más variado y reducir las fluctuaciones estacionales de los alimentos y los ingresos.</p> <p>Incentivar la producción de alimentos nutritivos y saludables que puedan ofrecer a los pequeños productores nuevas oportunidades de mercado.</p>
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<p>(iii) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los pequeños agricultores.</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los pequeños agricultores con el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición a corto y de mediano a largo plazo?</i></p> <p>Corto Plazo: acceso a mercados directos diferenciados</p> <p>Largo Plazo: Política Pública diferenciada para la Agricultura Familiar Campesina con incentivos productivos, crédito, compra pública, certificaciones y tributación.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cómo han contribuido a la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? (Por favor, responda en los dos cuadros más abajo)</i></p> <p><u>Contribuciones hasta 2018:</u></p> <p>Generación de información para productores y consumidores y accesos a mercados locales y directos en donde no solamente se intercambian productos, sino experiencias e información entre los territorios urbanos y rurales: http://geoportal.agricultura.gob.ec/</p> <p>Para el fomento de mercados justos, locales y diferenciados para la agricultura familiar campesina y reconocer el valor ambiental, social y económico de los alimentos producidos, y tomar conciencia de la importante función que desempeñan los pequeños productores en relación con la utilización y ordenación sostenibles de los recursos naturales, para lo cual se ha desarrollado el Sello de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina:</p> <p>http://servicios.agricultura.gob.ec/SelloAFC/?page_id=389</p>
	<p><i>Resultados a corto plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible el número de pequeños agricultores que han participado directamente en las actividades, p. ej. seis capacitaciones con un total de 250 personas)</i></p> <p>NÚMERO DE REGISTROS DE AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR CAMPESINA: 744 registros y 680 productores verificados con acceso al SELLO AFC (enero 2019)</p> <p>CIALCOS IMPLEMENTADOS 2018: 239</p>
	<p><i>Resultados de medio a largo plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p>Se prevé que en los siguientes 5 años, se podrá generar incentivos de manera directa a 10.000 familias productoras a nivel nacional con un proceso de fortalecimiento de transiciones agroecológicas y participación de mercados, con miras de extender a más familias.</p>

<p>(iv) Beneficios presentes y esperados para las pequeñas campesinas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Se han tomado medidas específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Actualmente, se está iniciando un proceso de generación de indicadores para identificar a las mujeres rurales en su trabajo productivas agropecuario y de trabajo en el hogar a través del registro de la AFC, con vinculación a otras instituciones que están trabajando en género y mujer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) las pequeñas campesinas de estas acciones en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>A través del registro de los agricultores familiares campesinos es posible identificar y caracterizar el estado familiar productivo y con esto trabajar en la generación de acciones diferenciadas para el sector desde la política pública como:</p> <p>Incrementar la agro-biodiversidad a través de prácticas como la agroecología;</p> <p>Fomentar el autoconsumo de productores familiares y mejorar la diversificación de las dietas locales;</p> <p>Generar información del sector a los consumidores</p>
<p>(v) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los jóvenes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Se han tomado acciones específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Por ahora no</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los jóvenes con estas medidas en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación para los jóvenes? Por favor, explíquese:</i>
<p>(vi) Contribución del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas a los ODS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo ha contribuido (o se espera que contribuya) el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), en particular los ODS 1 y 2 y algunos de los ODS seleccionados en la revisión de 2019, y para fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? (por favor indique la respuesta):</i> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ODS 1 (poner fin a la pobreza)</p> <p><i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 2 (hambre cero)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 8 (trabajo decente y crecimiento económico)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 10 (reducción de las desigualdades)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 13 (acción climática)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i>
(vii) Relevancia y beneficios esperados del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar y el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición	<p>- <i>¿Cómo podrían estas recomendaciones de políticas contribuir al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar o contribuir (aún más) al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>La propuesta planteada es que a través de la estrategia del Sello de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina, al ser un distintivo de origen que fortalece a otras denominaciones de calidad u origen, garantizado por el Estado, otorga al productor un posicionamiento diferenciado en varios nichos de mercados nacionales y permite brindar información a los consumidores de las diversidades productivas, territoriales y con esto articular un enfoque de salud y nutrición.</p>
(viii) Catalizadores y limitaciones	<p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron los catalizadores clave que influyeron positivamente en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i></p> <p>El apoyo activo de actores de la sociedad civil y de la cooperación internacional.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron las principales limitaciones y desafíos en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas del CSA para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores?</i></p> <p>Presupuestos</p>
(ix) Buenas practicas	<p>- <i>¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para el uso exitoso de estas recomendaciones de políticas?</i></p> <p>Participación de actores locales en la formulación de propuestas ; Los vínculos interinstitucionales de acciones conjuntas para la AFC; La revisión de normativas para generar propuestas de políticas públicas diferenciadas para la Agricultura Familiar Campesina</p>

<p>(x) Lecciones aprendidas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Tiene alguna sugerencia que hacer al CSA para mejorar el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i> <p>El impulso de la diversificación productiva a través de prácticas sustentables como la agroecología</p>
<p>(xi) Uso potencial de las recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si estas recomendaciones de políticas no se han utilizado (o no se han utilizado lo suficiente), ¿cómo podrían usarse (aún más) en el futuro para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores, promover la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación, alcanzar los ODS o/y fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? Por favor, explíquese:</i> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y las actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i>
<p>(xii) Enlace para información adicional</p>	<p>http://servicios.agricultura.gob.ec/SelloAFC</p>

L6. NICARAGUA: World Food Programme contribution

Título de su presentación	
Ámbito geográfico <i>Indique si su presentación cubre varios niveles, p.ej. nivel nacional y nivel regional</i>	<i>(p.ej. nacional, regional si hay varios países de la misma región y/o global si hay varios países en más de una región)</i>
País(es)/Región(es) cubierto(s) por su presentación	Nicaragua
Persona de contacto	Nombre: Francisco Alvarado/ Eliseo Arauz Dirección de correo electrónico: francisco.alvarado@wfp.org ; eliseo.arauz@wfp.org
Afiliación (indique su afiliación)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gobierno <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organización de la ONU <input type="checkbox"/> Sociedad Civil / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Sector privado <input type="checkbox"/> Mundo académico <input type="checkbox"/> Donantes <input type="checkbox"/> Otro
(i) Conocimiento de las recomendaciones de política del CSA	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se enteró de estas recomendaciones de políticas (p.ej. reunión o evento del CSA, internet, colegas, gobierno, organización de la sociedad civil)?</i></p> <p>A través de colegas de PMA</p> <p>- <i>¿Ha tomado alguna medida para dar a conocer a los colegas u otras partes interesadas del CSA estas recomendaciones de políticas? (Marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Sí</p> <p><i>En caso de responder "sí", por favor explíquese:</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaría a los estados miembros del CSA, a los organismos con sede en Roma u otras partes interesadas para dar a conocer de forma más amplia el material sobre políticas del CSA? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>
(ii) Uso de los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones de política.	<p>- <i>¿Qué conjunto (s) de recomendaciones de políticas se han utilizado a nivel subnacional, nacional, regional y/o global para apoyar la agricultura en pequeña escala? (marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><i>[Si estas recomendaciones de política no se han utilizado, vaya directamente a la pregunta (k)]</i></p>

	<p>- <i>Para cada conjunto que se ha usado, indique para qué propósitos principales se ha utilizado</i></p> <p><i>(por ejemplo, formación; sensibilización; desarrollo de capacidad; desarrollo/evaluación de proyectos, estrategias nacionales, planes de acción, marco legislativo o de políticas; inversiones de los gobiernos nacionales o las instituciones financieras internacionales en favor de los pequeños agricultores; desarrollo de propuestas de financiación que sean más favorables para los pequeños campesinos; formulación e implementación de estrategias nacionales específicas a favor de la agricultura en pequeña escala; otro)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 1: Inversión en la agricultura a pequeña escala en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> Mejorar la resiliencia y adaptación al cambio climático de los pequeños productores/as organizados con un enfoque de empoderamiento económico de las mujeres.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pequeños productores con los mercados</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> Fortalecer las capacidades de pequeños productores/as para aumentar su productividad y sus ingresos por la comercialización y mejorar sus medios de vida.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 3: Desarrollo agrícola sostenible para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición: ¿qué función desempeña la ganadería?</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaciones de políticas se consideraron particularmente útiles para apoyar a los pequeños agricultores y su seguridad alimentaria y nutricional? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>En el caso de Nicaragua, los conjuntos que particularmente se utilizan son 1 y 2 ya que no se trabaja por el momento con ganado menor o mayor.</p> <p>Recomendaciones Conjunto 1:</p> <p>Desarrollo de capacidades a productores/as y organizaciones de productores, equidad de género a través de una estrategia enfocada en el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres. Apoyo a la gobernanza a nivel de las organizaciones de productores. Promover el acceso a activos, servicios de extensión y créditos de los pequeños productores organizados en cooperativas. Promover opciones de mercado e</p>
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	<p>inversión para y de pequeños productores/as organizados desarrollando y mejorando la cadena de valor de sus productos.</p> <p>Recomendaciones Conjunto 2:</p> <p>Fortalecimiento de capacidades, promoción de un entorno de mercado favorable para los pequeños productores, vincular la pequeña producción de los pequeños productores/as a través de las compras de alimentos por medio de los sistemas de compra de WFP, flexibilizados procesos de compra corporativos de PMA para acercarlos a pequeños productores/as, promover la innovación para mejorar la agricultura, invertir y mejorar las capacidades de almacenamiento y procesamiento en beneficio de los pequeños productores. Fomentar el acceso de las organizaciones de productores a líneas de créditos con proveedores de insumos e instituciones financieras. Facilitar la diversificación productiva para mejorar la resiliencia climática. Apoyar las instituciones de gobierno nacional en investigación y difusión de variedades de semillas bio fortificadas. Apoyar capacidades gerenciales, empresariales de los pequeños productores/as, sus organizaciones y de grupos de empoderamiento económico de mujeres. Fortalecer las capacidades de negociación de organizaciones.</p>
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<p>(iii) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los pequeños agricultores.</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los pequeños agricultores con el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición a corto y de mediano a largo plazo? ¿Cómo han contribuido a la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? (Por favor, responda en los dos cuadros más abajo)</i></p> <p>Los pequeños productores/as han fortalecido sus capacidades en temas financieros, productivos, y de comercialización con enfoque de género, nutrición y resiliencia y cambio climático. Las familias de estos pequeños productores/as han aumentados sus reservas de alimentos, diversificado la dieta, han aumentado sus ingresos y mejorar sus medios de vida.</p> <p><i>Resultados a corto plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible el número de pequeños agricultores que han participado directamente en las actividades, p. ej. seis capacitaciones con un total de 250 personas)</i></p> <p>Desde 2013 a 2018 más de 4,000 pequeños productores/as participaron en actividades relacionadas con las políticas 1 y 2.</p> <p><i>Resultados de medio a largo plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible la cantidad de pequeños agricultores que se han visto o se espera que se vean afectados indirectamente por las actividades, p.ej. capacitación que conduzca al desarrollo del plan de acción local que afectará a 1 000 pequeños agricultores)</i></p> <p>Se estima que las actividades con los 4,000 pequeños productores/as han tenido efectos indirectos en sus familias , alcanzado a cerca de 20,000 personas.</p>
<p>(iv) Beneficios presentes y esperados para las pequeñas campesinas</p>	<p>- <i>¿Se han tomado medidas específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Si, desde 2016 la oficina de Nicaragua en el marco de su política de género ha venido impulsando una estrategia de empoderamiento económico de las mujeres, además, se han fortalecidos las políticas internas de las organizaciones de productores en materia de género a fin de reducir la desigualdad en las organizaciones.</p>

	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) las pequeñas campesinas de estas acciones en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Las mujeres han mejorado su productividad lo que les ha permitido mayor disponibilidad de alimentos para reserva, autoconsumo y para la venta. Incremento de los ingresos para poder acceder a otros tipos de alimentos de calidad y en diferentes tiempos. Las mujeres han logrado ocupar más posiciones de toma de decisión dentro de los comités gerenciales de las organizaciones.</p>
<p>(v) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los jóvenes</p>	<p>- <i>¿Se han tomado acciones específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>No se han focalizado acciones en jóvenes, sin embargo, en la nueva estrategia de país se contemplan acciones específicas para apoyar hombres y mujeres jóvenes con becas a fin de mejorar sus capacidades técnicas y gerenciales a nivel agrícola.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los jóvenes con estas medidas en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación para los jóvenes? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>
<p>(vi) Contribución del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas a los ODS</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo ha contribuido (o se espera que contribuya) el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), en particular los ODS 1 y 2 y algunos de los ODS seleccionados en la revisión de 2019, y para fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? (por favor indique la respuesta):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 1 (poner fin a la pobreza)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i> Fortalecer medios de vida e ingresos para romper con el ciclo de la pobreza a nivel rural.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 2 (hambre cero)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i> Mejorar la disponibilidad, acceso, consumo y estabilidad de alimentos producidos para la diversificación de la dieta.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 8 (trabajo decente y crecimiento económico)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 5 y 10 (reducción de las desigualdades)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i> Fortaleciendo las capacidades de hombres y mujeres y aumentando el acceso a servicios y activos a fin de mejorar su productividad e incrementar sus ingresos.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 13 (acción climática)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i> Fortaleciendo la resiliencia y la capacidad de adaptación de los pequeños productores/as al cambio climático. Mejorando la educación, la sensibilización con respecto al impacto del cambio climático en sus medios de vida y la necesidad de adaptarse.</p>
(vii) Relevancia y beneficios esperados del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar y el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición	<p>- <i>¿Cómo podrían estas recomendaciones de políticas contribuir al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar o contribuir (aún más) al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar: Incrementando la productividad e ingresos de los pequeños productores en especial las mujeres.</p> <p>Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición: Promoviendo sistemas alimentarios sostenibles y educación nutricional.</p>
(viii) Catalizadores y limitaciones	<p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron los catalizadores clave que influyeron positivamente en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i></p> <p>Existencia de políticas corporativas y planes estratégicos de país alineados con las políticas nacionales.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron las principales limitaciones y desafíos en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas del CSA para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores?</i></p> <p>Poca coordinación interagencial e interinstitucional, limitada coordinación con gobierno, debilidad en el financiamiento a políticas y programas que apoyen a pequeños productores en su producción y comercialización.</p>
(ix) Buenas practicas	<p>- <i>¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para el uso exitoso de estas recomendaciones de políticas?</i></p> <p>Que las recomendaciones sean ampliamente divulgadas y discutidas inter-agencialmente para su conocimiento.</p>

<p>(x) Lecciones aprendidas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Tiene alguna sugerencia que hacer al CSA para mejorar el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i> <p>Divulgarla en las plataformas informativas de las organizaciones.</p> <p>Realizar consultas directas con los beneficiarios.</p> <p>Incorporarla en los planes estratégicos de cada país.</p>
<p>(xi) Uso potencial de las recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si estas recomendaciones de políticas no se han utilizado (o no se han utilizado lo suficiente), ¿cómo podrían usarse (aún más) en el futuro para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores, promover la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación, alcanzar los ODS o/y fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Mayor divulgación de las recomendaciones de políticas (gobierno, socios, agencias, sector privado)</p> <p>Se deberían alinear a los planes estratégicos de país de las agencias implementadoras.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Generar evidencia del empoderamiento económico de las mujeres producto de estas recomendaciones de política para facilitar la adopción de estas.</p> <p>Fortalecer las políticas de género de las organizaciones y su divulgación a diferentes niveles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y las actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Promover el emprendedurismo.</p> <p>Promover la tecnología.</p> <p>Promover becas para la formación técnica y profesional.</p> <p>Generación de incentivos.</p>

(xii) Enlace para información adicional	
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L7. PERU: Concretando las directrices CSA

Título de su presentación	Concretando las directrices CSA
Ámbito geográfico <i>Indique si su presentación cubre varios niveles, p.ej. nivel nacional y nivel regional</i>	<i>(p.ej. nacional, regional si hay varios países de la misma región y/o global si hay varios países en más de una región)</i> Local y nacional
País(es)/Región(es) cubierto(s) por su presentación	<i>(p.ej. Kenya, Tanzania y Malawi)</i> Perú
Persona de contacto	Nombre: Carlo Prodezza Dirección de correo electrónico: coordinacionlima@terranuova.org.pe
Afiliación (indique su afiliación)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gobierno <input type="checkbox"/> Organización de la ONU <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sociedad Civil / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Sector privado <input type="checkbox"/> Mundo académico <input type="checkbox"/> Donantes <input type="checkbox"/> Otro
(i) Conocimiento de las recomendaciones de política del CSA	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se enteró de estas recomendaciones de políticas (p.ej. reunión o evento del CSA, internet, colegas, gobierno, organización de la sociedad civil)?</i></p> <p>Participación de Terra Nuova en cuanto entidad de apoyo de las organizaciones de productores en seno del Mecanismo de la Sociedad Civil en el CSA, y por ende mediante las modalidades de comunicación internas de nuestra institución.</p> <p>- <i>¿Ha tomado alguna medida para dar a conocer a los colegas u otras partes interesadas del CSA estas recomendaciones de políticas? (Marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sí</p> <p><i>En caso de responder "sí", por favor explíquese:</i></p> <p>Difusión mediante las redes sociales (página web, Facebook, instagram, etc.), radios locales e institucionales, mediante presentaciones en actividades públicas, en talleres de capacitación, foros, en reuniones con nuestros partners (ANPE- Asociación Nacional de Productores Ecológicos de Perú; CAP - Consorcio Agroecológico Peruano; AIDSESP-Asociación Interétnica de desarrollo de la selva peruana y, diversas asociaciones y cooperativas indígenas en la Amazonía peruana.</p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaría a los estados miembros del CSA, a los organismos con sede en Roma u otras partes interesadas para dar a conocer de</i></p>

	<p><i>forma más amplia el material sobre políticas del CSA? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Traducir en idiomas (también: idiomas indígenas) y en materiales divulgativos y ‘amigables’ (también: cartillas con viñetas, infografías etc.), los elementos principales de las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’ CSA.</p> <p>Revisar marcos normativos nacionales para asumir las orientaciones que derivan de las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’ CSA.</p> <p>Desde la sede de FAO en Roma, orientar las oficinas FAO en los diferentes países sobre las reflexiones y las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’ CSA, puesto que muchas veces son los mismos funcionarios y oficinas locales FAO que desconocen y no abogan para la aplicación de las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’. Orientar a los representantes de los gobiernos presenes en el CSA, a que como parte de su función y mandato retroalimenten sus funcionarios/instancias superiores a las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’ CSA y la necesidad de su aplicación.</p> <p>Instalar mesas de concertación multiactores (Estado, sociedad civil, empresa privada) para monitorear la aplicación de las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’ CSA en cada País; en este esfuerzo, un rol propulsor podrían jugar las oficinas FAO en cada País. Estas mesas, sería actualizadas de manera sistemática sobre los avances de las labores del CSA global, mediante la retroalimentación de los representantes/delegados del Estado y de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil presentes en el CSA.</p>
<p>(ii) Uso de los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones de política</p>	<p>- ¿Qué conjunto (s) de recomendaciones de políticas se han utilizado a nivel subnacional, nacional, regional y/o global para apoyar la agricultura en pequeña escala? (marque la respuesta a continuación)</p> <p><i>[Si estas recomendaciones de política no se han utilizado, vaya directamente a la pregunta (k)]</i></p> <p>- <i>Para cada conjunto que se ha usado, indique para qué propósitos principales se ha utilizado</i></p> <p><i>(por ejemplo, formación; sensibilización; desarrollo de capacidad; desarrollo/evaluación de proyectos, estrategias nacionales, planes de acción, marco legislativo o de políticas; inversiones de los gobiernos nacionales o las instituciones financieras internacionales en favor de los pequeños agricultores; desarrollo de propuestas de financiación que sean más favorables para los pequeños campesinos; formulación e implementación de estrategias nacionales específicas a favor de la agricultura en pequeña escala; otro)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 1: Inversión en la agricultura a pequeña escala en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición</i></p> <p><i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p>

	<p>Gracias al año internacional de la agricultura familiar 2014, en el Perú no sólo se realizaron acciones para visibilizar a este importante segmento de los productores agrarios, sino que los actores involucrados impulsaron una serie de iniciativas para posicionar el tema en la agenda nacional y aprobar un conjunto de normas que actualmente constituyen la política nacional sobre agricultura nacional y seguridad alimentaria. Los resultados se expresan en la Ley de Promoción y Desarrollo de la Agricultura Familiar, su Reglamento y la Estrategia Nacional de Agricultura Familiar 2015-2021. Asimismo, se logró la aprobación del Plan nacional de Seguridad alimentaria y nutricional 2015-2021 y en el 2017 el Reglamento de la ley 30021 de Promoción de la alimentación saludable.</p> <p>Para ello se ha realizado: Producción de materiales de sensibilización y divulgación; formación y capacitación; reuniones con comisiones en el congreso, pronunciamientos, interviniendo en la elaboración de los proyectos, implementando herramienta de incidencia política/<i>advocacy</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pequeños productores con los mercados</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <p>Desde el Estado se vienen haciendo algunos esfuerzos, por ejemplo el Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego peruano, en el marco de los ejes de la Política Nacional Agraria (Eje 10 “Acceso a Mercados y Cadenas Productivas”, Eje 06 “Innovación y Tecnificación Agraria”, Eje 08 “Desarrollo de Capacidades” y Eje 09 “Reconversión Productiva”), ha presentado el Programa Presupuestal 2019 para la “Mejora de la Articulación de los Pequeños Productores a los Mercados”, el cual se encuentra enmarcado dentro de los Objetivos Nacionales y Sectoriales que busca contribuir con el incremento de la Productividad, Competitividad, Sostenibilidad, Inclusión y Seguridad Alimentaria del País.</p> <p>Con respect a la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social (Incluir para crecer), es importante destacar que en el cuarto eje, sobre inclusión económica, está implícitamente asociado a la actividad productiva que realizan los agricultores familiares, contemplándose intervenciones sobre asistencia técnica, diversificación de cultivos y crianzas, promoción de nuevos emprendimientos, acceso a servicios financieros de calidad, mejora de la eficiencia de los sistemas de riego, uso de tecnologías que permitan el acceso a nichos de mercado, entre otros.</p> <p>Sin embargo todo esto aún no se implementa y para ello es importante la producción de materiales de sensibilización y divulgación; reuniones con gremios agrarios, participar en comisiones en el Congreso de la República (Parlamento) , formación y capacitación; herramientas de incidencia política/<i>advocacy</i>; formulación y realización de proyectos de cooperación para potenciar las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’ CSA</p>
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	<p>☒ <i>Conjunto 3: Desarrollo agrícola sostenible para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición: ¿qué función desempeña la ganadería?</i></p> <p><i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué recomendaciones de políticas se consideraron particularmente útiles para apoyar a los pequeños agricultores y su seguridad alimentaria y nutricional? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Todos estos instrumentos son útiles. Evidentemente, consideramos central la aprobación de la Directrices voluntarias sobre la gobernanza responsable de la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria, por su importancia en el acceso al recurso fundamental tierra. Entre los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones analizados en este documento, consideramos relevante el tema (y las recomendaciones) sobre ‘inversión en agricultura’ por demostrar la subestimación que hubo del peso real del sector campesino como primer inversor; pero de mayor utilidad para estimular y promover políticas y programas, acciones e iniciativas concretas, son las recomendaciones referidas a facilitar la vinculación entre pequeños productores y la población local, mediante el acceso a mercados territoriales. Este tema nos parece central para asegurar salidas a la producción campesina y abastecimiento de los mercados locales con alimentos locales, haciendo realidad el derecho a la alimentación y la seguridad alimentaria.</p>
<p>(iii) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los pequeños agricultores</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los pequeños agricultores con el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición a corto y de mediano a largo plazo? ¿Cómo han contribuido a la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? (Por favor, responda en los dos cuadros más abajo)</i> <p><i>Resultados a corto plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible el número de pequeños agricultores que han participado directamente en las actividades, p. ej. seis capacitaciones con un total de 250 personas)</i></p> <p>Actualmente están vigentes un conjunto de políticas formalmente aprobadas que establecen la obligación de los tres niveles de gobierno (gobierno central, gobiernos regionales, gobiernos locales) para atender prioritariamente los temas de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, permitiendo el monitoreo y la exigibilidad de derechos por parte de la sociedad. Una adecuada información a la ciudadanía permitiría que ésta cuente con un documento de referencia para formular sus demandas y, al mismo tiempo, tenga el sustento para exigir su cumplimiento. A través</p>

