**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\*** | **Public Policies for the Right to Food** |
| **Geographical coverage***Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level* |  |
| **Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission** |  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Emily MattheisenEmail address: Mattheisen@fian.org  |
| **Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)** |  Government UN organizationx 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)?

*We have been engaged in the CFS policy development, and supported their dissemination and uptake* * Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?

[ ]  No[x]  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:

*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 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)* |
| 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): [x]  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:

*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.*  |
| 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)**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).* *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.**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 polices that support* ***territorial food systems.****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.* *The two publications (which each had participatory methodologies) include:* 1. [***Public Policies for Food Sovereignty***](https://www.fian.org/fileadmin/media/publications_2018/Reports_and_guidelines/web_public_pol_food_sov.pdf)
2. [***Leveraging Urban Policy for Food Sovereignty and the Right to Food***](https://www.fian.org/fileadmin/media/publications_2018/Reports_and_guidelines/web_urban_food_policies.pdf)

*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.*  |
| 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)**See above* |
| 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*)*See above* |
| 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):

[x]  SDG 1 (no poverty)Please explain:[x]  SDG 2 (zero hunger)Please explain:x SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)Please explain: x SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)Please explain: x 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:

*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.*  |
| 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?

*-Lack of familiarity with CFS outputs and process, in particular with policy makers* |
| 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?

*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.* |
| 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:

*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.* *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.* * 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:

*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 rights of rural women. This represents the most updated, progressive interpretation of rural women’s rights, emerging from the experiences of rural women.* * 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
 | 1. [***Public Policies for Food Sovereignty***](https://www.fian.org/fileadmin/media/publications_2018/Reports_and_guidelines/web_public_pol_food_sov.pdf)
2. [***Leveraging Urban Policy for Food Sovereignty and the Right to Food***](https://www.fian.org/fileadmin/media/publications_2018/Reports_and_guidelines/web_urban_food_policies.pdf)
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**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 ………………………………………………………………… |