**Call for experiences in the use and application of three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of food security and nutrition**

**Template for submissions**

 **Please use this**[submission form](http://bit.ly/2nAitb1)**to share your experience in the use and application of three interconnected sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of food security and nutrition.

For the necessary background and guidance, please refer to the topic note:** <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS-smallholders-fsn>**.**
**You can upload the completed form to the** FSN Forum **(**[www.fao.org/fsnforum](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum)) **or send it via email to** fsn-moderator@fao.org**.**

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

*\*Please choose a title for your submission, referring e.g. to your organization or/ and geographical coverage*

**If the information provided in your submission results from a multistakeholder consultation, please also fill the table in annex.**

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| 1. Awareness of CFS policy recommendations
 | * How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)? Yes
* Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?

[x]  No[ ]  Yes If yes, please explain: * 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:
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| 1. Use of the three sets of policy recommendations

  | * 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)?

***[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]**** For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used

(*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*) [ ]  Set 1: [Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av034e.pdf)  Main purpose(s): [ ]  Set 2: [Connecting Smallholders to Markets](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq853e.pdf)Main purpose(s): ☐ Set 3: [Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq854e.pdf)Main purpose(s): * Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:
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| 1. Present and expected benefits for smallholders

*Indicate the results obtained/ expected in the short term and in the medium-to-long term, with quantitative indications where feasible (i.e. estimate of the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be affected)*  | 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)* |
| 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)* |
| 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*) |
| 1. Present and expected benefits for female smallholders
 | * Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) topromote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain:
* 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:
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| 1. Present and expected benefits for the youth
 | * 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:
* 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:
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| 1. Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs
 | * 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):

[ ]  SDG 1 (no poverty)Please explain:[ ]  SDG 2 (zero hunger)Please explain:☐ SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)Please explain: ☐ SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)Please explain: ☐ SDG 13 (climate action) Please explain: |
| 1. Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the [UN Decade of Family Farming](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1479766/files/A_RES_72_239-EN.pdf) and the [UN Decade of Action on Nutrition](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/259)
 | * 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:
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| 1. Catalysts and constraints
 | * What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?
* What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?

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. |
| 1. Good practices
 | * What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?
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| 1. Lessons learned
 | * 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?

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. |
| 1. Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders
 | * 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:

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. * 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:
* 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:
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| 1. Link to additional information
 | *Missing Pathways to 1.5°C: The role of the land sector in ambitious climate action.* CLARA 2018 <https://www.climatelandambitionrightsalliance.org/report>*Emissions Impossible: How big meat and dairy are heating up the planet.* GRAIN and IATP 2018,[*https://www.iatp.org/emissions-impossible*](https://www.iatp.org/emissions-impossible)Elin Röös et al., “Greedy or needy: Land use and climate impacts of food in 2050 under different livestock futures,” Global Environmental Change, 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.” Livestock Science 139, nos. 1–2 (July 2011): 100–108Jonathan Gonçalves da Silva et al. “Livestock intensification as a climate policy: Lessons from the Brazilian case,” Land Use Policy, 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> |

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

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| **Date of the multistakeholder event** |  |
| **Location of the event** |  |
| **Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?**  |  Government UN organization Civil Society / NGO Private Sector Academia Donor Other ………………………………………………………………… |
| **Who organized the event?** |  Government UN organization Civil Society / NGO Private Sector Academia Donor Other ………………………………………………………………… |