	<p>de las intervenciones que viene realizando Terra Nuova, especialmente en las regiones de la Amazonía y con productores indígenas, venimos desarrollando actividades de capacitación y formación en temas relacionados a seguridad alimentaria y nutrición de sus familias. Donde se benefician directamente 2,585 productores, de los cuales el 48% son mujeres.</p> <p><i>Resultados de medio a largo plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible la cantidad de pequeños agricultores que se han visto o se espera que se vean afectados indirectamente por las actividades, p.ej. capacitación que conduzca al desarrollo del plan de acción local que afectará a 1 000 pequeños agricultores)</i></p> <p>Consideramos importante trabajar de manera articulada con las distintas instancias de gobierno y además aprovechar los espacios ya creados para fortalecerlos y instar que cumplan así con sus objetivos, como son la Comisión Multisectorial de Promoción y Desarrollo de la Agricultura Familiar, la Plataforma de Alimentación Saludable, los Consejos Regionales de Seguridad Alimentaria, la Mesa Nacional de Lucha Contra la Pobreza, etc. donde participan varios gremios agrarios como la Asociación Nacional de Productores Ecológicos – ANPE, que agrupa a 32,000 pequeños agricultores de 20 regiones del País y que Terra Nuova viene acompañando.</p> <p>Asimismo, es necesario realizar seguimiento y vigilancia a la implementación de las políticas públicas sobre estos temas para que realmente se implementen.</p>
<p>(iv) Beneficios presentes y esperados para las pequeñas campesinas</p>	<p>- <i>¿Se han tomado medidas específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Desde el Estado se cuenta con la ley de Igualdad de oportunidades entre hombres y mujeres, el Plan Nacional de Igualdad de Género y un plan de acción de género frente al cambio climático y que en estos meses está en proceso de reglamentación. Sin embargo, en el marco institucional que compone el sector agropecuario, la seguridad alimentaria, la planeación para el desarrollo en el Perú sigue sin incorporar integralmente el enfoque de género en sus políticas públicas. En algunos casos en los documentos de política se menciona el enfoque de género como parte de los principios transversales, pero revisando dichas políticas se puede concluir que aún no se asignan recursos para promover el empoderamiento de las mujeres en el sector de la agricultura, no se formulan actividades concretas que le aporten a este objetivo y tampoco existe un sistema de seguimiento y evaluación propio del enfoque de género.</p>

	<p>Es necesario continuar reforzando los procesos de incidencia involucrando a todos los sectores para que se logre implementar políticas y programas específicos relacionados a promover el empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de genero en el contexto de la pequeña agricultura.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) las pequeñas campesinas de estas acciones en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Con la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social "Incluir para Crecer" del Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social, el Gobierno ha mostrado que es posible acordar e implementar estrategias intersectoriales. En este sentido, se necesita definir enfoques a largo plazo con inclusión de perspectiva de género, que busquen revitalizar de manera sostenible la economía rural y mejorar el acceso a los servicios esenciales, con recursos para producir y mercados donde comercializar.</p> <p>Mejorar la implementación de los programas presupuestales, en específico del Programa Articulado Nutricional, dentro del ciclo de la política pública, es necesario que las regiones tomen una mayor participación en el diseño y formulación de estas políticas. La etapa de evaluación debería permitir la retroalimentación que conlleve a una mejor implementación</p> <p>Promover una mayor participación de la sociedad civil en las labores de vigilancia. Esta participación no solo se debe dar a través de la Mesa de Concertación de Lucha contra la Pobreza, sino también debería darse en las Asociaciones de Padres y Madres de Familia de las escuelas y en las propias comunidades campesinas y nativas.</p> <p>Promover acciones productivas que mejoren la disponibilidad de alimentos para lograr una canasta alimentaria completa, pero también para generar ingresos que les permita a las familias diversificar la alimentación, sin descuidar el balance nutricional que deben tener las preparaciones que ellos realizan.</p>
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<p>(v) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los jóvenes</p>	<p>- <i>¿Se han tomado acciones específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Los jóvenes agricultores en las zonas rurales, son uno de los sectores olvidados y excluidos en el Perú. En la Política Nacional Agraria, en el eje 8 referido al desarrollo de capacidades, en uno de sus lineamientos estratégicos plantea: “En coordinación con otros sectores y gobiernos regionales y locales promover la capacitación de las mujeres y los jóvenes rurales para desarrollar emprendimientos rurales en forma sostenible”. Lo que se está implementando desde el Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego, es el programa Projovent, que busca contribuir a la mejora de capacidades y de desempeño de los estudiantes egresados, fomentando la participación de los jóvenes en el campo y aumentando su conocimiento y experiencia en las diferentes actividades agrarias. La cobertura de este programa es muy limitado y solo está dirigido a jóvenes profesionales. Como Estado, falta un programa específico dirigido a los jóvenes agricultores rurales y menos aún para los jóvenes indígenas.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los jóvenes con estas medidas en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación para los jóvenes? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Existen problemas estructurales que limitan la efectividad de políticas que favorezcan el arraigo de los jóvenes rurales en sus zonas de origen, permitiéndoles ser actores de sistemas agroalimentarios inclusivos, con dignidad, y que produzcan alimentos sanos: la tenencia de la tierra es un factor obstaculizante determinante; los problemas de titulación de propiedades agrarias; las dificultades de acceso al crédito adecuado a las condiciones de estos usuarios; la baja rentabilidad de muchas producciones agropecuarias a las cuales se añade, en un País como Perú, las dificultades y costos de transporte de las cosechas; políticas con eficacia durante el periodo de gobierno de un partido político, para ser desactivadas con el siguiente. Consideramos necesario que las intervenciones con los jóvenes se orienten a: Promover y ampliar la participación de los jóvenes agricultores en los procesos de construcción de políticas públicas sobre el agro, seguridad alimentaria y nutrición, fortaleciendo sus capacidades para que participen de manera adecuada en los espacios de incidencia. Impulsar la certificación de competencias y el desarrollo de habilidades técnicas, desde la educación formal y no formal, orientada al empoderamiento económico de las juventudes rurales en sus territorios.</p>
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	<p>Apoyar los emprendimientos juveniles rurales, el mejoramiento de la cadena productiva agropecuaria y el acceso a mercados utilizando modelos agroecológicos y amigables con el medio ambiente.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribución del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas a los ODS</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo ha contribuido (o se espera que contribuya) el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), en particular los ODS 1 y 2 y algunos de los ODS seleccionados en la revisión de 2019, y para fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? (por favor indique la respuesta):</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 1 (poner fin a la pobreza)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 2 (hambre cero)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 8 (trabajo decente y crecimiento económico)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 10 (reducción de las desigualdades)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 13 (acción climática)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>
<p>(vii) Relevancia y beneficios esperados del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar y el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo podrían estas recomendaciones de políticas contribuir al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar o contribuir (aún más) al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Si las principales recomendaciones aprobadas por el CSA fuesen asumidas por el Estado peruano, seguramente hubiera un avance considerable en la coherencia e implementación en políticas públicas nacionales</p>

<p>(viii) Catalizadores y limitaciones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cuáles fueron los catalizadores clave que influyeron positivamente en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i> <p>La coincidencia temporal entre la aprobación de las recomendaciones acerca de “Como conectar los pequeños productres a los mercados”, con el debate en el Perú sobre la certificación de productos para los mercados territoriales y nacional con el sistema SGP; la determinación de ANPE para asumir y ‘aprovechar’ las recomendaciones de CSA para sus planteamientos en la incidencia política hacia los decisores.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cuáles fueron las principales limitaciones y desafíos en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas del CSA para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores?</i> <p>Las oficinas de FAO en el Perú no son una instancia que promueva o incentive la divulgación de las citas, de las agendas, de las recomendaciones del CSA.</p>
<p>(ix) Buenas practicas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para el uso exitoso de estas recomendaciones de políticas?</i> <p>Iniciativas para dar a conocer, analizar y proponer como una herramienta de incidencia política sobre los decisores nacionales, convocando y coordinando con las Organizaciones de Productores, en cada País donde sea posible.</p> <p>Elaboración, impresión y publicación en revistas o medios de comunicación (por ej, en “La Revista Agraria” de CEPES) de adaptaciones en viñetas de las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’</p> <p>Iniciativas a nivel regional, en espacios ya existentes de integración regional (como CEDEAO en Africa occidental o Comunidad Andina de Naciones), para dar a conocer las ‘<i>policy recommendations</i>’ de CSA y proponer asumir en las orientaciones y políticas, las recomendaciones más pertinentes.</p>
<p>(x) Lecciones aprendidas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Tiene alguna sugerencia que hacer al CSA para mejorar el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i> <p>La difusión y sensibilización de los decisores de políticas a nivel de cada país, se debería generar primeramente vía canales oficiales del Embajador del respectivo País presente en FAO (y por ende, en el CSA); esto permitiría abrir un canal y un espacio de diálogo con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil.</p>

<p>(xi) Uso potencial de las recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si estas recomendaciones de políticas no se han utilizado (o no se han utilizado lo suficiente), ¿cómo podrían usarse (aún más) en el futuro para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores, promover la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación, alcanzar los ODS o/y fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>La aplicación de estas recomendaciones del CSA sólo puede generarse por dos esfuerzos simultáneos: la incorporación en los marcos legales y normativos de un País de estas orientaciones y la participación, el interés y la determinación de las organizaciones de productores, de consumidores, de ciudadanos en su real aplicación. Ni nuevas leyes pueden servir, si no generan al mismo tiempo la necesaria revisión de coherencia con el marco normativo pre-existente, evitando contradicciones, duplicaciones, vacíos, o simplemente que los funcionarios en las zonas rurales desconozcan los cambios introducidos, ni el accionar de la sociedad civil de manera aislada y reivindicativa, pero sin diálogo con las autoridades nacionales y municipales. En este sentido, el CSA debería sugerir y/o acompañar, la creación de momentos de concertación y compromiso mutuo entre todos los actores (representantes del gobierno, de la sociedad civil, de la empresa privada) de la misma nación presente en las sesiones, para definir objetivos, mecanismos, planes de trabajo para la implementación de las recomendaciones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y las actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i>
<p>(xii) Enlace para información adicional</p>	<p>www.terranuova.org www.terranuova.org.pe</p>

REGIONAL AND MULTI-COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

R1. AFRICA: Estrategia de Desarrollo Local Sostenible en Mozambique, Kenia, Tanzania y Benín, por medio de programas de fomento de compras locales para la Alimentación Escolar e Integración con Programas de Sostenibilidad de Cadena Textil

Título de su presentación	Estrategia de Desarrollo Local Sostenible en Mozambique, Kenia, Tanzania y Benín, por medio de programas de fomento de compras locales para la Alimentación Escolar e Integración con Programas de Sostenibilidad de Cadena Textil
Ámbito geográfico <i>Indique si su presentación cubre varios niveles, p.ej. nivel nacional y nivel regional</i>	<i>Nacional y Regional</i>
País(es)/Región(es) cubierto(s) por su presentación	<i>Mozambique, Kenia, Tanzania y Benín</i>
Persona de contacto	Nombre: Daniel Balaban Dirección de correo electrónico: daniel.balaban@wfp.org
Afiliación (indique su afiliación)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gobierno <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organización de la ONU <input type="checkbox"/> Sociedad Civil / ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Sector privado <input type="checkbox"/> Mundo académico <input type="checkbox"/> Donantes <input type="checkbox"/> Otro

(i) Conocimiento de las recomendaciones de política del CSA	<p>- <i>¿Cómo se enteró de estas recomendaciones de políticas (p.ej. reunión o evento del CSA, internet, colegas, gobierno, organización de la sociedad civil)?</i></p> <p>El Centro de Excelencia en contra el Hambre es parte del WFP que está involucrado en la organización del CSA, las recomendaciones son parte del trabajo desarrollo día a día por el Centro de Excelencia en Contra el Hambre.</p> <p>- <i>¿Ha tomado alguna medida para dar a conocer a los colegas u otras partes interesadas del CSA estas recomendaciones de políticas? (Marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sí</p> <p><i>En caso de responder "sí", por favor explíquese:</i></p> <p>A partir de los más de 8 años de trabajos de cooperación con alimentación, seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, las actividades</p>
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	<p>desarrolladas han sido compartidas con colegas de Gobiernos Nacionales, para darse a conocer las recomendaciones.</p> <p>- <i>¿Qué recomendaría a los estados miembros del CSA, a los organismos con sede en Roma u otras partes interesadas para dar a conocer de forma más amplia el material sobre políticas del CSA? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Convertir las recomendaciones en mensajes mas sencillos a los beneficiarios del proceso, con adaptación de lenguaje y de contexto, principalmente por la gran importancia de las recomendaciones en estos usuarios.</p>
<p>(ii) Uso de los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones de política</p>	<p>- <i>¿Qué conjunto (s) de recomendaciones de políticas se han utilizado a nivel subnacional, nacional, regional y/o global para apoyar la agricultura en pequeña escala? (marque la respuesta a continuación)</i></p> <p><i>[Si estas recomendaciones de política no se han utilizado, vaya directamente a la pregunta (k)]</i></p> <p>- <i>Para cada conjunto que se ha usado, indique para qué propósitos principales se ha utilizado</i></p> <p><i>(por ejemplo, formación; sensibilización; desarrollo de capacidad; desarrollo/evaluación de proyectos, estrategias nacionales, planes de acción, marco legislativo o de políticas; inversiones de los gobiernos nacionales o las instituciones financieras internacionales en favor de los pequeños agricultores; desarrollo de propuestas de financiación que sean más favorables para los pequeños campesinos; formulación e implementación de estrategias nacionales específicas a favor de la agricultura en pequeña escala; otro)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 1: Inversión en la agricultura a pequeña escala en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> Fortalecimiento de Capacidades, Diseño de Políticas y de Estrategias territoriales para el desarrollo de modelos de producción integrados, con certificación de buenas prácticas agrícolas, generación de alimentos en para autoconsumo y garantía de venta de excedentes a los mercados institucionales.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pequeños productores con los mercados</i> <i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i> Planes nacionales de mercados institucionales, fortalecimiento de capacidades nacionales en programas de alimentación escolar, para</p>

	<p>garantizar la compra local y asegurar el proceso distribución de alimentos en los territorios productivos.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Conjunto 3: <i>Desarrollo agrícola sostenible para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición: ¿qué función desempeña la ganadería?</i></u></p> <p><i>Principal(es) objetivo(s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué recomendaciones de políticas se consideraron particularmente útiles para apoyar a los pequeños agricultores y su seguridad alimentaria y nutricional? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Promote institutional innovation and improve agricultural production systems. Enhance the degree of organization of smallholders to better enable them to integrate</p> <p>Esta recomendación es la base para la creación de instancias de comercialización de productos que los agricultores muchas veces no logran atender, por su poca e inestable capacidad de oferta. Al tener un mercado con demanda y dinámicas de precios conocidas, los agricultores son movidos a trabajar mejor organizados, lo que dinamiza el proceso productivo.</p> <p>Facilitate production diversification to increase resilience to climate change, natural disasters and price shocks, to enable more diverse food consumption and reduce seasonal food and income fluctuations;</p> <p>La resiliencia de la producción agrícola en modelos de agricultura familiar está en la diversificación de la producción, de modo a asegurar condiciones de autosuficiencia productiva, con poca o ninguna demanda de insumos externos y a la vez permitir la soberanía alimentaria de los actores, impactando positivamente en un menor riesgo de producción.</p>
(iii) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los pequeños agricultores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los pequeños agricultores con el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición a corto y de mediano a largo plazo? ¿Cómo han contribuido a la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? (Por favor, responda en los dos cuadros más abajo)</i> <p><i>Resultados a corto plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible el número de pequeños agricultores que han participado directamente en las actividades, p. ej. seis capacitaciones con un total de 250 personas)</i></p> <p>Por medio de los esfuerzos en la conversión de la producción algodonera mundial a sistemas más sostenibles de producción, se ha llevado a cabo</p>

	<p>la reconversión de sus prácticas productivas para mitigar el uso de insumos químicos, mejorar los impactos sociales y ambientales. Diversos sellos de certificación han sido promocionados por el sector textil, como modo de asegurar la producción, procesamiento y consumo responsables.</p> <p>Una de las prácticas transversales en estos sistemas de producción más sostenibles está diversificación productiva, por medio de la rotación de cultivos y/o cultivo asociado, en gran parte alimentos.</p> <p>Sin embargo, estos alimentos, parte del proceso de certificación, muchas veces no tienen el reconocimiento de venta como productos más sostenibles, lo que ha generado al proyecto en cuestión la condición de coordinar su uso en mercados institucionales (alimentación escolar) generando productos de gran calidad y con el impacto a la compra de más de mil pequeños agricultores, en más de 50 escuelas, además de proporcionar la capacidad de formación profesional para asesorar los cultivos y las certificaciones a centenas de técnicos rurales.</p> <p><i>Resultados de medio a largo plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos):</i></p> <p><i>(Además de proporcionar una evaluación cualitativa, indique dónde sea factible la cantidad de pequeños agricultores que se han visto o se espera que se vean afectados indirectamente por las actividades, p.ej. capacitación que conduzca al desarrollo del plan de acción local que afectará a 1 000 pequeños agricultores)</i></p> <p>Se espera que el proyecto impacte directamente a 2 mil pequeños agricultores, que al tener cultivos diversos, en especial por la gran demanda y promoción en el sector textil, puedan a la vez convertirse en proveedores de alimentos de alta calidad para más de 200 escuelas en los 4 países trabajados, en los próximos 3 años, conforme implementación del proyecto en terreno.</p>
(iv) Beneficios presentes y esperados para las pequeñas campesinas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Se han tomado medidas específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) las pequeñas campesinas de estas acciones en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Las campesinas son las responsables por la conducción de la producción de alimentos en las fincas y tienen sus capacidades fortalecidas, además de que las campesinas son sensibilizadas para apoyar en la cocina de las escuelas para cocinar los alimentos adquiridos en los territorios y alimentar los niños a lo diario. Su fortalecimiento es la base fundamental del desarrollo del proyecto.</p>

<p>(v) Beneficios presentes y esperados para los jóvenes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Se han tomado acciones específicas (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> - <i>¿Cómo se han beneficiado (o se espera que se beneficien) los jóvenes con estas medidas en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición y la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación para los jóvenes? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Los jóvenes son directamente impactados por los programas de alimentación escolar y, en la mayoría de los casos, son hijos de los agricultores que se benefician de este nuevo marco de venta institucional de la producción en los mismos territorios productivos, generando mejores ingresos en sus parcelas y luego motivando a los jóvenes a desarrollar más profundamente las actividades rurales.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribución del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas a los ODS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Cómo ha contribuido (o se espera que contribuya) el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), en particular los ODS 1 y 2 y algunos de los ODS seleccionados en la revisión de 2019, y para fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? (por favor indique la respuesta):</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 1 (poner fin a la pobreza)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>Al generar oportunidades de producir y consumir la producción con grado de certificación y alta calidad localmente, se crea mercados locales y el ingreso generado es utilizado en el mismo territorio, posibilitando el alcance de mejores niveles económicos a todos actores involucrados.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 2 (hambre cero)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>La garantía de mercado para la venta de los excedentes producidos, por medio de las compras institucionales proporciona la condición de consumir lo que es producido y de alcanzar la seguridad alimentaria.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODS 8 (trabajo decente y crecimiento económico)</i> <i>Por favor, explíquese:</i></p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ODS 10 (reducción de las desigualdades) Por favor, explíquese:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ODS 13 (acción climática) Por favor, explíquese:</p> <p>La diversificación productiva impacta positivamente en la estabilidad biológica, protegiendo el suelo, la biodiversidad y asegurando mejores condiciones de mitigar los impactos ambientales, en un ambiente con cultivos diversos.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevancia y beneficios esperados del uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar y el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cómo podrían estas recomendaciones de políticas contribuir al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar o contribuir (aún más) al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de Acción sobre la Nutrición para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos? Por favor, explíquese:</i></p> <p>La estrategia propuesta está en línea directa con ambos Decenios: Agricultura Familiar, por el enfoque en la producción diversificada, con mercados asegurados y con el empoderamiento de jóvenes y mujeres Nutrición: los mercados compradores (Institucionales) son directamente influenciados por la definición de la demanda de alimentos que están disponibles en el territorio, luego, hay la oportunidad de ajustar las dietas y así asegurar atención de todos los micro y macronutrientes recomendados en las dietas para los niños en las escuelas, e indirectamente a sus familias, por ser los productores de estos alimentos.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalizadores y limitaciones</p>	<p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron los catalizadores clave que influyeron positivamente en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i></p> <p>La elevada demanda del sector textil por algodón certificado, lo que genera el incremento de agricultores dentro de esta estrategia de certificación y de utilización de consorcios productivos (alimentos), incrementando el derecho a alimentación adecuado y el acceso a mejores alimentos.</p> <p>- <i>¿Cuáles fueron las principales limitaciones y desafíos en el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas del CSA para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores?</i></p> <p>El principal desafío es en la generación de compromisos con los actores institucionales el reconocimiento del diferencial que estos alimentos en área de algodón certificado también presentan el beneficio de la sostenibilidad en su producción.</p>

(ix) Buenas practicas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para el uso exitoso de estas recomendaciones de políticas?</i> <p>Facilitación y/o Provisión de entorno político favorable para la presentación de los resultados alcanzados.</p>
(x) Lecciones aprendidas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>¿Tiene alguna sugerencia que hacer al CSA para mejorar el uso de estas recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños campesinos?</i> <p>La participación directa de todos los actores, lo que incluye los compradores textiles, es importante para la creación de un censo común de impacto y de potenciales. Además que estos procesos participativos ayudan a crear conciencia y a promover buenos resultados políticos y de largo plazo.</p>
(xi) Uso potencial de las recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si estas recomendaciones de políticas no se han utilizado (o no se han utilizado lo suficiente), ¿cómo podrían usarse (aún más) en el futuro para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los pequeños agricultores, promover la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación, alcanzar los ODS o/y fomentar la coherencia de las políticas? Por favor, explíquese:</i> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la realización del empoderamiento de las mujeres, sus derechos y la igualdad de género en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> - <i>¿Qué medidas podrían tomarse (en línea con estas recomendaciones de políticas) para promover la participación de los jóvenes en la agricultura y las actividades relacionadas en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala? Por favor, explíquese:</i> <p>Se busca generar un marco de trabajo de largo plazo con énfasis en la vinculación con la economía local y en la garantía de la venta y consumo de alimentos locales, frescos y producidos por la propia comunidad, que en el actual momento se encuentran eliminados de los medios de comercialización.</p> <p>Esto es crucial en términos de inclusión social y el derecho a la alimentación y la nutrición. En este caso, las recomendaciones de políticas de Conectar a los pequeños agricultores con los mercados</p>

	están vinculadas a las recomendaciones que el Centro de Excelencia en contra el Hambre desarrolla en más de 30 países, pero que ha empezado a trabajar en los 4 países presentados en esta estrategia.
(xii) Enlace para información adicional	https://centrodeexcelencia.org.br/

R2. AFRICA: Contribution du ROPPA dans la mise en œuvre des séries de recommandations du CSA en Afrique de l’Ouest

Titre de votre présentation*	Contribution du ROPPA dans la mise en œuvre des séries de recommandations du CSA en Afrique de l’Ouest
Couverture géographique Indiquez si votre présentation couvre plusieurs niveaux, par exemple le niveau national et le niveau régional.	<i>(par exemple, national, ou régional si plusieurs pays d'une même région, et/ou mondial si plusieurs pays situés dans plus d'une région)</i> Le ROPPA est une organisation paysanne régionale couvrant la région Afrique de l’ouest constitué de 14 plateformes nationales, 147 Organisations de base et 4 cadres filières spécifiques pour plus de 20.000.000 d’exploitations familiales membres.
Pays (s)/Région (s) concernés par votre présentation	Afrique de l’Ouest : Région CEDEAO et UEMOA Bénin, Burkina Faso, Nigéria, Mali, Niger, Gambie, Guinée, Guinée Bissau, Libéria, Sierra Léone, Togo, Sénégal, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana,
Personne de contact:	Nom : Ousséini Ouédraogo Courriel: coouedraogo@yahoo.fr Secrétaire Exécutif
Appartenance (indiquez votre appartenance)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gouvernement <input type="checkbox"/> Organisme des Nations Unies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Société civile/ONG (Organisation paysanne Régionale) <input type="checkbox"/> Secteur privé <input type="checkbox"/> Université <input type="checkbox"/> Bailleur de fonds <input type="checkbox"/> Autre

(xiii) Connaissance des recommandations de politique du CSA	<p>- <i>Comment avez-vous entendu parler de ces recommandations (p. ex. réunion ou événement du CSA, Internet, collègues, gouvernement, organisation de la société civile)?</i></p> <p>Le ROPPA est membre du CSM et a porté la diffusion des recommandations au sein de son réseau et auprès des autres organisations de la société civile de la région Afrique de l’Ouest. Le ROPPA a également soutenu le renforcement des capacités de certains acteurs de la société civile (autres réseaux régionaux RBM, APSS ; RECAO, POSCAO, Afrique Verte) à se baser sur les recommandations du CSA pour organiser et conduire leurs processus de plaidoyer divers dans le secteur agro sylvo-pastoral et halieutique.</p> <p>- <i>Avez-vous pris des mesures pour faire connaître ces recommandations stratégiques à vos collègues ou à d'autres parties prenantes du CSA (veuillez cocher la réponse ci-dessous)?</i></p>
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oui <p style="text-align: center;"><i>En cas de réponse affirmative, veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Partage des recommandations au Conseil d'Administration du réseau - 2016-2017-2018</p> <p>Partage des recommandations par les plateformes nationales membres du ROPPA dans leurs Conseils d'Administration 2016-2017-2018</p> <p>Diffusion des recommandations lors de réunions annuelles du ROPPA 2016-2017-2018</p> <p>Séance sur les recommandations à l'Université Paysanne 2017.</p> <p>Partage des recommandations aux autres réseaux régionaux de la société civile dans la sous-région (RBM, APSS, OXFAM, AFRIQUE VERTE, RECAO, SOS SAHEL) 2017</p> <p>Atelier régional de capitalisations des bonnes pratiques des OP dans le développement des initiatives économiques aux femmes et aux jeunes en Afrique de l'Ouest – Session sur les recommandations du CSA Série 1 et 2.- 2017</p> <p>Atelier bilan annuel du réseau et de planification des activités de l'année 2018 ayant eu lieu à Koudougou au Burkina Faso avec une participation de 54 techniciens des OP de la région ouest africaine – session sur les politiques agro sylvo pastorales et halieutiques sur les 3 séries. Décembre 2017 et 2018</p> <p>Atelier de formation des OPR/OSC pour leur participation au processus d'élaboration des politiques agricoles en Afrique de l'Ouest : PNIASAN et PRIASAN – mai 2017</p> <p>- <i>Que recommanderiez-vous aux États membres du CSA, aux organismes basés à Rome ou à d'autres parties prenantes pour faire connaître plus largement les produits de politique du CSA? Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Soutenir les OSC pour qu'ils fassent une diffusion des recommandations.</p> <p>Renforcer les capacités des leaders paysans pour porter et rappeler les recommandations dans les instances de prises de décisions sur le secteur agricole</p> <p>Elaborer des plaquettes et outils de diffusions (SMART) des recommandations</p> <p>Mettre en place des mécanismes qui assurent la transmissions de l'ensemble des recommandations et conclusions du CSA aux différents</p>
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	<p>Ministères et institutions concernées par les politiques agricoles adoptés par les Représentants Permanents des Etats</p> <p>Développer des mécanismes qui assurent que les Agences onusiennes de Rome diffusent les recommandations à l'ensemble de leurs unités déconcentrées aussi bien dans les régions que dans les pays – ces derniers pourront assurer le suivi de leurs disséminations dans aux groupes d'acteurs dans les pays et au niveau des régions</p>
<p>(xiv) Utilisation des trois séries de recommandations de politique</p>	<p>- <i>Quelle(s) série(s) de recommandations politiques ont été utilisées aux niveaux sous-national, national, régional ou/et mondial pour soutenir les petits exploitants agricoles (veuillez cocher la réponse ci-dessous)?</i></p> <p><i>[Si ces recommandations n'ont pas été appliquées, veuillez passer directement à la question (xi)].</i></p> <p>- <i>Pour chaque série utilisée, veuillez indiquer à quelle(s) fin(s) principale(s) elle a été utilisée</i></p> <p><i>(par exemple formation; sensibilisation; renforcement des capacités; élaboration/évaluation de projets, de stratégies nationales, de plans d'action, de cadres législatifs ou politiques; investissements des gouvernements nationaux ou des institutions financières internationales en faveur des petits exploitants; élaboration de propositions financières plus favorables aux petits producteurs; formulation et application de stratégies nationales spécifiques en faveur des petits exploitants agricoles; autres)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 1: Investir dans la petite agriculture en faveur de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition</i></p> <p><i>Principal(aux) objectif(s):</i></p> <p>Soutenir l'investissement dans l'agriculture familiale/des petits exploitants au travers des politiques agricoles en cours d'élaboration.</p> <p><u>Principales Activité menées</u></p> <p>Etude sur la fonctionnalité des mécanismes de financement du secteur agricole en Afrique de l'Ouest</p> <p>Analyse de la perception des OP sur la mise en œuvre des déclarations de Maputo</p> <p>Elaboration de plusieurs notes de position sur le financement et l'investissement dans le secteur de l'agriculture familiale au sujet du TEC (Tarif Exterieur Commun, Politique agricole de l'Union Européenne, PNIASAN et PRIASAN, Elaboration du PAU –UEMOA et de l'ECOWAP CEDEAO.</p> <p>Développement d'un Argumentaire pour assurer la mise en œuvre du GAFSP en Afrique de l'Ouest : ouverture d'un guichet pour les OP sous le guichet du secteur public.</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 2: Établir un lien entre les petits exploitants agricoles et les marchés</i> <i>Principal (aux) objectif(s):</i> Renforcer la promotion des produits issus des EF et les marchés qui sont enracinés dans les territoires.</p> <p><u>Principales Activités menées</u> 1. Formation des OP sur les recommandations 2. Etude pilote sur la collecte d'information sur les marchés territoriaux</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Série 3: Le développement agricole durable au service de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition: quels rôles pour l'élevage?</i> <i>Principal(aux) objectif(s):</i> Soutenir la minimisation des conflits liés à la transhumance en Afrique de l'Ouest</p> <p>1. Mise en place d'un cadre de concertation des Agriculteurs et éleveurs au sujet de la gestion de conflits liés à la transhumance 2. organisation d'un forum régional sur la gestion des conflits liés à au pastoralisme en Afrique de l'Ouest</p> <p>- <i>Quelles recommandations politiques ont été jugées particulièrement utiles pour soutenir les petits exploitants et leur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle? Veuillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Série 2... La collecte des informations sur les marchés enclenchés par le ROPPA dans le cadre de son observatoire des exploitations familiales (outil qui mesure la dynamique des exploitations familiales et leurs capacités de résilience) offre le potentiel d'influencer les politiques commerciales et agricoles dans un sens de renforcer le fonctionnement des marchés territoriaux pour assurer une consommation effective et une bonne pénétration des produits issus des exploitations familiales. Grâce à un appui de la FAO, le ROPPA a été impliqué dans l'élaboration d'un guide méthodologique pour assurer la collecte des informations sur les marchés au Burkina-Faso et au Sénégal comme phase pilote d'un processus qui ambitionne caractériser à la longue les marchés territoriaux et assurer un plaidoyer pour leurs bonnes fonctionnalité comme instrument qui rapproche les consommateurs des petits producteurs.</p> <p>Le plaidoyer qui se fera par la suite assurera une meilleure pénétration des produits issus des exploitations familiales sur le marché.</p>
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<p>(xv) Avantages actuels et escomptés pour les petits exploitants</p>	<p>- <i>Comment les petits exploitants ont-ils bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition à court et moyen et long terme? Comment ont-ils contribué à la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? (veuillez répondre dans les deux cases ci-dessous)</i></p> <p>Les politiques agricoles de deuxième génération qui ont été élaborés dans la région Afrique de l'Ouest ont pris appui sur les recommandations. On trouvera par exemple que les mécanismes de financements au Bénin, au Togo et au Burkina-Faso ont été significativement améliorés du fait de l'influence des organisations paysannes dans ces pays. Au Sénégal, la bataille a renforcé l'opérationnalisation de la protection du marché du riz pour assurer que la production locale est effectivement écoulee avant l'importation du riz d'autres régions du monde. Au niveau régional, le fond de développement du secteur a été réorientée vers la promotion des exploitations familiales et non des systèmes de production super intensifs.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Résultats à court terme (qualitatifs et quantitatifs):</i></p> <p><i>(En plus de fournir une évaluation qualitative, veuillez indiquer si possible le nombre de petits exploitants qui ont été directement impliqués dans les activités, par exemple six formations impliquant un total de 250 personnes)</i></p> <p>Diffusion de l'information auprès de 500 leaders paysans</p> <p>Partage de l'information avec plus de 1.000.000 de paysans.</p> <p>Ces différentes actions de diffusions au sein du réseau ont assuré une bonne connaissance des recommandations du CSA. Ce qui a soutenu l'élaboration des positions du réseau sur le sujet. Les concertations diverses qui se sont organisées pour assurer une bonne implication des OP/OSC dans les PNIASAN et PRIASAN ont porté des résultats importants. Dans 12/15 pays de la région, l'exploitation familiale est le modèle de production sur lequel se baseront les politiques et programmes diverses qui vont se mettre en œuvre d'ici l'horizon 2025.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Résultats à moyen et long terme (qualitatifs et quantitatifs):</i></p> <p><i>(En plus de fournir une évaluation qualitative, veuillez indiquer, dans la mesure du possible, le nombre de petits exploitants qui ont été ou devraient être indirectement touchés par les activités, par exemple par une formation conduisant à l'élaboration d'un plan d'action local qui devrait concerner 1 000 petits exploitants)</i></p>
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<p>(xvi) Avantages actuels et escomptés pour petites exploitantes agricoles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Des mesures spécifiques ont-elles été prises (conformément à ces recommandations de politique) pour promouvoir l'autonomisation des femmes, les droits des femmes et l'égalité des sexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>La prise en compte des femmes a été principalement faite par l'appui à la promotion des produits issus des EF, qui sont transformés et commercialisés par les femmes, lors des foires régionales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Comment les petites exploitantes ont-elles bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de ces actions en termes de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition et de la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Elles doivent bénéficier de ses appuis par l'opérationnalisation des politiques agricoles qui doit les prendre en compte de façon effective et entière</p>
<p>(xvii) Avantages actuels et escomptés pour les jeunes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Des mesures spécifiques ont-elles été prises (conformément à ces recommandations de politique) pour promouvoir la participation des jeunes dans le domaine agricole et les activités connexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>L'insertion des jeunes dans les chaînes de valeur a été un axe de travail important du ROPPA qui a pris appui sur les recommandations du CSA. Une stratégie a été élaborée dans ce sens et un plaidoyer fort a été fait pour que elle puisse être prise en compte dans les politiques agricoles diverses qui vont s'opérationnaliser. La CEDEAO a pris donc appui entre autre sur les orientations du ROPPA pour construire la politique régionale d'insertion des jeunes dans le secteur agricole</p> <p>De plus, dans le cadre des programmes mobilisateurs de la CEDEAO (activité au cours de laquelle les pays présentent leurs politiques et programmes de développement agricole et essayent de mobiliser les ressources) la question des jeunes a été mis au centre des débats. La stratégie du ROPPA a été une pièce maîtresse qui a soutenu l'élaboration des programmes sur l'investissement dans le secteur agricoles (recommandations série 1) et au profit des jeunes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Comment les jeunes ont-ils bénéficié (ou devraient bénéficier) de ces actions en termes de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition et de la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation? Veuillez expliquer</i>
<p>(xviii) Contribution de l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques aux ODD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Comment l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques a-t-elle contribué (ou devrait-elle contribuer) à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable (ODD), en particulier les ODD 1 et 2 et certains des ODD visés par l'examen de 2019, ainsi qu'à la cohérence des politiques? (veuillez cocher la réponse):</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ODD 1 (pas de pauvreté)</p>

	<p><i>Veillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 2 (faim zéro)</i> <i>Veillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 8 (travail décent et croissance économique)</i> <i>Veillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 10 (Inégalités réduites)</i> <i>Veillez expliquer:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>ODD 13 (lutte contre les changements climatiques)</i> <i>Veillez expliquer:</i></p>
<p>(xix) Pertinence et avantages escomptés de l'utilisation de ces recommandations pour la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'agriculture familiale et la Décennie d'action des Nations Unies pour la nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>Comment ces recommandations politiques pourraient-elles contribuer à la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'agriculture familiale ou contribuer davantage à la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la nutrition afin d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants? Veillez expliquer:</i></p> <p>Le lien opérationnel entre la décennie et les recommandations devrait être très solide. Les recommandations sont des outils d'opérationnalisation de la vision de la décennie. Un appui sur ces recommandations assurera la cohérence de l'action pour la promotion des exploitations familiales</p>
<p>(xx) Catalyseurs et contraintes</p>	<p>- <i>Quels ont été les principaux catalyseurs qui ont influencé positivement l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p> <p>La situation alimentaire du sahel a été un élément fort catalyseur de l'attention des politiques sur les recommandations. Les points du vue et position du ROPPA dans le cadre du cadre d'interpellation pour la gestion des crises ont été fortement considéré du fait de cette cohérence avec les recommandations du CSA. Outre cela, la situation alimentaire sensible faisait qu'il fallait trouver des options opérationnelles qui assurent la durabilité de la résolution de la situation.</p> <p>- <i>Quels ont été les principaux défis et obstacles rencontrés dans l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques du CSA pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p> <p>La capacité de dissémination des recommandations a été un facteur limitant qui a affecté le niveau de pénétration des recommandations dans les attitudes de plaidoyer à certain niveau.</p> <p>L'autre facteur est le niveau de diffusion des recommandations du CSA par la Csa au niveau des acteurs et parties prenantes du développement</p>

	<p>agricole. Très peu d'institution officielle ont connaissance des recommandations.</p>
<p>(xxi) Bonnes pratiques</p>	<p>- <i>Quelles bonnes pratiques recommanderiez-vous pour obtenir des résultats positifs dans l'application de ces recommandations de politique?</i></p> <p>Soutenir le renforcement des capacités des OP/OSC pour assurer une dissémination effective des recommandations</p> <p>Organiser des sides events lors des évènements politiques majeurs dans les différentes régions pour s'assurer que les politiques prennent effectivement connaissance des recommandations et productions issues du CSA.</p> <p>Mettre en place des plateformes d'échanges entre les différentes parties prenantes pour assurer un partage des expériences et innovations développées par les OP/OSC dans leurs actions d'articulation du plaidoyer avec les recommandations du CSA.</p> <p>Accompagner le plaidoyer des OPR/OSC vis-à-vis des politiques afin de s'assurer que l'influence des politiques portées par les OP valorise bien les recommandations et orientations du CSA sur les différentes politiques qui y sont afférentes.</p> <p>Que les agences onusiennes de Rome soutiennent les OP/OSC dans l'opérationnalisation des recommandations tout comme l'appui de la FAO pour la collecte des informations sur les marchés. Cela pourrait renforcer effectivement l'effectivité de ces recommandations.</p>
<p>(xxii) Leçons apprises</p>	<p>- <i>Avez-vous des suggestions à faire au CSA pour étayer l'utilisation de ces recommandations politiques du CSA visant à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants?</i></p> <p>En termes de leçons apprises, en partant des recommandations du CSA pour construire le plaidoyer et l'influence des politiques, nous arrivons tout de suite à ramener les décideurs politiques aux orientations phares données par ces instances importantes. En effet, même si des recommandations sont faites par le CSA, leurs niveaux de dissémination et d'appropriation par les acteurs de prise de décision politiques restent très faibles. Pour ce faire, une dissémination articulée autour d'un partage et</p>

	<p>d'un portage par les OP pourraient faciliter l'atteinte de l'effet attendu par la mise en œuvre de ces recommandations.</p>
<p>(xxiii) Utilisation potentielle des recommandations politiques pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Si ces recommandations politiques n'ont pas été utilisées (ou ne l'ont pas été suffisamment), comment pourraient-elles (encore) être utilisées à l'avenir pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des petits exploitants, promouvoir la réalisation progressive du droit à l'alimentation, atteindre les ODD et/ou favoriser la cohérence politique? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Assurer que les recommandations soient la base des politiques agricoles pour la promotion de l'exploitation familiale surtout dans le contexte d'élaboration du plan d'action de la décennie de l'Agriculture familiale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Quelles mesures pourraient être prises (conformément à ces recommandations) pour promouvoir l'autonomisation des femmes, les droits des femmes et l'égalité des sexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Assurer que les politiques de développement élaborés pour prendre en charge la question des jeunes et des femmes s'appuient sur les recommandations. Soit à dire accompagner le plaidoyer des OPR pour assurer que les mesures développées couvrent la mise en œuvre des recommandations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Quelles mesures pourraient être prises (conformément à ces recommandations) pour promouvoir la participation des jeunes dans le domaine agricole et les activités connexes dans le contexte de l'agriculture paysanne? Veuillez expliquer:</i> <p>Assurer que les politiques de développement élaborés pour prendre en charge la question des jeunes et des jeunes s'appuient sur les recommandations. Soit à dire accompagner le plaidoyer des OPR pour assurer que les mesures développées couvrent la mise en œuvre des recommandations</p> <p>Dans sa stratégie d'insertion des jeunes, le ROPPA a déjà pris en charge cette problématique articulé sur les recommandations du CSA. Il travaille à ce que les orientations de la région s'appuient sur ces recommandations par le biais du plaidoyer qui est fait.</p>

(xxiv) Lien vers d'autres informations	<p>Le ROPPA a lancé plusieurs processus qui entrent en ligne de compte dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations :</p> <p><i>Etude sur les mécanismes de financement et d'investissement dans le secteur agricole et rurale en Afrique de l'ouest</i> <i>Etude pilote sur la collecte d'information sur les marchés territoriaux</i> <i>Analyse de la situation alimentaire des ménages ruraux dans le cadre de l'Observatoire des Exploitations familiales</i> <i>Plaidoyer autour de l'investissement dans les Chaines de valeur ajoutée et la valorisation des produits des exploitations familiales.</i></p>
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Annexe: À remplir si les informations fournies dans votre présentation résultent d'une consultation multipartite

Date de l'événement multipartite	<p>Réunion d'équipe du Secrétariat Exécutif du ROPPA 27 mars 2019 Ouagadougou</p> <p>Réunion du Bureau Exécutif du ROPPA 30 avril 2019</p>
Lieu de la manifestation	Thies, Sénégal
Quels groupes d'intervenants ont participé à l'événement?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Gouvernement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Organisme des Nations Unies</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Société civile / ONG</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Secteur privé</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Université</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bailleur de fonds</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Autre</p>
Qui a organisé la manifestation?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Gouvernement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Organisme des Nations Unies</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Société civile / ONG</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Secteur privé</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Université</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bailleur de fonds</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Autre</p>

R3. ASIA: Translating CFS Policy Recommendations into Action

Title of your submission*	Translating CFS Policy Recommendations into Action
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	Sub-national, national and Regional
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Asia
Contact person	Name: Shalmali Guttal Email address: s.guttal@focusweb.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other Focus on the Global South

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Focus on the Global South (Focus) is an active member of the CFS through the CSM. I served as a CSM Coordinating Committee (CC) member for NGOs from the South for four years. Focus was involved in the preparation and negotiation processes for the VGGT, RAI, Policy Round tables on investing in smallholders and the High-Level Forum on Connecting Smallholders to Markets. Focus was also on the editorial team of the CSM Analytical Guide on Connecting Smallholders to Markets and contributed a case study to the Guide.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We have presented these policy recommendations at national and regional workshops/seminars in Thailand, Laos, Philippines, and on</p>
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	<p>webinars, where majority of the participants have been members of smallholder, fisherfolk and women’s organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), NGOs and academics. We have also urged independent researchers and consultants engaged in relevant programmes/projects to use these recommendations.</p> <p>We have shared the CSM Analytical Guide widely with social movements, CSOs and organisations of small-scale food providers.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>CFS member states and Rome-based Agencies (RbAs) need to take these policy recommendations seriously, use them (put them into practice) and discuss with smallholders’ organisations, and relevant government officials, trade cooperatives, para-statal agencies and CSOs at different levels—local to regional—how to implement these recommendations effectively. Steps they can take include:</p> <p>National govt officials can convene meetings with officials from relevant ministries, departments and boards (national-local), organisations of smallholders and CSOs/NGOs to discuss how best to enact these recommendations, which ones should be prioritized, etc.</p> <p>RbAs can play important roles in assisting governments to implement these recommendations. Government machineries tend to be over-worked and informed by concepts that may be outdated in the current contexts. RbAs have the credibility and acceptance by governments to bring in new thinking from the CFS, smallholders’ organisations, academics and CSOs. To do this, they need to educate their own officials in regional and national offices about the importance of these recommendations, related CFS processes and how to promote them with host governments. These agencies have many opportunities to promote these recommendations, but they tend to promote policy proposals that benefit large agribusinesses and large-scale food producers rather than smallholders.</p> <p>RbAs should reach out to CSM members who are active in the CFS, especially in Connecting Smallholders to Markets process, and conduct collaborative outreach activities with them.</p> <p>CFS member states that are bilateral donors should promote these recommendations with their partner governments. They can reach out to CSM members who are active in the CFS, especially in Connecting Smallholders to Markets process, and conduct collaborative outreach activities with them.</p>
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	<p>At present, CFS members who use these policy recommendations most are CSM members. But we cannot make progressive policies happen without the active interventions of governments and support from RbAs.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <p><i>(e.g. training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>Create awareness among policy makers and the public of the importance of smallholders in ensuring food and nutrition security, preserving local/regional food systems and cuisines, and the progressive realization of the right to food.</p> <p>Highlight the centrality of smallholders in combating hunger and malnutrition, regenerating biodiversity and developing food provision means that are compatible with the deepening climate crisis.</p> <p>Advocate for national, sub-national and regional policies and strategies that recognize the valuable roles of smallholders, strengthen their capacities, protections and agency, and regulate all relevant sectors such that smallholders are able to access the goods and services they need.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p>

	<p>Create awareness among policy makers, officials, consumers and the public of the importance of local markets and local/area-based relevant ways of retailing food and food related products and services (for e.g., traveling vendors, periodical market spaces, barter, food-labour exchanges), etc., in ensuring food and nutrition security.</p> <p>Create awareness among officials, CSOs and the public about the central roles of smallholders and local food systems in ensuring food and nutrition security, maintaining local/regional cuisines, and seasonal production, and the importance of local markets and other relevant ways of retailing food and food related products and services (what CSM members call “territorial markets”) to ensure the sustainability of smallholder production and local food systems.</p> <p>Create awareness among policy makers, CSOs, officials and the public of the importance and urgency of supporting smallholders’ markets, their access to wider markets (if they so need) through improved marketing structures (e.g. cooperatives, public procurement, etc.); appropriate financing, infrastructure, technologies and other services; regulatory and legal protections, and; opportunities for new learning, skilling, know-how, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p>
(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p>

		<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p>
(iv)	Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
(v)	Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
(vi)	Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i>

<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Please see my responses in section (i)</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Across Asia, the activities of small-scale food producers, processors, and agricultural and fish workers are key to ensuring food and nutrition security in their families, immediate communities, among rural and urban poor, and even among lower middle classes who depend on local vendors and markets to purchase food. Further, majority of the cuisines</p>

	<p>and local food systems across Asia depend on seasonal production and gathering, and these local food providers (including small-scale local businesses) can all be considered smallholders by the CFS definition of smallholders.</p> <p>The CFS has adopted many recommendations that are positive for the livelihoods of smallholders and are complementary in terms of their potential effects on food security and nutrition, and the progressive realization of the right to food. However, if CFS member states do not enact these recommendations, and RbAs do not proactively promote their use, the recommendations are of little use.</p> <p>Using these recommendations requires concerted efforts by governments to match them to national contexts and draw out from them policy actions that respond to national/sub-national opportunities and challenges. The recommendations are general, not prescriptive: translating them into appropriate policy and regulatory actions requires collaborations among different government agencies/departments, smallholders' organisations, CSOs, research institutions and specialized agencies (for compiling statistics, tailoring/adapting technology, supporting local biodiversity protection, etc.).</p> <p>Also, fostering policy coherence needs to be approached with caution: governments and RbAs need to be attentive that fostering policy coherence across all CFS products/outcomes does not undermine the livelihoods and food-nutrition security of smallholders. Although the CFS is an international multi-stakeholder platform, all stake-holders do not have the same interests, nor do all the stakes have equal weightage. Policies and regulations that benefit medium to large private sector actors represented by the PSM do not benefit smallholders. Past experience from trade and investment agreements, intellectual property rights protection, investor rights protections, credit and transportation facilities, etc., show that smallholders are extremely vulnerable to risks from markets, retailing, weather, climate, changing consumer preferences, digitalization, proprietary laws, etc. These vulnerabilities need to be recognized and addressed through appropriate policy and regulatory protection for smallholders.</p> <p>The overall goals of policy coherence in the CFS should be to enhance and strengthen the livelihoods, food and nutrition security, and rights to food for smallholders, rural and urban poor, and those populations that are rendered vulnerable because of gender, caste, class, ethnicity, geographic location, wars, conflicts, natural disasters, etc. Middle and upper classes, and medium-large businesses already have plenty of</p>
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	<p>protection nationally and internationally. All CFS stakeholders need to commit to these goals. It is especially important that smallholders are protected against abuse and exploitation by intellectual property rights (IPR) and patent laws, global value chains, and race-to-the-bottom contract and employment terms.</p> <p>The progressive realization of the right to food cannot be achieved without adequate attention to other rights (individual and collective). The right to food depends on many other rights and is possibly the most easily abused right, even if unwittingly and unintentionally. The use of these recommendations and policy coherence to realise the right to food must also ensure coherence with all human rights instruments, conventions and declarations.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Women’s rights, status and empowerment are deeply embedded in social, ethnic, religious and economic contexts. As already stated above, the CFS policy recommendations are general in nature and translating them into actions requires contextual understanding and collaborations among different government agencies/departments, smallholders’ organisations, CSOs, research institutions and specialized agencies.</p> <p>Gathering gender disaggregated data to better understand where women are under-represented and need support to achieve equity and equality is important, but not enough by itself. Equally important is developing and enforcing policies, regulations and laws to ensure that women have equal access to and control over the use and management of natural resources, financial resources, and decision-making over family and community wealth/assets. Girls and women need to have at least the same educational, learning and skilling opportunities as boys and men, and the required time away from family and community care tasks to be able to develop their potential. This is especially important in the contexts of smallholder agriculture since across Asia, rural and peri-urban areas severely lack basic essential, services such as healthcare, water, sanitation, transportation, electricity, banks, etc. As a result, the care and social reproductive responsibilities of girls and women are greatly increased. While they continue to be central actors in food production and provision, their opportunities for equality and equity will not be realized if domestic and care tasks demand their time and energy.</p>
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	<p>Another important factor here is the increased stress on girls and women because of increasing precarity of smallholder agriculture arising from the expansion of agribusiness operations, corporate controlled contract farming, land grabbing and deforestation for industrial plantations, mining, energy production, infrastructure projects, etc. If smallholder food production itself is threatened, the empowerment of women in the context of such production faces even bigger challenges. The forced relocation and displacement of rural communities in such cases makes food provision a daily struggle, greatly increasing the workload and vulnerability of girls and women.</p> <p>Further, given the social, cultural, ethnic, religious and economic contexts of smallholder agriculture in Asia, awareness and acceptance of the importance of girls' and women's empowerment and agency in their families, communities and broader society, are imperative. Without family and social support, even the best designed empowerment programmes will flounder. Here, governments and RbAs should seek the assistance of the UN Human Rights agencies, UN special rapporteurs, human rights and women's organisations, smallholders' organisations, and academics and other CSOs working on the empowerment of women, children, workers, peasants, fishers and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Our dialogues with youth indicate that for many, smallholder agriculture is too challenging a livelihood option to engage in. Because of the threats that smallholder agriculture faces from land grabbing, large-scale industrial agriculture, energy and infrastructure projects, and the lack of adequate services, secure markets and steady revenues that enable youth to live with dignity and envisage improved futures, many youth consider smallholder agriculture too precarious to commit to. Further, youth in smallholder agriculture contexts do not come from wealthy or even middle classes, and have far fewer opportunities for education, social interactions and developing longer term visions than youth in urban areas. A large proportionate of young people are migrating to work in non-agricultural sectors to repay family debts and find new occupations.</p> <p>This is an extremely worrying situation for several reasons:</p>
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	<p>If young people today move away from smallholder agriculture, their families will become food insecure and poor; further, many poor, low-income and vulnerable communities will lose their main sources of food and livelihood security. This will deepen the demographic shift away from smallholder agriculture and result in far greater food insecurity and hunger than governments are prepared for.</p> <p>The diversity of local cuisines depends on local food systems, which in turn depend on smallholder agriculture, fisheries, gathering/foraging and processing, which are done by people. But these people need to be organized, living and working in communities to protect, conserve and expand the ecological, social and economic conditions that enable local food systems. If young people have little incentives to remain in smallholder agriculture, our food systems will be dominated and controlled by corporate agriculture, which will have severely negative impacts on food and nutrition security worldwide.</p> <p>Smallholder agriculture is in a sense, a commons form of production, where the producers, processors and support peoples have roles, respect rules, etc. This then enables innovation, biodiversity, mutual help groups/systems, etc. Many crucial food sources have evolved from such local innovation and commons. But again, these need people—young, smart, visionary and committed people, without who, our food systems will be consigned to corporate ‘sameness.’</p> <p>To date, the youth we have met who are interested in remaining in, reviving, revitalizing and newly engaging in smallholder agriculture are those who are members of, or supported by strong local organisations and social movements. We see this as evidence of the importance of supporting organisations and networks of smallholder agriculture and food providers.</p> <p>Further, youth need stronger incentives than are presently available to remain in, revitalize, or engage in smallholder agriculture. These could include easily accessible opportunities for education, participating in technological advancements, social interactions and relations, and developing identities for themselves that are ‘modern’, networked, innovative and able to contribute towards building new, sustainable futures.</p> <p>A final word that pertains to all our responses above: in order to protect eco-systems, biodiversity, landscapes, food systems, knowledge/know-how, technologies and innovation. smallholders themselves need to be protected from judicial and extra-judicial threats. Too many smallholders face imminent threats of violence, persecution and criminalization, and do not want their families to be put at risk. CFS members and RbAs must address these issues of physical insecurity and</p>
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	<p>risk as a priority, and promote and enact justice and protection systems that empower smallholders.</p>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	<p>https://focusweb.org/a-tribute-to-local-food-systems/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/the-hands-that-feed-us/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/solidarity-with-those-who-feed-the-world-intro/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/publications/new-challenges-and-strategies-in-defense-of-land-and-territory/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/publications/6769/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/publications/the-agrarian-crisis-and-forced-migration-in-english-and-hindi/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/publications/the-changing-face-of-food-retail-in-india/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/publications/defending-food-sovereignty-confronting-the-challenges-of-small-food-providers/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/publications/towards-human-rights-based-tenure-governance-in-asia-perspectives-challenges-and-strategies/</p> <p>https://focusweb.org/publications/international-day-of-peasants-struggles/</p>

R4. EUROPE: Using the CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in Europe through scholar-activism

Title of your submission*	<i>Using the CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in Europe through scholar-activism</i>
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>Regional</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Europe</i>
Contact person	Name: Sylvia Kay Email address: sylvia.kay@tni.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>The Transnational Institute (TNI) has actively participated in the civil society mechanism of the CFS which coordinates CSO and social movement participation in these policy processes.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>TNI is an international research institute working collaboratively across academia, policy, and grassroots organisations to build knowledge, mobilise networks, empower communities, and inspire change. The CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture have been most useful in making the case for two central ideas:</p> <p>The <u>importance of investing in smallholder agriculture</u> in terms of food security and nutrition, alleviation of poverty, generation of</p>
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	<p>employment, sustainable management of land and natural resources, contribution to economic growth etc. This is important against a backdrop in which many governments structurally underinvest in agriculture</p> <p>i.e. they have a low agriculture expenditure intensity</p> <p>The recognition of the <u>centrality of territorial markets linked to local and regional food systems</u> through which the bulk of food and agricultural commodities are channeled and the need to strengthen these through public policies</p> <p>TNI has advanced these ideas, drawing on the CFS policy recommendations, in a number of academic and CSO workshops, conference panels, and publications.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> Awareness raising.</p> <p>TNI has used this set of policy recommendations in two workshops and a publication. These include:</p> <p>A workshop organized by the ‘Food and Finance’ research collaborative, convened on the 22nd of May, 2015, at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, The Netherlands;</p> <p>A TNI publication on “Reclaiming Agricultural Investment: Towards Public-Peasant Investment Synergies”, published in May 2014;</p> <p>A presentation and discussion on global food governance held on the 20th of October, 2015 at Roma Tre University in Rome, Italy.</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> Training; awareness raising; capacity development.</p> <p>TNI has used this set of policy recommendations in one panel debate, two workshops, one expert group meeting, and a publication. These include:</p> <p>A workshop on markets and the food system organized within the context of the second Nyéléni Europe Forum for Food Sovereignty in October 2016 in Cluj-Napoca, Romania;</p> <p>A panel debate on local public policies for food sovereignty that took place during the Initiatives in Critical Agrarian Studies (ICAS) colloquium on the “Future of Food and Challenges for Agriculture in the 21st Century” in Vitoria Gasteiz, Basque Country between the 24th – 26th of April, 2017;</p> <p>A workshop on territorial markets that took place at the above ICAS colloquium;</p> <p>A publication on “Public Policies for Food Sovereignty” published in January 2018, together with the Hands On the Land Alliance;</p> <p>An expert group meeting on ‘Fair Trade Options for the Cannabis Market’ that took place the 4th – 5th of February, 2018 in London.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p>
(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>The activities principally focused on awareness raising of the content of the CFS policy recommendations as well as training and strategic discussion on how smallholders, working in alliances, can make use of them in their own (national and international) lobby and advocacy work. Strategic discussions and training focused in particular on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mapping and definition of ‘smallholder agriculture’ within a European context and its relationship between investment and forms of subsidy, price support, and rural development advanced under the EU’s Common Agricultural Policy how to influence and design, based on the CFS policy recommendations, progressive public food policies around e.g. public procurement, food policy councils, etc. how to bring together different food producer constituencies (e.g. peasants and fishers) in support of territorial markets and food systems -how to use these CFS policy recommendations in combination with other CFS ‘products’ and international governance instruments such as the VGGT and the SDGs <p>Combined, the above activities listed in section (ii) brought together approximately 75 smallholders, mostly from the European region but also beyond.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>Much of the work that TNI has conducted on these policy recommendations have been done in coordination with other networks and movements, including the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), the Hands on the Land Alliance, Nyéléni Europe, and the Initiatives in Critical Agrarian Studies. These have brought together large, cross-constituency groups of people to engage in debates on food systems, markets, and agricultural investment.</p> <p>For example, the second Nyéléni Europe Food Sovereignty Forum where territorial markets were discussed brought together over 400 participants (approximately half of whom were smallholders) from over 42 countries in the broader pan-European region. The ICAS colloquium similarly brought together around 300 ‘scholar-activists’. The smaller workshops brought together approximately 125 academics, policymakers, CSOs and representatives of small-scale producer organizations.</p>
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		This has ensured that the discussions on these sets of CFS policy recommendations have been embedded within collective strategies for alliance and movement building, thereby – in addition to the dissemination of relevant TNI publications online – reaching many more smallholders and their organisations than those directly involved.
(iv)	Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
(v)	Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
(vi)	Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i>

<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>A key help has been the work that the CSM has done in popularizing the outcomes of the policy processes. For example, in the case of the policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets, a CSM working group was formed that produced an accompanying Analytical Guide to the policy negotiation process that drew on a wide array of inputs from food producer constituencies and researchers, with multiple case studies of territorial markets in action. This was translated into multiple languages and proved to be a useful tool to build the framing around territorial markets, collect evidence, and understand what is required in terms of policy to strengthen them.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
(xii) Link to additional information	<p>https://www.tni.org/en/search/language/en?search=briefing%20reclaiming%20agricultural%20investment</p> <p>https://www.tni.org/en/search?search=publication%20public%20policies%20for%20food%20sovereignty</p> <p>https://handsontheland.net/report-nyeleni-europe-forum-2016/</p> <p>http://elikadura21.eus/en</p> <p>http://www.csm4cfs.org/connecting-smallholders-markets-analytical-guide/</p>

GLOBAL LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS

G1. GLOBAL: ActionAid contribution

Title of your submission*	
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> Global
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i>
Contact person	Name: Ruchi Tripathi Email address: Ruchi.Tripathi@actionaid.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>We have been active in the CFS and some of the recommendations have emerged from our work to empower women smallholder farmers. In ActionAid we have an international platform and workstream related to agroecology where the information from CFS is shared.</p> <p>ActionAid's Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture approach is people-centred and aimed to empower women smallholder farmers. This approach includes the following which are all recognized in the recommendations</p> <p>Gender equity and women rights</p> <p>Soil conservation</p> <p>Sustainable water management</p> <p>Agro-biodiversity preservation</p> <p>Livelihood diversity</p> <p>Processing and market access</p>
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	<p>Supporting Farmer Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>The recommendations are specifically incorporated in our work and are used by smallholder women farmers to influence government towards more favourable policies and practices. A policy position paper that incorporates the recommendations has been developed and is used in our advocacy work https://actionaid.org/sites/default/files/agroecology_def_web.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i> <p>There could be webinars, the use of infographics, video and other forms of communication that are suitable for social media. Advice from young women and men on the best forms of communication for them would be useful.</p> <p>There could also be the local usage of community communication channels to ensure the usage of local means of disseminating information</p>
(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> Training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework. The principles informed the development of a nutrition policy paper and projects that determine the level of investment in agriculture and agroecology. They have informed of our advocacy work around trade agreements.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> Training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework Partly informed the development of a gender sensitive access to markets handbook which is being used in 6-8 countries. https://actionaid.org/publications/2018/gender-sensitive-access-markets</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> Training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Public investment in smallholder farming, market access through territorial markets</p> <p>Policy Recommendation III, V and XI: Foster gender equality and women empowerment, Protect the environment and promote the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources respectively; through our work, women have been supported to own livestock in Ghana, Rwanda, Malawi, Bangladesh and Pakistan. This challenges gender inequalities in those countries where the ownership of livestock is traditionally reserved for men. This has also diversified their livelihoods and builds their resilience against crop loss arising from the impacts of climate change. They have also been supported to acquire knowledge and skills in effective management of livestock as a productive resource. Our work has also supported them to integrate livestock with crop farming by preparing organic manure using droppings from the animals and feeding the animals from crop residues</p>
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	as well as support for the adoption of agroecology and natural resources management.
(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>Work to raise awareness on policies and practices around women smallholder farmers in over 20 countries. Facilitating their engagement with Government over 20 countries. Engagement in 2 Trade agreements (TPP and PACER plus, to ensure more favourable engagements with smallholder farmers).</p> <p>Over 24000 women in Ghana, Rwanda, Malawi, Bangladesh and Pakistan has received trainings in agroecology, livestock management and integration with crop farming, with many of them owning and making livelihoods from livestock rearing. They are also mobilized into movements for engaging their governments locally, nationally and internationally to influence policies that support the livelihoods and economies of smallholder farmers including agroecology. This is resulting in some governments beginning to recognize the need to adopt policies that support smallholder livelihoods and economies.</p> <p>Informed ActionAid research in the local, national and international policy frameworks around women smallholder farming. Used to analyse these frameworks.</p> <p>Recognition of agroecology in law and policy in Senegal</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>Charter of demands developed in 3 countries,</p>

	Implementation of agroecology in law and policy in Senegal.
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Yes women farmers are empowered to lead negotiations with governments at local, national and regional levels. Their inputs also feed into global level advocacy. (African) Rural women farmers forum which is a continental women farmers network has been working towards analyzing government agricultural budgets, demanding for their land rights and engaging at supra-national levels through the regional economic communities and African union.</p> <p>- <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p> <p>They will be able to claim their land rights including through continued rolling out of Tenure guidelines and mobilization of women through the Kilimanjaro initiative in Africa (and protect them in law), receive resources to adapt to climate change, sustainably manage natural resources, protect their rights as women rights defenders, obtain recognition and be valued as traditional knowledge holders, make decisions on income themselves and have their unpaid work recognized and redistributed. They are also able to negotiate gender responsive services and economic independence means that they can leave violent relationships more easily (although other forms of violence can emerge), thousands of women have gained access to productive resources including the ownership of livestock and have also realized land rights and have increased resilience against the impacts of climate change through the practice of agroecology.</p>

<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>This is a work in progress in ActionAid but there have been pilots to gain more resources for young women and men and also to use digital technologies to improve farming (GPS mapping, market information. Young people in particular have been engaged with the climate justice campaign.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Young women and men when empowered to engage in farming are able to continue to live locally and create vibrant rural communities. They are better able to control their food systems and consume more nutritious foods.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>The policy recommendations should improve the capacity of smallholders to be able to gain income and make investments to grow their businesses. In addition, the recommendations will enable these rural communities to claim their rights which ActionAid links strongly to poverty. There should also be some arrest to urbanization where farmers have had to shift to cities to make more income, but it is often not decent work. As women are recognized as farmers there should also be less poverty for them and within families but this also requires work to minimize negative social norms.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>The recommendations will allow women and men to control their own food systems which empowers them to make more healthy and nutritious choices around their food including seed varieties under their control. As women are recognized as farmers that will also empower them to make decisions around food and make more nutritious choices. We need to work with gender departments and women organisations to reduce negative social norms including violence against women to ensure that they can also claim their full rights to food. Trade agreements that are people-centred rather than corporate controlled</p>

	<p>will allow women farmers to keep their own seed and use their own varieties which will improve their resilience to crises.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Smallholder farmers will have more decent work and better returns to their labour. There could be more recommendations to ensure the recognition and redistribution of unpaid work. In addition, there could be more consideration of landless rural communities and informal workers particularly women so that they have more decent work.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> The promotion of smallholder agriculture ahead of corporate driven industrial agriculture will result in more vibrant and wealthier communities. The recognition of women farmers and less discriminatory policies and laws will also reduce inequality</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> The capacity to adapt to climate change is mentioned in the recommendations but this needs to be adequately resourced as smallholder women farmers who are most affected by climate change yet they are the lowest contributors to it. In addition real solutions to climate change like agroecology need to be promoted.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The recommendations obviously focus on smallholder family farming and the recognition and valuing of women farmers and will contribute significantly to those. It will be good to keep monitoring and evaluating their uptake by national governments and globally.</p> <p>They could be used to analyse and influence trade agreements so that they become people and women centred.</p> <p>There could be more presentations at G20, G8, G77, BRICS, Davos for those with visible power to recognize people's rights.</p> <p>Submissions could be made to the UN treaty that will bind corporates to uphold people's rights. They could be used to inform and advocate for the UN agreement on peasant rights.</p> <p>They could be presented at the counterpart event to Davos so that more people are aware of them.</p> <p>They can be presented at side events at CoP and also woven into the refugee narrative</p>

<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Engagement of civil society including social movements in shaping the recommendations and feeding back on them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>We may need to have an improved communication strategy and engage young people more strongly. We need to be able to examine and analyse the ways in which they intersect with other policy frameworks particularly for women. The focus on localization particularly women’s organisations and their importance is sustaining women’s rights could have been stronger so we can engage more forcefully with governments to provide more long-term support. The focus on people-centred agroecology as a real alternative for climate change adaptation and mitigation could have been emphasized more so we can challenge false solutions including climate smart agriculture. The corporatization of agriculture could have been analysed more so that we can challenge hidden forms of power.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Engage civil society and social movements in shaping them and also in monitoring their uptake.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Recognise that women smallholder groups, alliances and networks are important to these recommendations being adopted so that they can seek sustained support. Engage young people and their movements in monitoring them Engage more in climate justice and just transition advocacy Explore intersections with other policy frameworks including extractives</p>

<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>Focus on them more in ActionAid platform meetings;</p> <p>Recognise where they appear in our M&E system so we can better monitor their uptake across our programmes/projects;</p> <p>More engagement with BRICS, G20, G8, CHOGM, AU, ASEAN, Pacific forum, SDG high level political forums, trade agreements;</p> <p>Use them to challenge corporate power;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>More recognition of smallholder women farmer organisations, networks and alliances;</p> <p>Analysis of the ways in which they intersect with other policy frameworks for example women, peace, security and justice particularly around land rights and natural resource use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>More engagement with young people’s movements;</p> <p>Communicate them in ways that engage young people.</p>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	

G2. GLOBAL: Contribution on the assessment on the use and application of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of FSN in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries

Title of your submission*	<i>MSC-CONSAN-CPLP contribution on the assessment on the use and application of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of FSN in CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries)</i>
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>Regional level (CPLP region)</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>MSC-CONSAN (Civil Society Mechanism at the CPLP Regional Council on FSN) incorporates in its Coordination Committee participants / organizations from the following Portuguese Speaking Countries: Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome e Principe, Timor-Leste</i>
Contact person	Name: Joana Dias, MSC-CONSAN Secretariat Email address: joana.dias@actuar-acd.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

<p>(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations</i> <p>Yes, in CFS events and particularly in CSM-CFS meetings and initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i> <p>Yes, among the MSC-CONSAN members, which include civil society national networks and family farmers organization from each one of the eight Portuguese speaking countries above-mentioned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i> <p>More smooth and permanent communication between global efforts and regional and national dynamics, ensuring national governments representatives in the different arenas (Rome/CFS, CONSAN-CPLP, etc) are fully aware of the global and regional initiatives ongoing and / or undertaken - e.g. in CPLP region, CONSAN-CPLP was established in 2012, inspired in the Reformed CFS; these articulation spaces should be permanently interconnected ensuring consolidation of synergies between initiatives - ex. guidelines on nutrition and food systems are under construction / discussion either at the CFS and at the CONSAN-CPLP). Participation of CFS representative in CONSAN-CPLP initiatives, for example, would be of great importance, ensuring knowledge and experiences sharing.</p>
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<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</p> <p>Main purpose(s):</p> <p>Capacity development; legislative or policy framework; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favor of smallholder agriculture; particularly important in the process of building family farmers regional guidelines, approved in 2017 (final approved document translated into English is available at http://pascal.iseg.utl.pt/~cesa/files/Booklet_ing_v2.pdf).</p> <p>- Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</p> <p>4 Promote and expand opportunities, including implementing institutional procurement programs for public institutions (...) school feeding where smallholders are linked to structured demand for food and agricultural products</p> <p>(see chapter 5 of CPLP regional guidelines on Family Farmers - access to markets)</p> <p>8 Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities' engagement with all interested actors, including smallholders' organizations, consumers and producers, especially women and youth;</p> <p>(see chapter 2.3, 2.4. and 2.5 of CPLP regional guidelines on Family Farmers - social participation and institutional frameworks)</p> <p>16 Invest in capacity building, research and smallholder adapted innovative technologies, and technology transfer</p> <p>(see chapter 10.5. 10.6 and 10.7 of CPLP regional guidelines on Family Farmers - Education, Research and Extension)</p> <p>19 Empower smallholders, especially women and youth, by strengthening their access to and control over productive assets and resources, income and employment opportunities, and by facilitating the provision of extension, financial, and business development services, risk management instruments and simplified administrative procedures, which are tailored to their specific needs;</p> <p>(see chapter 7 of CPLP regional guidelines on Family Farmers - Promoting rural women economic autonomy and equality)</p>
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<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food?</i></p> <p>CPLP Peasants Platform (further informations available at http://www.pccplp.org) participated actively in the elaboration, discussion and final negotiations for the CPLP Guidelines for Family Farming. The CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets inspired the process of elaboration and discussion of the regional guidelines above-mentioned (see interconnections among the different documents in item (ii) above).</p> <p>Also, at national efforts, efforts are being made in the different countries to approve national statutes / policies specifically to family farmers. This is the case, for example, in Portugal, where the national Statutes for Family Farming were approved in 2018, and include references to some of the CFS policy recommendations on access to markets, namely, in which concerns short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production (see for example art 6.1.e and 2.c - see further information in https://www.portugal2020.pt/Portal2020/Media/Default/Docs/Legislacao/Nacional/DecLei64-2018.pdf).</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Efforts are being made in the region to ensure women’s rights (and particularly rural women’s rights) are put in the political regional agenda. In this sense, the Rede das Margaridas da CPLP, a regional space of articulation and mobilization for rural women’s rights, is consolidating its regional role, in interconnection with national and sub-national efforts.</p> <p>CPLP regional guidelines for family farming integrate in its chapter 5 specific reference to women’s rights namely concerning access to markets, credit, technical assistance and rural extension and other infra-structures</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>CPLP regional guidelines for family farming integrate in its chapter 8 specific reference to youth namely concerning youth and generation</p>

<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Reduction of poverty through ensuring access to markets and diversification of income</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Ensure access to food to all the population, and particularly to family farmers</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Access to markets through public procurement and school feeding programs, for example.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Promote public policies to ensuring access to new / higher value markets, advance income diversification, and improve social, economic and environmental sustainability</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Ensure promotion of sustainable food systems through specific public policies</p>
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<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i> <p>To achieve this contribution, a smooth dialogue is needed to ensure that these recommendations can actively contribute for the UN Decade of Family Farming and also for the implementation of the recently approved UN Declaration of Peasants Rights. Family farmers and peasants need to be, of course, in the centre of this process of dialogue and synergies building.</p> <p>UN Decade of Family Farming may also strongly contribute to promote the mobilization among rural women’s rights (in line of the CFS policy recommendations on access to markets, namely recommendation 19, 22, 24 and others), to promote a transition to more sustainable diets and food systems, and to promote further recognition of the role of family farmers for the dynamic conservation of globally important agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS). In this sense, a CPLP regional initiative on GIAHS (SIPAM-CPLP) was approved unanimously by all CPLP member states in 2018 (in line with the CFS policy recommendations on access to markets, namely recommendation 12), on acknowledging the key role smallholders provide in the sustainable use and management of natural resources.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Participation of the MSC-CONSAN (regional space) in global CFS processes, through the participation in the CSM-CFS Coordination Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>Insufficient information and dissemination of CFS policy recommendations at regional (CPLP) and national levels. Dialogue national - regional - global still not permanent, particularly in which concerns governments’ representatives.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Promotion of knowledge and experiences exchanges among countries and regions on interpreting and adapting CFS policy recommendations to national and regional policies and programmes (ex. participative and inclusive process of building CPLP regional guidelines on family farming)</p>

<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Good practices exchanges; training and raising awareness at national and local level; involving journalists and parliamentarians; promotion of Rede das Margaridas da CPLP to ensure a interconnected approach to rural women’s rights in the CPLP political agenda;</p>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSC-CONSAN-CPLP: https://www.msc-consan.org - CPLP Peasants Platform: http://www.pccplp.org - CPLP Regional Guidelines on Family Farming: https://www.cplp.org/id-4691.aspx?Action=1&NewsId=4981&M=NewsV2&PID=11652

G3. GLOBAL: FIAN International: use and application of Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition in the context of tenure governance

Title of your submission*	FIAN International: use and application of Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition in the context of tenure governance
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>focus of our work applying the Policy Recommendations: local level (community level)</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Regions and countries where we held workshops on the Tenure Guidelines using the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South and Central America: Argentina, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador - South and Southeast Asia: Nepal, Myanmar, India, Indonesia - Sub-Sahara Africa: Mozambique, South Africa, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Zambia - Europe and Central Asia: Italy, Belgium, Kyrgyzstan
Contact person	Name: Philip Seufert Email address: seufert@fian.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i> <p>Through the CFS directly. FIAN International has actively participated in the CSM and contributed to the working groups leading to the recommendations as well as other work streams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No
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	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>What were the different activities by FIAN?</p> <p>The policy recommendations were used in trainings on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Lands, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (Tenure Guidelines) organized by FIAN International in 22 countries (see above) in South and Southeast Asia, Central and South America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia and Europe. In our work on the Tenure Guidelines, we found that the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition have been useful to embed the access and control over natural resources with other issues related to food and nutrition, as well as rural development, which are also necessary conditions for the realization of the right to food and nutrition.</p> <p>Consequently, the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition, and particularly their content, and approaches to realizing the right to food, have been made known to a large number of smallholder producers, civil society and social movement actors, and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>As part of this work connecting the tenure guidelines with the framework provided in the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture, we developed, together with the organizations participating in the Land and Territory Working Group of the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), a People’s Manual for capacity-building, transforming the Tenure Guidelines into a civil society tool.² The Manual is the outcome of a participatory process and has been translated into local and indigenous peoples’ languages. Based on the People’s Manual, capacity-building workshops with grassroots members of social movements were organized in fifteen countries on all continents. In this way, a second tool has been developed: Together with the FAO, FIAN and IPC developed a training guide on “Putting the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure into Practice: A Learning Guide for Civil Society Organizations” which provides a learning curriculum and a set of materials to undertake training on the Tenure Guidelines.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
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² <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/peoplesmanual/>

	<p>CFS member states and other stakeholders should prioritize the spreading of information about CFS policy outcomes among the key beneficiaries of these policy products: smallholder producers and family farmers, rural and urban communities affected by food insecurity. These – as right holders – need to be at the center of food policies and thus must be informed about the rights they have and, particularly, about their right to assert these rights vis-à-vis the duty bearers, i.e. the member states of the CFS, as well as about the different means and instruments (such as policy recommendations) they can use and refer to. In order to do this, the policy recommendations must be made known to the different actors through means and methodologies that are designed to reach out to these groups, in particular small-scale food producers. The active participation of the organizations of small-scale food producers is a component of such strategies, so that the CFS should ensure adequate (political, financial, technical) support to ensure their participation in CFS processes. Participants from food producers’ organizations and other CSOs act as multipliers in their communities, and are therefore crucial actors when it comes to raising awareness about CFS decisions.</p> <p>And then, apart from this, CFS member states should increase their efforts to develop the capacities of state agencies, including subnational governments and local authorities regarding CFS policy outcomes in a cross-sectoral manner, i.e. promote the sharing of information on CFS policy outcomes in sectors beyond agriculture and food: Promote CFS policy recommendations also in the sectors of economic and trade policy making, environmental policy making and urban and rural planning. In the same manner, CFS member states should promote CFS policy outcomes on all levels of government, particularly on local and sub-regional levels, as the level of the territory is often the level at which policies are (or have to be) concretely implemented, such as the responsible governance of land.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i></p> <p><i>Main purpose(s):</i> Training, analysis, capacity development, awareness raising, advocacy</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>In our work on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Lands, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (Tenure Guidelines), we found the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition very useful. The Policy Recommendations refer to the responsible governance of land and natural resources in recommendation 12. Thereby, the Tenure Guidelines are put in a broader framework of policies and actions that need to be taken to support smallholder agriculture beyond the realization of the access and control over land and other natural resources. The Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture contain several aspects that are part of a holistic approach to the right to food and nutrition, such as access to markets (PR33, PR18), gender equality (PR5), inclusive territorial development (PR7), civic and political rights (PR9), public investments in smallholders’ own investments (PR13) or access to financial services (PR19). These aspects are all needed in order to realize the potential of human rights-based tenure governance as a means to achieve food and nutrition security. The methodology applied during the training workshops on the Tenure Guidelines took the reality of rural communities as a starting point. Frequently, participants spoke about aspects that were not strictly related to their tenure rights, but which were equally important for their livelihoods and right to food. The Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture provided a framework to put the provisions of the Tenure Guidelines into a broader perspective, and clarifying that states have also obligations on other aspects related to food and nutrition security, such as access to markets, rural infrastructure, access to technical support etc.</p>
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<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>The first step of FIAN’s training methodology is informing people about their rights, starting from the lived reality of the smallholders. Thus, in the short term, the participants of the training workshops understand the rights they have, and the instruments that are at their disposal to claim these. The participants of the trainings used/are using this information towards the development of advocacy and action plans that allow them to assert their rights, leading to concrete activities and follow-up initiatives that were/are not guided by FIAN, but carried out by the people themselves.</p> <p>Quantitative assessment: at least 25 smallholder participants per training in 22 countries sums up to 550 direct smallholder beneficiaries.</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>In the medium to long term, the trainings for small-scale food producers and their organizations, as well as subsequent development of own advocacy plans and local initiatives to assert their rights are expected to strengthen the protection of rural communities’ and smallholders’ rights, by improving public policies. In some of the countries where trainings have been carried out, concrete changes in policy and/or legal frameworks have already occurred, or processes have started. The PR on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture as well as other CFS policy recommendations are important instruments in this regard. Firstly, they are an important reference to internationally agreed principles. Secondly, they provide guidance to CSOs to formulate proposals for policy and/or legal frameworks. The specific value of the PR on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture is to put issues related to tenure into a broader framework, which helps to avoid silo approaches.</p>

	<p>Quantitative assessment: In at least 10 countries, small-scale food producers' organizations and other CSOs have developed proposals for legal and/or policy frameworks, and engaged in a policy dialogue with states.</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Women's rights are mainstreamed in the methodology of our work and thus also in the training methodology of our workshops. In our workshops on the Tenure Guidelines, in which we explored the value of the broader framework provided in the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture, we prioritized the participation of women and the provision of discursive space in which gendered constraints and needs could be discussed and brought up. In the training materials that we have produced and used, special attention is given to questions of women and land tenure, for examples in cases we included in the People's Manual, providing an understanding of how the Tenure Guidelines can help in situations of gendered land tenure structures and how civil society actors can emphasize gender equality in their advocacy work (e.g. p.37, p. 69 in the People's Manual on the Tenure Guidelines (see www.foodsovereignty.org/peoplesmanual)).</p> <p>This was also due to the importance gender is given in the Tenure Guidelines (see Tenure Guidelines 3b.4 and gender-sensitivity as included in TG4, TG5, TG6, TG8, TG9, TG10, TG12, TG13, TG14, TG15, TG20, TG25, TG26), and the attention given to gender equality in CFS processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>Women do not only face severe difficulties when it comes to owning, inheriting land or arranging land contracts, but <u>also</u> in many other areas such as access to natural resources more broadly, finance, training, markets, technology. Therefore, female smallholders are expected to benefit much from the above described actions and the recommendations more broadly: The broader approach to the realization of the right to food as outlined in the PR on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture demands in PR5 the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment in <u>all</u> different pillars of the holistic</p>

	<p>approach (as well as in PR12 on the Tenure Guidelines). The PRs thus reinforce the gender perspective emphasized in the Tenure Guidelines, and extend it to all other necessary pillars of the struggle for the right to food.</p> <p>The trainings, training materials and policy recommendations will therefore be useful resources in the struggles of the female smallholders we have been working with, providing instruments and points of reference for their advocacy and guiding duty bearers on all levels to take specific measures to guarantee women’s rights in their coherent policies, programmes and laws.</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Similar to the prioritization of women’s participation, we proactively involved young members of small-scale food producers’ organizations in the training workshops. The inclusion of youth is a key aspect of our work in order to achieve intergenerational justice, make sure young people perceive themselves as agents and decision-makers in their lives, able to make changes and claim their rights. In the materials we produced, attention – albeit less than on women’s rights – was thus also given to youth and land tenure, for example in cases we included in the People’s Manual Tenure Guidelines (see link above), providing an understanding of how the Tenure Guidelines can help securing a future for young smallholders (see for example the People’s Manual, p.63, p.71).</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Similar to the issue of women’s rights, the manuals we have developed and the trainings we organized have connected young smallholders’ realities to the existing policy instruments of the CFS (the Tenure Guidelines, the PR on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture and others), informing young smallholders, particularly young female smallholders about their rights and about the means to claim their rights and thereby fostering the already existing struggles of young smallholders, serving as a space for the initiation of advocacy plans and concrete actions.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>Access and control over land and other natural resources, as addressed in the tenure guidelines, as well as –among others– access to markets, technology or finance, participation and representation, elimination of discrimination, as addressed in the PR on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture, are all part of a holistic approach to end poverty and hunger. And in the same way, to fight poverty and hunger, we need to address structural inequalities and the roots of environmental destruction and global warming.</p> <p>In our work, we have been experiencing the interconnection of the human right to food and nutrition with other human rights, as well as between the human rights framework and the SDGs. Our training and advocacy work around the Tenure Guidelines and the PR on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture takes a strong human rights-approach, which is also a way of ensuring that the SDGs are achieved in a holistic manner.</p>
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The Decade of Family Farming seeks to “inspire the international community to generate a refreshed political commitment supporting family farmers and crafting pro-family farming policies”. The policy recommendations of Investing in Smallholder Agriculture clarify that small-scale food producers are the main actors to ensure the right to food and nutrition as well as food security and nutrition. Therefore, this policy recommendation, as well as other CFS policy recommendations provide important guidance to states about how to promote peasant family farming. At the same time, The Decade of Family Farming provides an important opportunity to the CFS to focus on its mandate to focus on the most marginalized groups.</p>

<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>The well-established and organized work on the Tenure Guidelines and human rights-based governance of tenure by many small-scale food producers' organizations allowed to incorporate the policy recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture in ongoing processes, complementing the more specific guidance provided by the Tenure Guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>One of the key constraints in using CFS policy recommendations is the fact that they are, in many cases, little known by government agencies. Another constraint is that the aspects dealt with by the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture usually involve different ministries and agencies, which requires willingness and ability to cooperate. Social movements of small-scale food producers in many cases have to spend considerable efforts to push for more integrated approaches and cooperation between government agencies. Furthermore, making national policies and laws coherent with CFS policy recommendations is a long-term task that will not be achieved easily. Currently there is still a lack of subnational, national and international policies that are coherent with the CFS policy recommendations.</p> <p>The recommendations furthermore bear risks of mis-interpretation if not read within a clear human rights-based approach. For instance, PR20 recommends "investment in capacity building and entrepreneurship development, where appropriate and particularly targeting young women and men, for employment in a modernized agriculture as well as in other related activities and labour markets. It also requires promoting investment for new business development" – it is unclear what is meant by 'modernized agriculture', yet the term, as well as the language around entrepreneurship and business development might open doors to the mis-use of the policy recommendations by private actors and transnational corporations aiming to integrate rural areas and smallholder agriculture into the reach of their products or value chains. Such approaches bear high risks of further jeopardizing, rather than supporting small-scale food producers' human rights.</p> <p>Finally, there are some issues that do not receive enough attention in the policy recommendations. Although gender equality is emphasized as a core aspect, the PRs are lacking a stronger intersectional perspective, exploring the interdependence of structures of discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, membership of a</p>
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	<p>certain community/region/profession (such as smallscale farming, fishery, pastoralism). In the same way, the policy recommendations, also referring to climate change once (in PR15), do not have a strong climate justice perspective. And there is more attention directed at the mainstreaming on women’s rights than on stepping up investments into young smallholders.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>It is of critical importance to develop tools and instruments that are able to bring the CFS policy recommendations to the realities of rural and indigenous communities. This requires participatory processes that take the realities of the lives of communities as a starting point. It also requires specific methodologies and training materials that are adapted to rural people’s needs and constraints. These need to be developed through participatory processes. Capacity building of communities, people, and grassroots organizations about the policy recommendations needs to be flexible and allow the communities to develop frameworks and interventions based on their own distinct values and customary practices as well as their conceptions of social and environmental justice.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>The experience of working with international agreements and instruments shows that grassroots organizations, social movements, communities need to be the drivers of measures to improve their lives and advance their rights. Therefore, rural people and their organizations need to be the driving force of such instruments. This means that dissemination, awareness raising, formation and capacity development starting at local level is crucial. This is the basis to ensure that international instruments can be used as tools to support the struggles of social movements, unions and indigenous peoples. Training methodologies should inform about CFS policy recommendations, but rather aim at the self-empowerment of rural communities to claim their</p>

	<p>rights, at supporting civil society actors in mobilizing their communities and organizing concrete actions to do so.</p> <p>In the same way, we learned that the realities of people on the ground need to be at the center of the work of the CFS and of and policy recommendations being produced: The training methodology does not take a specific set of guidelines or policy recommendations as the starting point, but rather use the realities of participants as a basis from which the needs and constraints are analyzed, and then put into relation with the relevant policy instruments. It is also critical that different sets of policy recommendations and guidelines need to be considered together, and used in a complementary fashion.</p> <p>In order to achieve changes that will support small-scale food producers' realization of the right to food, commitment and active engagement by states as duty bearers is required. Monitoring the use and application of policy recommendations is essential to ensure implementation according to the CFS' core principles and mandate.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	<p><i>People's Manual on the Guidelines on Governance of Land, Fisheries and Forests:</i></p> <p>https://www.foodsovereignty.org/peoplesmanual</p> <p><i>Putting the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure into Practice: A Learning Guide for Civil Society Organizations:</i> http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7763e.pdf</p>

	<p><i>Video produced together with FAO on the Tenure Guidelines:</i> https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=103&v=HcbUDQk0udM</p>
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G4. GLOBAL: Local and Fair Milk in West Africa and Europe

Title of your submission*	Local and Fair Milk in West Africa and Europe
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	regional levels (Western Africa and European Union), international level
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>West Africa and Europe</i>
Contact person	Name: <i>Thierry Kesteloot</i> Email address: Thierry.Kesteloot@oxfam.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(xiii) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Through the CFS directly. different West African small scale food producers, member of the West-African campaign “mon lait est local” (eg. ROPPA, APSS, RBM) as well as Oxfam (from EU affiliates and from WAF region) have participated in the CSM and been actively involved in the CFS negotiations</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>What were the different activities?</p> <p>As described below (Question -ii-), Oxfam’s work on European and West African milk markets has led to the production of analytical reports and an action week in Brussels, in which we informed about the current problematic (how the European overproduction impacts the West</p>
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	<p>African milk market) and – albeit not directly – thereby also about the principles and recommendations contained in the Policy Recommendations. The problematic addressed is at the intersection of the three policy issues.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The small scale food producers themselves, need to be at the center of any activity aimed at implementing policy products of the CFS. It is therefore indispensable to first and foremost aim at informing small scale food producers about these products: about the rights they have, how they can demand their realization from the duty bearers and which recommendations they can use as instruments to do so. Their participation in CFS processes, among others in the negotiations of the policy recommendations and their adoption at the plenary session in October, should therefore be guaranteed and actively supported by the member states of the CFS. Equally their participation is critical when the CFS recommendations are to be taken up, used and monitored at regional and national levels. This requires the support for adequate inclusive policy fora at these levels, including for the Regional FAO conferences.</p> <p>Linking different CFS policy recommendations together to raise awareness of CFS products seems an effective way to increase their relevance for local actors, because the interconnectedness between them. This would also allow to make policy recommendations known beyond agricultural sectors and the sharing of information between sectors (e.g. economic, environmental, agricultural) about the use of these policy recommendations stepped up.</p> <p>The issue on which we have worked also show the importance to focus on the level of the territory, the rural-urban linkages, in which local actors and authorities interact with each other, and in which many recommendations eventually have to be implemented.</p>
<p>(xiv) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p>

	<p>Analysis of constraints and potential.</p> <p>The analysis of different initiatives of investments by and in support of smallholders and pastoralists in the local dairy value chain has enabled to identify the potential of developing them, the constraints for their development, the good practices that can be upscaled. The analysis highlighted the conflicting interests between the investments by foreign investments, mostly aiming at capturing local market shares on the basis of cheap milk powders (in particular skimmed milk refatened with palm oil) on the one hand, and on the other hand investments by and for local dairy actors that are responding to broader societal, environmental and economical objectives, like food security, nutritious food, women's and youth employment and income, creation of local value-added and national and regional economic development. The policy environment in both regions has been more conducive to the interests of European dairies than to the development of local dairy value chains.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>Analysis and advocacy.</p> <p>The policy recommendations have contributed to build broad coalitions on the dairy sector in Europe and West Africa, led by the campaign Mon Lait est Local, Oxfam, SOS Faim, Veterinaires sans frontières, CFSI, for just and fair milk in West Africa and Europe⁴ in which we problematize how the overproduction of milk in Europe destroys, in the form of cheap exports of (also modified) milk, local and regional markets in West Africa and affects the right to food of West African producers and consumers, but similarly does not benefit the European producers.⁵ This campaign produced analytical reports (“N’exportons pas nos problèmes”⁶ and the short version⁷, also available in English: “Let’s not export our problems”) explaining the situation and interconnection of European and West African milk markets and making recommendations on how to address this problematic. Apart from these analytical reports, the campaign organized, together with European and West African milk producers, an action week called “72 heures du lait de Bruxelles” from 8.04.2019 to</p>
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⁴ <https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org>

⁵ Cf. In our report (English summary, p.2): „Actors in the West African local dairy sector (ECOWAS¹ + Mauritania) are facing increasing imports of European milk powder, sold cheaper than local milk on the markets. A new mixture of fat-filled powder - skimmed milk powder mixed with palm oil - is taking an increasingly important part in these imports. This fat-filled powder is sold on local markets at an even lower price than “regular” milk powder. Contrary to what one might think, most European dairy farmers do not benefit from this export growth. European Union agriculture and trade policies promote this development by encouraging the overproduction of milk and the export of subsidised dairy surpluses.“

⁶ https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Dossier_Campagnelait_.pdf

⁷ https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Résumé_Dossier_Campagnelait_FR.pdf

	<p>12.04.20198, providing space for exchange about the topic and advocating for the change of dairy and agricultural policies in the European Union.</p> <p>This work – both the analytical work, the organizing and the advocacy work – is and was based on some of the key concepts contained in the Policy Recommendations (PR) on Connecting Smallholders to Markets, particularly on the necessity to protect and strengthen “local, national, and regional markets and food systems”.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Main purpose(s):</i></p> <p>Analysis and advocacy.</p> <p>The issue specifically highlights the need for coherence of policies (trade, agricultural, investment, and development cooperation) between the EU and Western-Africa. The booming exports of fat-filled powders (skimmed milk mixed vegetable oils – mainly palm oil) (FFP) are a result of failing policies that lead to overproduction (and subsequent prices falls under production costs), and unfair trade rules, at the expense of small scale milk producers in both regions. These exports of FFP to WAF are even more less nutritious, economically devastating for local pastoralists and value chains, environmentally damaging. It brought together common challenges and features of dairy producers coming from pastoralist systems and grazing systems.</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Why did we, in our work on the dairy sector in Europe and West Africa, find the Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets particularly useful? As mentioned above, one of the key ideas contained in these policy recommendations is their recognition of the importance of territorial markets (under the term “local, national, and regional markets and food systems”). The recommendations recognize that the large majority of smallholders operate in these markets and that the large majority of food transits these markets. They similarly recognize the advantages of these territorial markets in the realization of the right to food and sustainable development: because the food traded is produced and consumed within territories, territorial markets strengthen the local economy and provide employment; and territorial markets provide beyond economic also social, cultural and political services.</p>
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[8https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Programme-72h-du-lait-de-Bruxelles.pdf](https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Programme-72h-du-lait-de-Bruxelles.pdf)

	<p>To name a few examples how the policy recommendations have been shaping our work:</p> <p>In line with PR-18- “promote short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production”, our work on fair and just milk markets is based on the recognition that West African territorial milk markets must be strengthened and protected from the negative effects of the dumping of cheap and refatted milk powders from the European milk market.</p> <p>In line with PR-1- “Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems”, our report makes a first step in the needed collective effort to collect more data on West African milk markets (see p. 11-13 in the report).</p> <p>In line with PR-2- “promote ... fair and transparent prices that adequately remunerate smallholders’ work”, we have been advocating for fair and transparent prices in European and West African milk markets, making clear that limiting the incentives for overproduction of milk in Europe are a necessary condition to fair milk prices in Europe and in West-Africa alike.</p> <p>In line with PR-10- “improve access to inclusive financial systems”, we advocated for the fostering of existing initiatives by West African milk producers among others through adequate financial support, emphasizing that food security for West African smallholders depends both on a change in European policies and on a strong program increasing the capacities of the West African dairy sector.</p> <p>On the recommendations on SAD and livestock, the most important one relates to fostering policy coherence of EU policies (trade and agriculture in particular) to WAF FSN, and showed the ambiguity and contradictions between recommendation I.B. and I.C. As explained in the report, the current multilateral and regional trade rules need to be reviewed and harnessed to be fair and ensure sustainable agricultural development for FSN.</p> <p>The recommendations III are particularly relevant. Rural women are at the heart of the local dairy systems, from which they derive income which is primarily allocated to the needs of their families and which foster their economic and social empowerment. But at the same time rural women are the first victims of the dominant global dairy value chains.</p> <p>The work is mainly an expression of the recommendation VII.A and VII.C fostering N-S, and S-S cooperation between smallholders and pastoralists from West, East Africa and Europe. The event has also been attended by South Asian actors. Transfer of knowledge and sharing different experiences to develop local value chains is key of the exchanges. A full day of the 72h has been dedicated to this.</p>
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<p>(xv) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>In the short term, the use of these recommendations has supported the analytical and advocacy work around the unsustainable and destructive relationship between the European and West African milk market. We have disclosed the mechanisms and, through the report, ongoing advocacy work and the action week, discussed them with policy-makers, particularly from the European Union, and reached out to other NGOs, civil society movements (including consumer, environmental organisations, trade unions), researchers and small scale food producers.</p> <p>Beyond this, we have supported the cooperation between organizations of local milk producers in West Africa and Chad, representing nearly 50 million people, with organizations of European dairy producers. European dairy producers have expressed their solidarity with West African dairy producers, refusing to be complicit in the harmful European dairy policy and demanding change. West African dairy producers similarly expressed solidarity with their European colleagues, suffering from non-remunerative prices for milk within the European Union.</p> <p>Quantitative assessment: more than 60 people attended the 72h du lait local, of which small scale food producers coming from 13 countries, 10 members of Parliament (from the EU and West Africa), and a dozen of civil servants from the European Commission and donor agencies.</p> <p>A declaration has been drafted and signed by more 50 international, regional and national organizations of civil society.</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>In the medium to long term, our work is expected to lead to the improvement of public policies in Europe and West Africa alike, although</p>

	<p>we have here been particularly focusing on the level of European agricultural policy making. We have, together with the small scale food producers from West Africa, Chad and Europe, developed a set of recommendations to guide the formulation of these European policies (see section good practices, -ix-, below). As outlined above, these initiatives are well connected to the ideas and recommendations contained in the three CFS products. Regarding policy changes on the West African side, the livestock keepers and dairy producers from West Africa have also pledged to “hold [their] governments and ECOWAS accountable for their political choices and expect increased support for equitable development of the local dairy sector” and are engaged with the development of the regional “offensive lait”.</p> <p>Through these policy changes, we expect to support West African dairy markets in a way that brings their many potentials to the forefront: Political changes on the West African level are expected to encourage the production, collection and processing of local milk and contribute to the development of the West African dairy sector that is as yet unable to meet local demand. Political changes on the European level are expected to stop the unfair competition of West African dairy producers with the EU exports at prices under the costs of production of skimmed and re-fattened milk. Thereby, West African dairy markets are expected to be better protected and fostered, contributing to the sustainable socio-economic development of their rural areas, providing high-quality local dairy products to their consumers and guaranteeing remunerative prices for dairy products to their producers. We expect to reduce health risks that West African consumers are currently facing, as some of the milk they buy is imported skimmed milk, re-fattened with vegetable oils and therefore not containing the same nutritional qualities (fatty acids, minerals, vitamins) as whole milk.</p> <p>We also expect that the development of fatfilled powders is being made more visible and transparent in the market observatories at the EU and FAO levels, as they are so far extracted from dairy trade, despite their damaging effects. Potentially we’ll explore to link up with other regions being confronted with similar issues (South Asia, Central America).</p> <p>Quantitative assessment: ECOWAS sets a quantitative target of minimum 20% of collection of local milk to dairies in West Africa; In at least 4 countries in West-Africa, local and fair dairy value chains under the control of local dairy and women’s organizations will be developed with the support of CSOs. 3 regional and 7 national smallholders and pastoralists organisations engage a policy dialogue with West-African authorities and are engaged together with European counterparts in policy dialogue the EU authorities.</p>
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<p>(xvi) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Half of the West African delegation were women. A gender perspective has been included in our analytical and advocacy work on West African and European dairy markets. The recommendations build on the critical role of women in the dairy sector, as well as the impact the skimmed and re-fattened milk could have on the livelihoods of women. Attention is also given to the need of correct labeling of re-fattened milk, including that it is not suitable for infants and pregnant women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>As West African and European smallholders point out in their joint statement for local and fair milk, “rural women are the first victims of [the unequal competition West African small scale food producers face through European milk powder exports], as they are quite often milk producers, processors as well as entrepreneurs. They are at the heart of the local dairy system, from which they derive income which is primarily allocated to the needs of their families and which improves their social position.” Actions supporting West African territorial milk markets – both in terms of the direct strengthening of livestock keepers and pastoralists and in terms of advocating for a change in European trade policy – are expected to positively benefit female small scale food producers. Our advocacy work aimed at exposing the potential disinformation and dangers of the exposure to dairy products based on imported refattened powder (the replacement of dairy fat with vegetable fat) for female consumers, particularly pregnant women and their children, potentially less nutritional than the dairy products based on local milk powder.</p>
<p>(xvii) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>Young people, especially young small scale food producers have been leaving rural areas, not because all of them want to leave their homes, but rather because they are obliged to do. If rural areas are lacking public investments, hard and soft infrastructure, if security and peace</p>

	<p>are not guaranteed, rural youth migrates into towns due to a lack of opportunities to gain a living. The development of territorial food systems and dairy markets, as outlined in the policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets and in the policy recommendations on SAD and livestock, can be crucial for the socio-economic development of rural territories, providing jobs and keeping the value-added within the local economy.</p> <p>In this sense, our use of the policy recommendations for the West African and European dairy markets – advocating for an end to the harmful effect of European milk exports and for a development of the West African dairy sector and territorial dairy markets – is expected to contribute to creating flourishing rural areas that provide job opportunities and decent living conditions to their youth, giving young small scale food producers a perspective in which they do not have to exchange their profession against a life in urban centers.</p>
<p>(xviii) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>Our work on fair and local milk in West Africa and Europe does, at first sight, particularly aim at the achievement of SDG1 and SDG2. Yet, in our longstanding engagement for realizing food security for small scale food producers, we have learned that SDGs cannot be held apart that easily. A holistic approach is needed: zero hunger can only be achieved if we also tackle poverty, lack of decent work, inequalities and global warming. Fighting for fair and local milk markets in West Africa and Europe therefore also contributes to SDG 8 – to achieving decent work and fair pay for all small scale food producers in both regions, to SDG10 – to achieving reduced inequalities, between West Africa and Europe, among Europeans, among West Africans, regarding gender and other structures of discrimination. And we also contribute to SDG 13: Advocating for local and fair milk in West Africa means also advocating for mitigation of climate change, as global warming is currently</p>

	<p>aggravating the effect of prolonged droughts, especially in the Sahel. Similarly, we expect that local and fair milk, remunerative for small scale food producers, enables small scale food producers to engage in ecologically sustainable livestock keeping, avoids the waste of overproduced milk, the fattening of skimmed milk with potentially climate-intensive vegetable oils and reduces emissions by reducing transport and export of dairy products across continents.</p>
<p>(xix) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The Policy Recommendations on the three sets of CFS products contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming as they remind the member states and the CFS that small scale food producers are the key actors in our food system and that the UN Decade is therefore key to step up investing in small scale food producers and in food systems and markets that are remunerative for them. The policy recommendations provide useful guidance for the development of policies and programs aimed at supporting family farmers. The issue of fair and local milk highlights the need for comprehensive and coherent approaches where human rights and sustainable development are central. Both decades can be conducive to this process.</p>
<p>(xx) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Small scale food producers and pastoralists organisations and NGOs like Oxfam are already engaged since many years on fair and mutually supportive agricultural policies, in particular on dairy. When EU dairy farmers declared their “milk strike” in 2009, African farmers organisations expressed their solidarity with them. This has led to developing joint work looking at policies that are mutually supportive, rather than mutually damaging. The successive policy recommendations were seen as contributing to this reflection, putting people, in particular small scale food producers at the center of the approach, rather than merely a market approach. Their reference to territorial food systems, short supply chains and the need of establishing fair prices allows to use the recommendations as a reference point and resource in our advocacy work.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p>

	<p>One key constraint is that government agencies are often lacking information about the policy recommendations. This is even more problematic as the policy recommendations do not only need to be known by one government agency (e.g. the agricultural ministry), but across sectors and agencies (eg. trade, finance, health, justice, competition,...). They demand a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to the realization of the right to food. And this policy coherence is at the moment widely lacking: National laws and policies need to be made coherent with CFS policy recommendations – and simply working on the policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets is impossible if European dairy policies, European trade policies and West African import policies are counteracting this endeavor.</p> <p>Another constraint was that the Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets and SAD & livestock do not sufficiently refer to the negative impacts of international trade in the food sector, nor give recommendations on how to address unfair trade rules and change trade policies in order to improve the livelihoods and food security of small scale food producers.</p>
(xxi) Good practices	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>Learning from the joint statement made by dairy producers and farmers' organizations in West Africa and Europe, made during the Action Week in Brussels on April 10th, 2019, we would like to propose the following <u>good practices for the use of the Policy Recommendations relevant in the dairy sector</u>:</p> <p>Prohibit all forms of dumping of dairy products and re-fattened powder blends on African markets, including by avoiding all forms of export support to comply with the interests of European dairy exporters in overcoming European overproduction; stop funding the promotion of dairy products and fat-filled powder mixture exports that endanger the development of the local milk sector in Africa.</p> <p>Allow European producers to benefit from prices covering their production costs. At this point, European producers do not receive prices that cover their costs entirely.</p> <p>Adopt measures to manage the supply of European dairy production in the event of a crisis in order to avoid structural and cyclical overproduction, notably through the Market Responsibility Programme (MRP).</p>

	<p>Review the trade agreements and negotiations between the European Union and West Africa, avoiding any pressure for the conclusion of the Economic Partnership Agreements and agree to revise them so that they support the integration of the regional market; and by respecting the sovereignty of West African countries to protect and develop the potential of the local dairy sector (including the West African regional policy which is under preparation, entitled the "milk offensive") and to review their common external tariffs in 2020, without reciprocal concessions.</p> <p>Strengthen the transparency of the markets by extending the mandate of the European Milk Market Observatory.</p> <p>Ensure the coherence of European agricultural and commercial policies for sustainable development by ensuring effective analyses of their impact on the sustainable development objectives, on human rights and on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.</p> <p>Support existing initiatives in Africa by milk producers, including through financial support for local and equitable dairy sector development projects that help to increase producers' incomes, enhance cooperation between stakeholders, including by promoting local dairy products to West African consumers, and by supporting the ECOWAS "milk offensive".</p>
(xxii) Lessons learned	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>One key lesson learned is that policy coherence has to be one of the main goals in the use of the policy recommendations. They recommend the strengthening of territorial markets to improve the food security of small scale food producers or fostering coherence to maximizing the positive role of SAD and livestock in improving the economic, social and environmental sustainability of food systems, yet the European dairy policy as well as European trade policies are currently counter-acting any efforts to foster strong local, national and regional dairy markets in West Africa. At the same time the European dairy system is in many ways unsustainable. While policy coherence for development is legally enshrined in the EU treaties, the mechanisms to address the negative impacts, notably the ones on dairy, are ineffective to recognize and remediate these impacts. One way to achieve policy coherence would be a mechanism bringing together all the European institutions and policies (agriculture, trade, environment, health, cooperation, international relations, migration) and stakeholders to develop approaches and tools to promote rights and the attainment of the sustainable development goals in a coherent and inclusive way</p>

	<p>A lesson connected to this is that the policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets should be amended with a stronger trade policy angle. They only mention that “Smallholders can be vulnerable to disadvantageous contracts or unfair conditions and practices in [international] markets”, yet the approach they propose to change these unfair conditions only addresses actions by the smallholders themselves – “training and capacity development on market functions, literacy and numeracy can facilitate and better prepare smallholders for markets” – not by the governments and their domestic and international trade policies that partly produce these unfair conditions.</p> <p>Another lesson learned is that analysis and assessment of the markets small scale food producers are engaged in often is still lacking and therefore information about the respective conditions hardly known– such as in the case of the production, exports, prices and transformation of re-fattened European powders– thereby also hindering stronger actions to use and implement the recommendations. The mechanisms leading to the disadvantage of small scale food producers need to be further studied and understood, and policy-makers on all levels, as well as civil society themselves, have to be informed about these mechanisms.</p> <p>Furthermore, we learned about the positive impact of the cooperation of small scale food producers across space – beyond the cooperation of those small scale food producers and civil society actors active in the CSM. In our case, West African smallholders and European smallholders showed solidarity with each other, although it is European farmers’ products that West African smallholders have to compete in their national and regional markets with. Instead of holding animosities, the small scale food producers recognized that they are suffering from the same market paradigms, dairy and trade policies and that a joint struggle for a change in European policies and West African policies will benefit both European and West African small scale food producers. In recent years, with reoccurring crises in Europe and increasing dairy exports to West Africa, relationships between European and West-African livestock keepers have thus intensified and new projects begin to emerge. For instance, the Belgian brand of local and fair milk Fairebel, has allowed to create the "advocacy brand" Fairefaso, connected to the National Union of Mini-Dairies and Local Milk Producers in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>And then, lastly, our experience shows that States, as duty bearers, need to be strongly committed to the implementation of policy</p>
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	recommendations, using them across sectors and on multiple levels of governance. In order to make sure that states are actively engaged, the use and application of policy recommendations therefore needs to be continuously monitored.
(xxiii) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
(xxiv) Link to additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Résumé_Dossier_Campagnelait_FR.pdf - https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Dossier_Campagnelait_.pdf - https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org

Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation

Date of the multistakeholder event	9 th of May 2019
Location of the event	Brussels
Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Who organized the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO

	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
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G5. GLOBAL: Mapping of Territorial Markets

Title of your submission*	Mapping of Territorial Markets
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>Global</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Africa, Latin America, Asia, Europe</i>
Contact person	Name: Ms. Florence Tartanac Email address: Florence.Tartanac@fao.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>CFS meeting and civil society organization.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>The activity 'Mapping of Territorial Markets' is intended to respond to CFS recommendations on connecting smallholders to markets so, through the activity, CFS recommendation have be further shared with other FAO colleagues and other civil society organizations.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The recommendation to CFS member states is to put more efforts supporting and funding programmes and activities that respond to CFS</p>
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	<p>recommendations, thus to concretely apply the recommendations and to respond to urgent needs.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>Connecting Smallholders to Markets.</p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>Collect data on markets linked to local and territorial food systems to improve the evidence base for policies.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Connecting Smallholders to Markets – Recommendation 1: Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems– both rural and urban, formal and informal – to improve the evidence base for policies, including age, gender, and geographic-disaggregated data, incorporate this as a regular aspect of data collection systems, and make this information available to smallholders.</p> <p>The activity ‘mapping of territorial markets’ has been designed to respond to the above mentioned recommendation.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>

	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>In the short term. Through the activity ‘mapping of territorial markets’ and the implementation of policy recommendations on “Connecting Smallholders to Markets’, information that can be used by producers’ organizations to better inform both their members and public authorities will be collected thus providing insights on the nutritional, economic and social relevance of these markets and of localized food systems.</p> <p>So far, about 40 leaders of producer organizations have been involved in the formulation of the participatory methodology to map territorial markets.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>In the medium to long term, data collected on territorial markets can be used both at national and at global level to advocate for policy support to markets that are the most frequented by small-scale and family farmers producing sustainably;</p>
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>There is not a specific focus on gender in the activity ‘mapping of territorial markets’, even if gender desegregated data can be collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>N.A.</p>

<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>There is not a specific focus on youth in the activity ‘mapping of territorial markets’, even if specific data on youth contribution to these markets can be collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i> <p>N.A.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <p>Through the activity ‘mapping of territorial markets’ localized food systems are better understood to make these more sustainable and inclusive by supporting markets that benefit smallholders and are more remunerative for them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <p>To collect evidences on where and how smallholders’ products, often fresh and unprocessed food, is made available and accessible to consumers allow to better understand how food systems can improve the nutritional outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i>

<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i> <p>Through the activity ‘mapping of territorial markets’ and the implementation of policy recommendations on ‘Connecting Smallholders to Markets’, enabling market environment for smallholders can be promoted, inclusive and remunerative markets supported and fair and transparent prices set. Furthermore, through a better understanding of localized food systems, these are made more sustainable and inclusive. In this sense the policy recommendation can contribute to the UN Decade on Family Farming.</p> <p>Likewise, to collect evidences on where and how smallholders’ products, often fresh and unprocessed food, is made available and accessible to consumers allow to better understand how food systems can improve the nutritional outcomes thus contributing also to the UN decade of Action on Nutrition.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>The catalysts that influence positively the use of the policy recommendation was the strong willingness of Civil Society and Producers Organizations to work together with FAO to collectively propose a concrete action in order to respond to the policy recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>The main challenge is to formulate a methodology for data collection that ensure the ownership of the methodology and collected data both by Civil Society/Producers Organizations and by governmental actors, i.e. to ensure the coordination and mutual trust among these two actors.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>The adoption of a participatory approach that involved Civil Society/Producers Organizations, academia and FAO was of key importance for the development of a methodology to collect data on territorial markets, thus to turn policy recommendations into a concrete action. It’s important to also involve governmental actors in the future, thus to make the activity, and consequently policy recommendation, something that is really shared among all CFS actors.</p>

<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>The CFS could develop a set of guidelines for policy makers and practitioners on concrete actions to be put in place to respond to policy recommendation, thus making these last more concretely applicable.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>In order to further use the policy recommendations on connecting smallholders to markets, Governments and Civil Society/Producers Organizations should further support the activity ‘mapping of territorial markets’ since data collection is the very basis for any kind of further intervention and policy formulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Gender disaggregated data and gender-sensitive analysis should be performed when collecting data on territorial markets and on smallholders’ access to markets thus to identify specific gender-based constraints that hinder women capacity to equally participate to these markets. Concrete guidelines on how to promote gender equality when supporting smallholders’ access to markets could be developed as these would help both policy makers and practitioners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>To ensure the existence of markets that are remunerative for smallholders could probably be the best way to ensure youth involvement since the search for a decent work and a decent remuneration are two main drivers to explain youth migration from rural areas to urban ones. To provide economic opportunities to youth is thus of key importance to ensure their involvement in agriculture.</p>

(xii) Link to additional information	N.A.
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G6. GLOBAL: Public Policies for the Right to Food

Title of your submission*	Public Policies for the Right to Food
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	
Contact person	Name: Emily Mattheisen Email address: Mattheisen@fian.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>We have been engaged in the CFS policy development, and supported their dissemination and uptake</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>There is a perceived challenge between what is negotiated at international level and what is actually used/made know/disseminated at national level, including assessing national policy coherence with negotiated outcomes. Additionally, member states do not review the use and implementation of these instruments vis-à-vis other review</p>
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	<p>processes engaged with at national level, in particular national reviews within the Human Rights Treaty bodies, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and the Voluntary National Review (VNR) for the SDGs)</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i> <p>All are useful. In particular connecting smallholders to markets gives important guidance that reflects many of the main concerns faced by smallholders themselves, and can be a useful tool to identify strategies and policy solutions in coordination with small-scale food producers.</p>

<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <p>These outcomes were used to influence and contribute to our conceptual work on building public policies for the right to food, done collectively among the partners of the Hands on the Land Alliance (collective campaign by 16 partners, including peasants and social movements, development and environmental NGOs, Human Rights organizations and research activists).</p> <p>Public policies play a determinant role in shaping the future of agricultural and food systems: they can underwrite legal frameworks to ensure the realization of the right to food; bolster the investments made by small-scale food producers; and mobilize societal resources in support of sustainable food systems based on notions of resilience, decent work, environmental integrity and the provision of healthy food.</p> <p>Participatory knowledge creation activities took place, with subsequent publications, which engaged directly with small-scale food producer organizations and movements, as well as in some cases local governments, and others in better understanding how to create policies that support territorial food systems.</p> <p>The policies discussed in these processes/publications takes into account the Smallholders to Markets policy outcomes, and puts forward elements and principles to consider for stronger local and territorial food systems supports the realization of human rights of food producers, as well as creating more rights-based food systems that are sustainable and inherently more resilient socially and economically.</p> <p>The two publications (which each had participatory methodologies) include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Policies for Food Sovereignty 2. Leveraging Urban Policy for Food Sovereignty and the Right to Food <p>The use and application of the CFS policies is a process, and these knowledge documents were part of an initial step of both sensitizing and sharing the policies, while also internalizing them into the ongoing work of CSOs and others outside of the CFS, and to share strategies for relating the CFS outcomes to ongoing and future advocacy work.</p>
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	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>See above</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>See above</p>
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i>

	<p>x <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p>x <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p> <p>x <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i></p>
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>The UN DFF represents in the UN a renewed commitment to supporting smallholders and family farmers, and ensuring that the CFS policies are fully incorporated into this framework is important, and can be a vehicle for better policy coherence across UN spaces and at national level- including other policy commitments and obligations in, for example, human rights treaties and declarations, including the recently adopted UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other People working in Rural Areas. It is equally important to better assess how territorial and local policies can support smallholders- both in terms of the content of the policies as well as the processes to develop and monitoring the policies.</p>
(viii) Catalysts and constraints	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Lack of familiarity with CFS outputs and process, in particular with policy makers</p>
(ix) Good practices	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p>

<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>At the moment there is not enough knowledge on the recommendations or how to integrate them into national policy frameworks and debates. Monitoring processes assist with this knowledge sharing, by giving space to sharing practices as well as to critical assessment of current practices. Ensuring stronger dissemination is important, as is ensuring spaces at national level with meaningful, autonomous participation of CSOs is important to create dialogue around the use of policies, as well as monitoring.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<p>- <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i></p> <p>CFS policies can have an important impact in national policies that support smallholders. In Rome, policies are designed with the full and meaningful participation of small-scale food producers, and can represent solutions to issues that these groups face at the national and territorial levels. Out work presented here offers an attempt to better internalize these policy recommendations in the context of a larger body of work on policy and advocacy.</p> <p>The CFS policy recommendations are an important contribution to the global discourse and framework for the Right to Food and Nutrition. The ongoing monitoring in both the Human rights spaces in Geneva and the VNRs in NY offer other opportunities for monitoring and assessment on these policies, however at the moment this does not happen. The monitoring mechanism has the potential to have an important linkage to the VNRs for SDGs, as well as overseeing the review of Goal 2 (and others) related to supporting small-scale food producers and solutions to end hunger.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Since the adoption of these policy recommendations more progressive actions have been taken on women’s rights both within the CFS and outside the CFS. In particular it is now fundamental for the CFS to align its work and policy guidance to the General Recommendation 34 on the</p>

	<p>rights of rural women. This represents the most updated, progressive interpretation of rural women’s rights, emerging from the experiences of rural women.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p>
(xii) Link to additional information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Public Policies for Food Sovereignty</u> 2. <u>Leveraging Urban Policy for Food Sovereignty and the Right to Food</u>

G7. GLOBAL: Sustainability and rights of smallholders in the livestock sector

Title of your submission*	Sustainability and rights of smallholders in the livestock sector
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> Global
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i>
Contact person	Name: Shefali Sharma Email address: ssharma@iatp.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Yes</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
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<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)? <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Main purpose(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p>

	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p>
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i>

	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i>
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i>
(viii) Catalysts and constraints	- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> Some of the recommendations from the livestock report are frankly contradictory or unhelpful (due to the lack of definition, for instance, of “sustainable intensification” and an emphasis on “efficiency”) to the goals of sustainability and the reduction of inequality. These then undermine benefits that could be accrued from other recommendations in the decision box geared towards women, pastoralists and small holders of mixed-use systems. For instance the reference to sustainable intensification and the reduction of greenhouse gases “per unit of product” in Recommendation V.A, in particular, contradicts Recommendation X.A and X.B to restore grazing lands and ecosystem health. This is because sustainable intensification can lead to soil degradation, biodiversity loss and increased overall emissions, while the latter is a holistic approach to rebuilding ecosystem and soil health. While Recommendations X.A and X.B can significantly contribute to overall positive benefits towards the environment and SDG 2 and 3 through better preservation of natural resources on which smallholders and pastoralists depend. On the other hand, the promotion of sustainable intensification that is narrowly focused on efficiency gains in terms of greater units of production with less emissions intensity ignores overall aggregate emissions from the livestock sector and other problems that result from over production and intensive agriculture. The CFS, in the future, must examine the letter and spirit of its contradictory recommendations before finalizing them.

(ix) Good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i>
(x) Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>See above. Identify where contradictory references to terms have been put in the recommendations, define the terms, so as to be helpful, and remove contradictory recommendations.</p>
(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>These recommendations were agreed in 2016. Since then, we had several other reports that talk about the dire need to address climate change, including the recent IPCC Special report on 1.5 degrees. It is critical that the CFS updates its own recommendations in light of changing circumstances. This is particularly critical because it is now clear that a narrow focus on the reduction in GHGs per unit of production when it comes to livestock is simply inadequate to help us meet our Paris goals, but rather, our current situation demands a systemic change in governmental policies that incentivize the expansion of industrial livestock production at the cost of undermining the potential of smallholder systems and their agroecological potential that must supported to build climate resilience, address hunger and deal with climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in</i>

	<p><i>agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	<p><i>Missing Pathways to 1.5°C: The role of the land sector in ambitious climate action.</i> CLARA 2018 https://www.climatelandambitionrightsalliance.org/report <i>Emissions Impossible: How big meat and dairy are heating up the planet.</i> GRAIN and IATP 2018, https://www.iatp.org/emissions-impossible Elin Rööös et al., “Greedy or needy: Land use and climate impacts of food in 2050 under different livestock futures,” <i>Global Environmental Change</i>, vol. 47, November 2017. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2017.09.001 Gerber, Pierre, Theun Vellinga, Carolyn Opio, and Henning Steinfeld. “Productivity gains and greenhouse gas emissions intensity in dairy systems.” <i>Livestock Science</i> 139, nos. 1–2 (July 2011): 100–108 Jonathan Gonçalves da Silva et al. “Livestock intensification as a climate policy: Lessons from the Brazilian case,” <i>Land Use Policy</i>, vol. 62, March 2017. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2016.12.025 A.G. Dolfing, “Scenarios for reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of the Dutch dairy sector,” MSc thesis, Utrecht University, July 2017. https://dspace.library.uu.nl/handle/1874/352967</p>

G8. GLOBAL: United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition

Title of your submission*	
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> Global
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i>
Contact person	Name: Alessandra Mora Email address: Alessandra.mora@fao.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>UNSCN is a Participant of the CFS and it is highly involved in its work, being a member of the Advisory Group.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>UNSCN keeps its members and broader audience constantly updated on the work of the CFS, by regularly sharing information about CFS products and activities. UNSCN always makes sure to distribute CFS outcomes and reports to relevant members beyond the RBAs (and WHO), who are already part of the AG.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
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	<p>CFS stakeholders should better communicate the work CFS does in Rome at country level and within their own constituencies. Stronger feedback loops should be established so that CFS policy recommendations would be informed by what happens at country level and outside Rome.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</p>

(iii)	Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i>
		<i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative): (In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i>
		<i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative): (In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i>
(iv)	Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
(v)	Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
(vi)	Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i>

	<p>These policy recommendations, if taken together and used in a comprehensive and coherent way, can contribute to achieving SDGs and have positive impact on food security and nutrition of smallholders.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain: Smallholder farmers play a central role for FSN both locally and globally. Greater government support to smallholders agriculture (i.e. improved governance and policy coherence for FSN; increased access to assets and markets; increased investments in agriculture; increased transparency and inclusion; greater attention to food safety and working conditions; increased agriculture resilience) will certainly contribute to improve global FSN, including smallholders farmers' FSN, as both producers and consumers.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain: All 3 sets of recommendations call for fostering gender equality and empowerment of youth and other marginalized group (i.e. indigenous peoples). Ensuring transparency and inclusion through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach to agriculture and rural development will contribute to reduce inequalities within and among countries.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>These sets of policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, in particular to action area 1 'Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets'. Focusing on smallholders who are responsible for about 80% of the world's food production, these recommendations can influence national policies and inspire coherent actions covering the entire food system – from inputs and production (<i>access to assets, resources, responsible governance of natural resources, secure access and tenure particularly for women and youth</i>), through processing, storage, transport and retailing (<i>access to markets, research, extension and technology</i>) to consumption – in order to ensure access to sustainable and healthy diets for all.</p>

<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>It is important to take the lessons learned from the use and application of these sets of policy recommendation and use them to also fuel the current work within the nutrition workstream.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>These policy recommendations should be used to inform a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach to food systems, which includes all relevant actors and ensures adequate participation (including farmers, women, youth, indigenous peoples). This would contribute to improve governance for agricultural and rural development. Furthermore, these recommendations could also be used as an advocacy tool to raise awareness on the role of smallholders in the food system and their contribution in ensuring food security and nutrition locally and worldwide,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's</i>

	<p><i>empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>National policies should be developed by including all relevant stakeholders, especially women and youth, to ensure they are rights-based, people centred and transparent. Gender equality and women’s empowerment should be mainstreamed in national strategies for agricultural development, considering the critical role women play in the food system. Women are not only primary caregivers and consumers, but they are also farmers and producers. The promotion of access to assets, resources, finance, and technology should be a priority of national legislation.</p> <p>- <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p>
(xii) Link to additional information	

G9. GLOBAL: Urgenci

Title of your submission*	URGENCI
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> Global
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i>
Contact person	Name: Judith Hitchman Email address: hitchman@club-internet.fr
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Was involved in CSM workgroup and developing the policy recommendations in the first place</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Through daily work as president of the global Community Supported Agriculture network, these policy recommendations are important to our core work</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
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	Publicise how they can be implemented. The CSM support book is most helpful in the case of Connecting Smallholders to Markets
(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> Main purpose(s): In all public presentations I mention this policy as it is vital for CSAs, public procurement and public policy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i> Main purpose(s):</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Very helpful when discussing with Local Government. Also very useful in work on SDGs</p>

(iii)	Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
		<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p><i>Public presentations all over the world. Very wide audience of producers, consumers, university lecturers, decision-makers, including several other UN agencies</i></p>
		<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>Starting to impact actual policy decisions at all levels</p>
(iv)	Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>Urgenci farmers are over 50% women and a majority are youth, so obvious positive impacts</p>

<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Community Supported Agriculture has many mechanisms for social inclusion; Connecting Smallholders to markets is now being used by us in Africa to build adapted forms of CSA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Community Supported Agriculture has many mechanisms for social inclusion; Connecting Smallholders to markets is now being used by us in Africa to build adapted forms of CSA, public procurement for schools of agroecological food etc <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Because CSA is anchored in solidarity economy, which is inclusive and human-rights-based, CSA refers to this as a benefit and refers back to the policy document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> cf SDG1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Because agroecology and relocalised territorial markets are low impact they automatically fight to mitigate climate change in terms of both production and consumption

<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Decade of FF: because the policy supports development of territorial food systems in terms of production and public procurement. Supports more small-scale family farmers and peasant agriculture</p> <p>Nutrition: Sustainable local food systems and Community Supported Agriculture implies far higher levels of nutrition as direct from farm to fork in very short period, so less loss of vitamins. Agroecological production implies higher/better soil microbiome; thus mirrored in improved human microbiome and greater nutritional value.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Supports our approach to CSA and Local Solidarity Partnerships between producers and consumers.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Industrial agriculture's hold on food system</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>CSA does not necessarily rely on public support, but where it exists and where there is supportive legislation it is even more powerful. Where local authorities support socially excluded people's access to CSA shares via food stamps or other, there can be very positive effects. Germany has introduced legislation to support CSA</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p>

	Direct involvement in the working groups and processes helps build awareness and helps us to promote good policy outcomes afterwards
(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>Community Supported Agriculture and local solidarity partnerships for agroecology are continuing to develop around the world. There is also an important emphasis on linking to social solidarity economy and framework in SSE to ensure delivery of fresh local agroecological food to those who are otherwise marginalized. This is crucial in terms of social inclusion and the right to food and nutrition. In this case, the policy recommendations of Connecting Smallholders to markets is linked to existing policy recommendations in over 30 countries that have SSE framework legislation at national and local government level. Urgenci is continuing to map, and build and deliver capacity building tools throughout the world.</p>
(xii) Link to additional information	

G10. GLOBAL: Values & virtues of small farming systems

Title of your submission*	Values & virtues of small farming systems
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>Global</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i>
Contact person	Name: Philip McMichael Email address: pdm1@cornell.edu
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>I have worked with the CSM during the period of these three reports.</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Communications with fellow researchers and students in classes. I have published several articles in high profile academic journals regarding these reports/recommendations, especially <i>Investing in Smallholder Agriculture</i> (2013), and have a co-edited book appearing this year: <i>Finance or Food? The role of Culture, Ethics and Values in Land-Use Negotiations</i> (University of Toronto Press, 2019).</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p> <p>I would especially recommend distribution of the HLPE Reports.</p>
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<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Main purpose(s): Awareness raising</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets Main purpose(s): Awareness raising</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Main purpose(s): Awareness raising</p> <p>- Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</p> <p>Sets 1& 2: in academic settings – to apprise researchers and students of the rights, and the social and ecological benefits of small-scale farming if adequately supported.</p>

(iii)	Present and expected benefits for smallholders	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p>
		<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p>
		<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p>
(iv)	Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i>
(v)	Present and expected benefits for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i>
(vi)	Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>The SDG HLP in 2013 noted: “The world is now more urban than rural, thanks to internal migration. By 2030 there will be over one billion more urban residents and, for the first time ever, the number of rural residents will be starting to shrink. This matters because inclusive growth emanates from vibrant and sustainable cities, the only locale where it is possible to generate the number of good jobs that young people are seeking.” (2013, p. 18).) There is no mention here of job creation in the countryside, which would expand if smaller scale farming systems were legitimized and given adequate support, to encourage multifunctionality, enabling not just proliferation of farms and farmwork, but also of rural communities with many non-farm service industries and local businesses.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p>
(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>By increasing awareness of the social and growing ecological necessity of smaller-scale & low-input farming systems, to preserve healthy eco-systems, and the importance of land and labor rights including the right to produce food.</p>

<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> - <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i> <p>A key constraint, always, is the paradigmatic preference given to large-scale industrial agriculture on the grounds that it is more efficient and can feed the world more effectively. Small-scale biodiverse farming systems have quite different principles of efficiency, including the potential to expand multi-functionality as an efficient organization of social and ecological relations at more intimate scales, with greater possibilities for more equitable distribution of sufficient, healthier local foods.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>Small-scale farm protections and subsidy systems to protect agro-ecological experimentation and restore healthy rural communities, soils and farming practices. ‘Good practices’ here can be redefined holistically, as in the longer-term interest of social, ecological and climate stability (rather than simply productivist practices as such).</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>Yes: to not simply pursue these policy recommendations as a question of rights for <i>extant</i> rural peoples, but also to rebuild compromised small farming systems as a positive and decisive step towards fostering low-input farming to mitigate climate change, reduce GHG emissions and regenerate soils and waterways.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s</i>

	<p><i>empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
(xii) Link to additional information	

G11. GLOBAL: World Food Programme's experiences in connecting smallholders to markets

Title of your submission*	World Food Programme's experiences in connecting smallholders to markets
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)</i> Global with country-specific examples
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)</i> Burkina Faso, Niger and Ethiopia
Contact person	Name: Gianluca Ferrera, Purchase for Progress (P4P) Senior Programme Advisor, World Food Programme HQ Email address: Gianluca.ferrera@wfp.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>Through colleagues, participation in the CFS meetings and the internet</p> <p>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Sharing through bilateral emails and resource newsletters.</p> <p>- <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i></p>
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	<p>Organize a consultation/gathering/workshop for relevant stakeholders to come together, learn more and discuss the policy recommendations.</p> <p>Organize webinars or virtual sessions to share these with implementers in the field and provide technical insights into applying them.</p> <p>Create a network of policy implementers, experts and parties interested in implementing the recommendations.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<p>- <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i></p> <p>Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Connecting Smallholders to Markets</p> <p><i>[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]</i></p> <p>- <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i></p> <p><i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> Awareness raising, project development, drafting of project proposals and strategy documents, conceptualizing pro-smallholder initiatives and policy advocacy.</p> <p>Specifically in Niger, where WFP supports smallholders through institutional markets such as schools, these recommendations have been useful for developing the strategy for national local procurement from smallholders (SNALAPP – Strategie nationale d’achats locaux aupres des petits producteurs), and for developing its implementation tools and funding mechanisms.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i></p>

	<p>Awareness raising, project development, drafting of project proposals and strategy documents, conceptualizing pro-smallholder initiatives and policy advocacy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?</i></p> <p><i>Main purpose(s):</i> The recommendations in this were applied to some extent in the “Milk Project”, a milk value chain and home-grown school feeding project, undertaken by WFP in Burkina Faso. In Niger, these recommendations were also applied to the school feeding activity through the development of livestock at the school level, for improving students’ nutrition by including protein-rich food.</p> <p>- <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Recommendations 2, 4, 5, 9, 16, 17 and 18 of “Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition”.</p> <p>Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 17, 19, 22 and 24 of “Connecting Smallholders to Markets”.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i> <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)</i></p> <p>Smallholder farmers feature prominently in WFP’s food assistance initiatives, either as beneficiaries of food assistance or food suppliers. WFP recognizes that supporting smallholders to increase their productivity and incomes, and building stronger food systems through inclusive agricultural and economic development are key to achieving SDG 2 – Zero Hunger. Therefore, WFP has developed models that combine wide partnerships, innovative solutions and context-specific support for smallholders and their national governments, with systemic</p>

	<p>impacts in agricultural value chains and broader food systems. These efforts are more than just traditional hand-outs of “food-aid”, but rather an enormous range of projects and platforms that aim to empower those most vulnerable to access nutritious food. They include the market-access oriented approaches under the <u>Smallholder Agricultural Market Support</u> umbrella, such as Purchase for Progress (P4P), Farm to Market Alliance and the Virtual Farmers Market (VFM), as well as the livelihood-oriented Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), post-harvest loss reduction efforts under the Zero Food Loss initiative and home-grown school meals programmes.</p> <p>In the short-term, below are some results at the global level:</p> <p>In line with the Agenda for Sustainable Development, WFP has mainstreamed smallholder support into its Corporate Strategic Plan for 2017 – 2021, through the inclusion of Strategic Result 3 aimed at improving smallholder livelihoods, productivity and food security, and Strategic Result 4 aimed at strengthening food systems.</p> <p>Building on experiences in supporting smallholders so far, and drawing on the recommendations of documents such as the CFS policy recommendations, in 2017 WFP created the Pro-Smallholder Food Assistance Strategy to boost smallholder resilience and market access globally.</p> <p>Additionally, the CFS recommendations are also reflected in a number of existing WFP policies, such as the School Feeding (2013), Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition (2015), South-South Cooperation (2015), Gender (2017), Environment (2017), Climate Change (2017) and Nutrition (2017) policies.</p> <p>Additionally, below are some country-level impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burkina Faso <p>WFP has adopted and implemented some of the recommendations in the three sets in the FFA, P4P and Milk Project (smallholder support and home-grown school feeding) initiatives. The results so far include:</p> <p>Creation/rehabilitation of 38,701 hectares (ha) of soil and water conservation and restoration and protected rehabilitated lands.</p> <p>Creation/rehabilitation of 7,168 cubic meters of treated gullies.</p> <p>1,185 ha of lowland appointed.</p> <p>Establishment of 10 “boulis” of 30,000 m3.</p>
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	<p>3,431 people, of whom 64% are women, were trained on gender, quality management and post-harvest loss reduction, financial literacy and composting.</p> <p>425 crop coverings, 13,330 sealed food packaging bags, 360 metal silos and 60 manual peanut shellers were transferred.</p> <p>WFP purchased 173 mt of beans worth US\$138,000 from smallholders.</p> <p>Smallholders supported by WFP sold 13,000 mt of food worth US\$4,467,000 to other buyers.</p> <p>WFP constructed 2 warehouses.</p> <p>Two new milk processing units were established to complement the four existing ones. WFP purchases 90 mt of milk worth US\$244,000 from these units for distribution in school canteens.</p> <p>WFP also upgrade the production quality of the two milk processing units in Djibo.</p> <p>2. Ethiopia</p> <p>In Ethiopia, the policy recommendations supported the P4P project which enabled more than 126,000 smallholder farmers to access remunerative markets. The approach focused on capacity strengthening and leveraging innovative partnerships, which led to farmers and their organizations improving their awareness on food quality, increasing their access to credit to support aggregation and supplying more food to buyers beyond WFP.</p> <p>3. Niger</p> <p>In Niger, these policy recommendations have enabled WFP and national partners in the development of the strategy to procure from smallholders, establish pricing and contractual mechanisms for smallholder purchases, build farmer organization capacity and empower women through the Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project. So far, this has resulted in strengthening the post-harvest handling, accounting and marketing capacities of 255 smallholders through four trainings, and 14,169 mt of cereals and pulses worth US\$6,391,899 purchased locally. Beneficiary testimonies from the impact surveys for the local purchases also reveal an improvement in the living conditions.</p>
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	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p><i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders)</i></p> <p>In the mid- to long-term, WFP expects the supported smallholder farmers to become competitive players in their food systems. As they work together to sell food to WFP, private companies and institutional buyers, over time smallholders should become suppliers rather than recipients of food assistance. Additionally, smallholders engage in crop diversification and increase their production of nutritious crops to not only improve their household nutrition, but also enhance their income-base.</p> <p>For instance, in Burkina Faso WFP seeks to achieve the below results between 2019-2023 through the smallholder support activities:</p> <p>Support 20 organizations of 50,000 smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Enable smallholders to sell 75,000 mt of produce.</p> <p>Establish five milk processing units.</p> <p>Support 2500 participants each year through the financial inclusion programmes.</p> <p>Organize 5 business connection workshops for smallholders.</p> <p>Build 10 warehouses.</p>
(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Women play a crucial role in agriculture in developing countries, especially in food production. However, their labour is often invisible, unpaid and undervalued, and they generally have less access to productive resources than men which undermines their ability to profit from farming and affects their food security and nutrition. As involving women more fully in agriculture can drive economic development, increase food security and nutrition and improve household welfare, WFP prioritizes women’s empowerment through the smallholder programmes.</p> <p>Women are supported to participate in sales to formal markets and to take on leadership roles in farmers’ organizations. Women’s ability to influence decision-making around business and spending is also prioritized. This is a gender-transformative approach, focusing on</p>

	<p>specific interventions which not only encourage the participation of women farmers, but aim to address the root causes of inequality that limit their potential.</p> <p>Building on the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot, WFP’s smallholder agricultural market support initiatives give opportunities to women involved in farming to increase their economic benefit from the roles they play in food production, marketing, or processing. Women’s leadership skills and confidence level is increasing through capacity building around financial literacy, farmer organization management and marketing. For example, WFP supported farmers’ organizations and Agricultural Business Centres in Sierra Leone reach 11,000 participating farmers and 55% are women, many of whom occupy leadership positions.</p> <p>WFP empowers women farmers by designing programmes focused on income generating activities and increasing their participation and engagement in the local food system. Because WFP offers a market and, thus, economic opportunity to smallholder farmers, it is a good entry point for women’s economic empowerment activities such as in the case of the UN Women and RBAs’ Joint Program on Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment (RWEE).</p> <p>Below is a summary of specific actions undertaken to empower women in agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burkina Faso <p>In Burkina Faso, gender, protection and youth are mainstreamed in the FFA activities which ensure that beneficiary targeting mechanisms and project activities are designed to leave no one behind, including elderly, people with disabilities and pregnant women. Additionally, 60 percent of the community assets under FFA are built by the most vulnerable households, which are more often headed by women. As part of the smallholder market support activities, such as P4P, WFP provides gender sensitization trainings to support farmers’ organizations (FOs) alongside establishing criteria to ensure at least 30 percent of the leadership roles or positions in decision-making committees are held by women, and that they can contribute to at least 30 percent of the volumes sold collectively by the FO. As a gender transformative approach, the milk processing units under the Milk Project are made up of women.</p> 2. Ethiopia <p>In Ethiopia, WFP specifically targets women smallholders to ensure they can engage in and benefit from income generating activities. WFP also facilitates women’s access to finance through revolving funds, supporting the establishment of women’s only cooperatives, organizing community conversations on women’s roles in the</p>
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	<p>household and community, as well as advocating for the development of women-specific interventions.</p> <p>3. Niger</p> <p>In Niger, as part of the RWEE project in the four targeted municipalities, WFP's objective is to purchase commercial surplus from women farmers' organizations at remunerative price. In these municipalities, WFP and the government also piloted the use of commodity vouchers and cash when procuring from the FOs. With the additional income and support from UN Women, the women farmers have undertaken other income generating activities. Additionally, they also benefit from processing kits provided by IFAD and nutrition education and improved seeds from FAO. When selecting organizations for direct purchases, WFP and partners also prioritize female FOs even if they do not fully meet the minimum tonnage requirement highlighted in the national local procurement strategy.</p> <p>- <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i></p> <p>1. In Burkina Faso, the milk processing units consist only of women. This has enhanced their business development and leadership skills. Gender sensitization trainings to the other supported FOs, is also creating an awareness on women's empowerment and increasing women's inclusion.</p> <p>2. In Ethiopia, WFP and partners' support to women farmers has enabled them to diversify their livelihoods, increase production and incomes, reduce their workload at the household and farm levels, and enabled women to take on leadership roles. This has not only enabled them to improve the food and nutrition security of themselves and their households, but also economically empowered them.</p> <p>3. In Niger, WFP's efforts are reducing vulnerabilities faced by women, such as malnutrition, through the cultivation of nutritious products, increased sales of crops leading to economic empowerment, and increased decision-making.</p>
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<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<p>- <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Agricultural growth, youth employment and food security are closely linked. As the world food needs are expected to double by 2050 alongside a growing population, increasing youth engagement in agriculture by transforming the sector will be key to achieve food and nutrition security. Although WFP’s pro-smallholder food assistance strategy does not explicitly target youth, throughout the different projects there has been recognition for designing and implementing programmes in a way that can enable and encourage youth participation.</p> <p>For instance, in Burkina Faso, the gender training modules encompass a module to ensure the FOs account for youth needs and participation, to enable them to enhance their production and also contribute to the decision-making process. WFP also creates youth pools to provide services in the agro-sylvo-pastoral field.</p> <p>In Niger, WFP encourages youth to join FOs and facilitates out-of-school girls to benefit from Dimitra clubs under the RWEE project.</p> <p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>By encouraging youth participation in the agriculture sector, and targeting youth through capacity building initiatives, WFP aims to develop their skills and facilitate their inclusion in value chains to boost their food and nutrition security and livelihoods. To ensure that youth can fully benefit from WFP’s smallholder programming, there is a need to enhance the capacity building interventions and trainings by incorporating innovations, emphasizing on social behavior change communication and ensuring projects are designed with a key understanding of the structural causes of hunger and poverty as they relate to youth.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> Please explain:</p>

	<p>The creation of additional income through agriculture and livestock-related activities can contribute to lifting rural smallholder farmers and their families from poverty.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>WFP’s smallholder-facing programmes help improve the availability, accessibility and utilization of food by boosting smallholder production and market access. Projects such as FFA help address smallholder food needs in the short-term, while ensuring that they have the capacity to meet their own food requirements through increased resilience reflected in an enhanced asset-base and improved natural resource management. Market-access-oriented projects on the other hand, leverage demand from buyers such as WFP, private sector and schools, to encourage smallholders to invest in their production and benefit from farming, which translates into improved food and nutrition security at the household and well-functioning local food systems.</p> <p>For instance, in Niger, the national strategy for local procurement from smallholders (SNALAPP) has strengthened the capacities of smallholders to produce a marketable surplus. In a context where achieving Zero Hunger is contingent upon increasing agricultural production, using a market-side pull to sensitive farming communities to invest in their farms and develop entrepreneurial skills enables to boost food security and incomes at the household level, and improves the functioning of local markets to make food accessible to a large share of the population.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> Please explain:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> Please explain:</p> <p>Using gender transformative approaches for empowering women and taking the “gender” dimension into consideration in all smallholder activities contributes to addressing inequalities while also improving the food and nutrition security of women and girls. For instance, this includes taking into considering the roles, specific needs and interests of participating women as well as youth in production, income-generation activities, market access and capacity-building interventions.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i> Please explain:</p>
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<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>These policy recommendations touch across all the actors involved in agriculture and provided concrete solutions for addressing the bottlenecks faced by these actors, including family and smallholder farmers. As such, they can contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming by supporting the development of national action plans, enabling relevant stakeholders such as UN agencies or governments to identify priority areas for investment as well as guide the development of pro-smallholder policies.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>An integrated approach which views the three sets of policy recommendations in a consolidated manner enables understanding the full context in agriculture and designing interventions that can get better results.</p> <p>A conducive enabling environment as well as the will of different actors to work together for developing pro-smallholder initiatives spanning the entire value chain.</p> <p>Government commitment and buy-in.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>Some of the key constraints observed when implementing projects that incorporate these policy recommendations include:</p> <p>Limited security in the areas of implementation, combined with shocks that lead to internal displacement and affect country office capacity to adequately implement planned activities.</p> <p>Limited financial and human resources.</p> <p>Weak synergy among different interventions and actors because of weak coordination mechanisms, leading to duplication of efforts.</p>

	<p>Limited productivity and access to markets and inputs for smallholders.</p> <p>Disorganized and spatially dispersed smallholder farmers, which affects the ability of humanitarian-development organizations to reach them.</p>
<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<p>- <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i></p> <p>Employing community-based participatory approaches that bring together all relevant stakeholders and enabling developing solutions by putting needs of the affected communities at the center.</p> <p>Undertaking proper assessments and analyses before developing interventions.</p> <p>Integrating activities by combining multiple recommendations, to ensure needs are adequately met and problems/challenges are tackled in a holistic manner. This will help ensure providing a package of services to smallholders.</p> <p>Ensuring the development of smallholder-friendly procurement and pricing modalities in order to increase their market access.</p> <p>Establishing a strong coordination mechanism between partners and implementing actors.</p> <p>Allocating adequate resources and ensuring that the projects are scalable/sustainable.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<p>- <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>Garner government ownership. Ensuring the implementation of these recommendations can be scale-up and is sustainable requires governments adopt this approach and put in place the required capacities, policies and strategies for developing smallholder agriculture.</p> <p>Increase advocacy efforts on these recommendations to ensure all the relevant actors know about them and are equipped to implement them.</p>

	<p>To fully address the needs of smallholders and improve their food and nutrition security, ensure that the recommendations emerge out of a solid understanding of the issues faced by smallholders and other food systems actors.</p> <p>Create a map of stakeholders to understand what they are doing and where, to ensure better synergy of interventions and avoid duplication of efforts.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i>
<p>(xii) Link to additional information</p>	

G12. GLOBAL: IFAD's use of CFS policy products with regards to Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition

Title of your submission*	IFAD's use of CFS policy products with regards to Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>Asia and Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Angola: Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project in Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces Bangladesh: Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP)</i>
Contact person	Name: Shantanu Mathur. Email: S. Mathur@IFAD.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other

(i) Awareness of CFS policy recommendations	<p>- <i>How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</i></p> <p>IFAD attaches high importance to the CFS and recognizes the forum as a platform for inter-governmental deliberations combined with IFAD's direct and proactive support for the broadest possible civil-society and private sector engagement on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN).</p> <p>IFAD is well aware of these policy recommendations in the 3 products – especially focused on smallholders. IFAD has highlighted this as a priority in IFAD's corporate global engagement approach paper, which was endorsed by IFAD's Management and further reinforced in 2018 based on the outcome and recommendations of the 2017 Independent Evaluation of the CFS. IFAD's engagement in this multi-stakeholder platform for Food Security and Nutrition has been explicitly highlighted in IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016-2025 and this policy product is also mentioned in terms of the links to our portfolio; target groups and the FSN agenda . CFS policy recommendations under this product are integrated at all possible levels of policy planning and implementation and the two project used below are</p>
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	<p>prime examples of how CFS recommendations are turned into concrete action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</i> <p>IFAD internally publishes CFS related reports and systematically draws attention to the products in reports to our governing bodies and also management and operational staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:</i> <p>Increase awareness of the inclusive nature of the CFS and the policy products emerging. We are also developing a set of communication events which will help disseminate these products.</p>
<p>(ii) Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?</i> - <i>For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used</i> <i>(e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other)</i> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition</i> <i>Main purpose(s):</i> Economic diversification, access to markets, inclusive participatory processes that engage smallholders, women and youth, education and financial support and access to financial services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</i>

	<p>The project is ongoing and the policy recommendations specific effectiveness will be assessed after a quality assured analysis of the collected data.</p>
<p>(iii) Present and expected benefits for smallholders</p>	<p><i>How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? (please answer in the two boxes below):</i></p>
	<p><i>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>IFAD's mandate is for medium to long term investment rather than short term issues. We work in partnership with the WFP who provide short term relief in disaster situations.</p>
	<p><i>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</i></p> <p>In the long term an IFAD financed project in Angola expects to reach 250,000 households with 150,000 individuals will be beneficiaries of HHs reporting HVC production as the mains source of revenue with at least 20% income increase. There will also be a 50% increase in smallholder households reporting improvements in household asset ownership index.</p> <p>In Angola the main benefits will be:</p> <p>(increased agricultural production and higher productivity stemming from: adoption of improved technologies; enhanced access to water and more efficient water use;</p> <p>increased cash income for participating smallholders;</p> <p>improved food and nutrition security and reduced vulnerability to external shocks, notably climate change;</p> <p>lower transaction costs and post-harvest losses, through bulking and marketing by FOs and other value-chain actors, and greater smallholder access to finance;</p> <p>increased value added by smallholders and FOs;</p> <p>strengthened bargaining power, understanding of markets and the management capacity of smallholders and their organizations;</p> <p>improved natural resource conservation, enhanced biodiversity and climate-change resilience ; and</p>

	<p>improved institutional capacity of MINAGRI and IDA at the central, provincial and municipality levels. Quantitatively the project will improve the livelihoods and nutritional status of 60,000 beneficiary households</p>
<p>(iv) Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>In Bangladesh at least 30% of those targeted by this project will be women. Female engagement in the program will be used as an indicator of project success.</p> <p>In Angola women will comprise at least 50% of the target group focusing on education, investment support and irrigation development.</p> <p>The projects are designed is aligned with IFAD’s policies on targeting; gender equality and women’s empowerment; and IFAD’s Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain:</i> <p>In Angola there is expected to be a 25% increase (from the baseline) in the asset index of all household including female lead households. Along with this 50% of all beneficiaries will be women.</p> <p>In Bangladesh 30,000 women will benefit from targeted support to improve their nutrition.</p>
<p>(v) Present and expected benefits for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>In Bangladesh specific preference has been given to youth for monitoring and evaluation capacity building program to encourage the potential of young entrepreneurs.</p> <p>In Angola there have been specific youth outreach activities to increase engagement with processing, market and service provision support. With youth making up 30% of the total targeted population.</p>

	<p>- <i>How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain:</i></p> <p>Neither of these projects have neared completion and a full report on the actualized benefits of this project will be released with the project evaluation.</p>
<p>(vi) Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</p>	<p>- <i>How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 1 (no poverty)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Bangladesh: farmers' incomes will improve through demand-led productivity investments, crop diversification and increased market linkages. Angola: (i) strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations (FOs) through FFS; (ii) strengthening the institutional capacity of local, provincial, and national units of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI): to effectively support smallholder households.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 2 (zero hunger)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Both projects will lead to an increase in connectivity to investment and connection to market and financial services safeguarding against price instability and unpredictable crop yields</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Bangladesh: 50% of targeted households at the end of the project will have reported improvements in household asset ownership index. Angola: There is support for increase production and commercialization through the : (i) provision of technical support; and (ii) provision of investment support. The expected outcome is increased investment in agricultural production and post-harvest management</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</i> <i>Please explain:</i> Bangladesh: With the increased asset ownership as mentioned above smallholder households will be able to increase their capital ownership. Angola: with the increase in technical support and the provision of investment support there is an expected increase</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SDG 13 (climate action)</i></p>

	<p><i>Please explain:</i></p> <p>Bangladesh: One of the three components of the this project will focus on climate resilient surface water management.</p> <p>Angola: This project aims to equip smallholders with the knowledge and practical tools to adapt to climate change.</p>
<p>(vii) Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p>	<p>- <i>How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain:</i></p> <p>UN Decade of Family Farming: both projects at their core have a commitment to advance and develop the interest of family and smaller holder farms. Both projects using smallholder farms as an important indicator of success showing IFAD's commitment to the advancement and inclusion of the Decade within IFAD's framework.</p> <p>UN Decade of Action on Nutrition: both of these projects where designed to improve the efficiency and efficacy of nutritious and sustainably financial viable food production.</p>
<p>(viii) Catalysts and constraints</p>	<p>- <i>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i></p> <p>IFAD's substantive and continuing engagement in the CFS allows for the alignment of institutional goals leading to the easy to use nature of CFS policy in IFAD's framework.</p> <p>- <i>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</i></p> <p>The expense in both cost and time in pursuing multiple work streams can lead to a lack of depth of knowledge in any particular field. Prioritising those issues that are the most important and effective in improving smallholder/family farm incomes, access to food but also their nutritional status, would allow for those policy products to be utilised to a greater degree.</p>

<p>(ix) Good practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</i> <p>A strong understanding of the inter-governmental and inclusive way in which the policy products are developed and the need for further customization of the high level policy principals articulated in the policy products – so they can be more easily incorporated in the local contexts of IFAD-financed loan project- design and implementation.</p>
<p>(x) Lessons learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</i> <p>As in box (ix) above.</p>
<p>(xi) Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain:</i> <p>IFAD utilises CFS policy knowledge at various levels of policy dialogue at the country level; and in project design - leading to a satisfactory use of CFS products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>In the broader context of the 2030 agenda (SDG% links with SDG1 &2) ensure that CFS policy products are disseminated at the national and local level to influence national policy and grassroots awareness building/advocacy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:</i> <p>IFAD is developing a link between its new Youth Action Plan and CFS policy products mentioned above - at the national and local level to influence policy.</p>

(xii) Link to additional information	

CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDING COMMENTS WITHOUT TEMPLATE

1. Cameroon

Hello everyone,

Attached is a document that presents case studies on the functioning of smallholder farmers organisations and some case studies that show how they organise their activities to favour the marketing of their product in their communities.

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/le%20bon%20fonctionnement%20des%20organisations%20de%20producteurs.pdf>

2. Central African Republic

Bonjour

Veillez trouver ci-joint la contribution de l'Association des Femmes Centrafricaines Ingénieurs du Développement Rural (AFCIDR) et AFCIDR-EUROPE.

http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/Contribution_AFCIDR_CFS.pdf

Bonne réception;

Cordialement,
Adèle Gremombo

3. India

Hello everyone,

It's about, Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?

Livestock production is important from the point of view of human health, employment and livelihoods, yet questioned by some mostly in environmental implications context. It's mostly the management issue-how we are keeping the livestock in terms of numbers, production efficiency, feeding regime (competition with humans for feed) etc. The integrated systems could be more resilient, where livestock could be maintained as per the carrying capacity of the land holdings with the farmers. The Extension and Advisory services can design extension strategies around food systems towards ensuring the availability of required amount of animal sourced protein. We need 20gm animal sourced protein/per day which means everyone needs 33 kg lean meat / 45 kg fish / 60kg eggs or 230 kg milk/year. Many countries around the world are having far less consumption from this required levels. This leads to human population suffering from micro- nutrients related deficiency diseases stunting, wasting, anaemia, cognitive problems etc. In India, for instance, Over 70% pre-school children consume less than 50% of Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) of iron, vitamin A, and some B vitamins particularly riboflavin and folic acid. Many of these nutritional deficiencies can be overcome, if livestock products like milk, meat, pork, fish and eggs are included in human diets in required quantities. Livestock production offers multiple benefits like improved nutrition, health, incomes, and livelihoods. Yet the potential of livestock production is underexploited in many developing countries. While the research can help improve livestock productivity, the extension and outreach activities can deliver research outcomes to producers leading to improved livestock productivity. But Research-extension- farmer linkages are weak in these countries. So, we need to design extension interventions that include promoting crop-livestock integrated farming systems, fodder cultivation, promoting livestock entrepreneurship, mentoring rural youths, and organizing capacity building programmes including for farm women. The productivity enhancing livestock technologies, when shared with the livestock owners via targeted extension services can improve their production practices for green fodder, milk, meat, fish and egg production.

The questions we need to answer, how best we can ensure the required quantity of ASF to growing human population, with least implications to environment?

You may like to read my blog: <http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/blog/blog-articles/article/en/c/1043521>

Looking forward to hear more from the participants?

4. India

Dear all,

In India, over 85% of the small holders own less than 1 ha land, which is further getting fragmented due to division in the family particularly among brothers. This makes mechanization difficult along with problems in Connecting Smallholders to Markets. Moreover, many landless livestock keepers contribute milk, meat & eggs- supplying much needed Animal sourced foods-protein & other micronutrients essential for human health & well being. Can we think of Collective farming, farmer producer organizations to remedy the situation & making agriculture profitable to small holders. I know collective farming is easier to say but difficult to put into practice, unless there is lot of common sense among the stakeholders. We also have problems of small landholding scattered here & there, not at one place, making farming even more stressful. Land consolidation may resolve this, but again it is a teething problem. These are some of the basic issues, if we could resolve them, we can expect contributing to sustainability of small farms.

Thanks!

Mahesh Chander

5. Iran (Islamic Republic of)

In the name of God.

In my opinion, one of the food supply solutions in the country is for food security, the production of advanced planting skills and at home, so that every citizen interested in planting vegetables and fruits, and buds tends to, and even in schools

We have experienced that women are very much interested

Healthy food and healthy food is one of the most basic and most important human needs, and this important is important because its impact will lead to healthy lives and healthy children, and eventually to future generations.

If any person has a thorough understanding of the subject, the lack of reflection and death will give them the training needed to understand it so that others will understand it too.

This is not just an experience or science, but an understanding of the facts that, along with the modern science of agriculture, must understand a concept. When we understand the subject with all its elements, then we will come to the consequences.

I have a suggestion that could be implemented with the help of NGOs, FAO and the UN.

Small Organic Greenhouses Organic Batch Bags & Carriers

These packages include small household greenhouses with the following resources:

1. Organic soil and fertilizers necessary for the growth of each plant
2. Vermicompost
3. Seeds of plants
4. Small greenhouse with artificial light and automatic irrigation or osmosis
5. Timer for different plants selected for planting
6. Other items required

If you make these packages at the right price and give the people you want, we will take advantage of it:

1. Save time
- 2- Save water
3. Save the place and soil
4. Energy saving
5. All people in the community will share in the plant nutrition needed by the body and at least in life, and anyone who wants to earn money can grow more in these greenhouses and earn sales.
- 6- Creating training classes for the use and production of home-made herbs in modern and simple ways
- 7- Manufacturing processes such as turning buds into children's chores and...

Naghmeh Mohamadiee

Golpakhsh sobhemrooz Cooperative

6. Morocco

Dans le haut Atlas Maroc, et exactement dans la Commune d'Assoul situé à la province de Tinghir où les population vivent essentiellement de la petite agriculture où j'ai exercé comme vulgarisateur et où j'ai pu réaliser, au sein de l'office agricole du Tafilalet, l'extension du pommier en général, mais pas le développement de toute la filière. Mon action avait ciblé uniquement la production et une ébauche de l'organisation professionnelle aux alentours de cette filière.

L'action était de marier cette culture (pommier) au cultures fourragères et par conséquent à l'élevage. Mais cette petite agriculture est sujette à de nombreux problèmes notamment la sécheresse ou l'excès subite de l'eau (inondations, grêle et crues qui ravagent tout) et les agriculteur se trouvent démunis et vivent en dépendance de leurs proches qui se louent ailleurs. Et la solution du problème n'est pas inconnue mais difficile à réaliser par les agricultures, cette solution est d'installer des barrages de retenue pour régler le débit de l'eau et atténuer l'effet de sécheresse par une bonne maîtrise l'eau. Et la deuxième solution et d'installer des infrastructures comme le lieu de stockage de la production et encadrer ces petits agriculteurs et agricultrice.

7. Pakistan

In my opinion, in developing countries the smallholders are not aware about the modern production technology of field crops cultivation. The farmers use toxic chemicals, degrade soils, and they don't know the soil and water conservation practices. Moreover, the smallholders are cheated by the middlemen because they don't have direct access to big markets to sell their produce. About 50-80% of the smallholder's income goes to the middlemen. I recently completed a two years project (2015 and 2017) entitled: Transfer of Modern Production Technology of Field Crops Cultivation to Farmers through Field Days and Trainings in remote areas of two districts (Malakand and Swat). I trained farmers there in different union councils. I will also suggest the attention of governments to make good policies regarding smallholders in neglected/remote areas.

Livestock play important role in sustainable farming system. However, the genetics of our livestock are low yielding and therefore the farmers are not in much advantage by keeping livestock's. Government should work and introduce high yielding livestock's in the country for the betterment of farming community. On the other hand, the dominant cereal based cropping system in the country i.e. rice-wheat or maize-wheat reduce the fertility of the soils. Moreover, cereal based system results in low proteins per unit area and so the farmers are having malnutrition and poor health problem (e.g. Zn deficiency). The government must encourage the introduction of pulses in the cropping system which could increase soil fertility and protein per unit area. Here the farmers apply so many sprays on orchids (e.g. peach orchids) which is the major cause of hepatitis, skin problem, and cancer etc. The livestock health is also under severe stress due to lack of balanced and less feed availability.

8. Peru

PROYECTO PESQUERO – ALIMENTARIO

http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/CANNED_ANCHOVY_PROJECT.pdf

Proyecto orientado al uso racional de la anchoveta como materia prima de conservas, producidas bajo los más altos standards de calidad alimentaria. Objetivo: Reducir hambre y desnutrición.

El Proyecto identifica los actuales desafíos y oportunidades que afectan el desarrollo de la cadena de valor de la anchoveta enlatada, eliminando la opción de su consumo alimentario.

El Proyecto describe un modelo inédito de colaboración entre socios de la cadena. Define las Best Practices que conducen al aseguramiento de la sostenibilidad de los socios y de la cadena.

Identifica las no conformidades existentes en procesos críticos. Propone las acciones correctivas para su levantamiento y cierre. Recoge teoría, experiencia y lecciones aprendidas de expertos.

El Proyecto es una propuesta para la aplicación de los tres conjuntos de recomendaciones de política del CSA, lo cual se aprecia en los tres acápite siguientes.

Conjunto 1: Inversión en el pescador artesanal en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición. (Pescador artesanal is a small fishing boat owner) Smallholder Perspective.

Conjunto 2: Vinculación de los pescadores y productores artesanales con los mercados. (The food in a food system is not only produced, but also processed, distributed and marketed)

Conjunto 3: Desarrollo pesquero sostenible en apoyo de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición. ¿Qué función desempeña el recurso pesquero alimentario más abundante en el mundo? (Anchovy availability is good enough for feeding and nurturing people living in poverty all the world over)

En la etapa de elaboración del estudio de factibilidad del proyecto, utilizaremos la estructura del “Framework for Project Design”, la cual forma parte del documento “Nutrition-sensitive Value Chains from a Smallholder Perspective”.