



WAW Steering Committee

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>WAW Steering Committee</i> | 1 |
| 1. Participants | 2 |
| 2. Context and Objectives | 2 |
| 3. Summary of the main achievements of the WAW pilot phase | 3 |
| 4. Presentation to the ST Committee | 3 |
| 4.1. Outline | 3 |
| 4.2. WAW assets and current opportunities | 4 |
| 4.3. The full presentation | 5 |
| 5. Comments and discussions | 5 |
| 6. Recommendations for the way forward | 7 |
| 6.1. Communication | 7 |
| 6.2. Resource mobilization | 8 |
| 6.3. Partnerships and networking | 9 |
| 6.4. Observers' comments | 11 |
| 7. General conclusions | 11 |

1. Participants

Eduardo Mansur, Director CBL, FAO

Constanza di Nucci, IFAD

Delphine Babin-Peillard, French Representation

Isabelle Mialet-Serra, French Representation

Alain Billand, Cirad

Invited partners and FAO colleagues

Francisco Pierri, DPS, FAO, Family farming

Philippe Ankers, FAO SP3

Vanja Maslovarik, FAO, CBL

Jean-Marc Faurès, FAO SP2

Eva Hershaw, ILC

Julie Flament, CSA for AgriCord

Nadjirou Sall, ROPPA, West Africa

Mongi Sghaier, Ministry of Agriculture, Tunisia

Minh Huy Hoang, IPSARD, Vietnam

Yessica Beatriz Abrego, Ministry of Agriculture, El Salvador

WAW Secretariat

Paulo Dias, Economist

Paolo Amici, Economist, Data Specialist

Jim Morgan, Communication CBL

Corinne Spadaro, Administrative support staff, CBL

Pierre-Marie Bosc, WAW Coordinator

2. Context and Objectives

WAW initiative was established in FAO with the support of the French government and IFAD in 2011. The period between 2011 and 2017 can be considered as an experimental phase to develop concepts and operational products. Two projects an interregional TCP from FAO and a Global project funded by IFAD made possible to experiment in six countries during 2016 and 2017.

With the evolution in support from France, the arrival of a new coordinator, and the International Workshop gathering the representatives of the pilot countries, time was appropriate to call the Steering Committee back to back to the Workshop in order to: (i) analyse the achievements so far; (ii) have a presentation of the current situation; (iii) have direct interaction with the countries representatives; and (iii) identify the way forward.

3. Summary of the main achievements of the WAW pilot phase

The Steering Committee was organized just after the WAW international Workshop and hosted by IFAD in the same venue, for half day. It has been open to representatives from the regions (Latin America, Asia, North Africa and Near East and Sub-Saharan Africa) as well as to WAW partners (AgriCord and ILC) and FAO colleagues.

The meeting started with a brief presentation of the main achievements of the pilot phase in the six countries where the project was implemented.

WAW Initiative successfully passed the implementation stage in six countries regarding their resources, the types of agricultural systems and the institutional conditions.

The conceptual and methodological framework has been successfully tested and can be replicated in other countries.

At the end of the pilot phase, all the countries decided to set up a national observatory to document the transformations of the farming sector, with special focus on family farms.

All the participants from the pilot countries recognize that the conceptual framework brings added-value because it reconciles the structural dimension of farming activities – the various types of assets available at farm level - with the outcome dimension resulting of the different activities undertaken by the family members in agriculture and outside the agriculture sector.

The willingness of all the countries that are part of the pilot phase to develop a national observatory is a product of this participative approach chosen by WAW.

4. Presentation to the ST Committee

4.1. Outline

The presentation was organised as follows and presented by the WAW Coordinator with the support of Vanja Maslovarik, Programme officer in CBL

- What makes WAW specific?
- The process up to the current situation
- Financial contributions to WAW
- The strategy
 - o Develop communication products
 - o Long term funding mechanism and resource mobilisation
 - o Strategic partners and networks

4.2. WAW assets and current opportunities

The Initiative has been high in expectations and experienced too limited funding to fulfil them and the funding for country experiment came late (2016-2017). The methodological period has been too long and too much based on desk reviews and expert consultation - which is needed – but it resulted in unbalanced set of activities too much concentrated in Rome. However this has produced assets.

These assets are: (i) the achievements in WAW pilot countries and results to highlight, especially the governments' interest in all countries of the pilot phase; (ii) Existing projects document in Madagascar and El Salvador to further expand the project at a national and regional scale; (iii) On going TCP in South Africa with a demand to establish a long term project supporting small scale family farming develop and monitoring tools; (iv) Methodological Framework, Core set of variables and indicators, and operational guidelines¹; (v) Existing global project document and concept notes for resource mobilisation and further development of the Initiative in Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Japan and the Philippines and in Mozambique with a sub-regional perspective.

Existing partnerships and new contacts developed during the last six months provide a bunch of opportunities for WAW to consolidate and expand:

- (i) Capacity to support SP3 and other programmes in FAO especially Farmers Forest Facility (FFF) and to link with other Initiatives: Agro Ecology [AGPM], Mapping Territorial Markets [ESN] and better integration of CBL expertise on Land and Water Management; (ii) Capacity

¹ See WAW in a few words at the end of the document

to picture the State of Family farming based on this common set of variables and indicators; (iii) Existing Strategic partnership with AgriCord and farmers organizations with perspectives to establish projects to support Farmers' organisations Observatories, in the Philippines with PAKISAMA Federation, with ROPPA in West Africa and with AFA in Asia; (iv) Partnership with ILC to develop collaborations with their network of members and observatories; (v) Technical partnership with Cirad, Idele and Inra; (vi) Contacts and perspectives to develop WAW in Mali, Argentina and Costa Rica.

The decision by UN General Assembly to declare 2019-2028 the United Nations Decade of Family Farming is a major opportunity for WAW to provide support to countries in order to identify the family and characterize them with a long term perspective.

4.3. The full presentation



WAW Steering
Committee (Dec20).pdf

5. Comments and discussions

- WAW is filling a void with its methodological framework and the participatory approach at all levels. It can help linking family farming with SDGs, mostly but not exclusively SDG1 and SDG2, since most of data sets exclude or pay too little attention to labour and labour is key to identify family farming.

WAW might act as a global facility within FAO: how to help countries better identify the poor and small holders and help tailor public policies and investments to reach them out. The linkages with farmers' observatories as well as with local based policy/research network is another key.

On these basis, WAW facility could support ongoing country/regional based processes aiming at establishing guidelines for identifying smallholders/family farms, and set up registries for public policies, whether agricultural and/or social protection policies (Central America, CPLP, etc.) (F. Pierri).

- The way out is clear with three key orientations: the communication, the resource mobilisation and the partnership and networking. For communication the target has to

be clearly identified and together (FAO, IFAD and Cirad) can help identifying the key events within a calendar of events to promote WAW (Agro-ecology Conference, Innovation meeting in FAO). WAW proposes tools that can help coping with the lack of adequate and timely data production on the actual state of farming systems and farms typologies. For resource mobilisation WAW should continue working in support of countries needs and use the current project preparations including feasibility and benchmarking studies at these phases of the project cycle (A. Billand).

- It is now time to upscale WAW and make visible the linkage between data, policy making and decisions on policy orientations. Making the initiative more international would be in line with the presentation of WAW to the G20² in Mexico 2012. The project should be presented to potential donors linking it with SDGs, Agro Ecology, the Decade of Family farming, Migrations and youth employment, etc. The connection to the end users for decision making should be highlighted both for the national and regional levels. (D. Babin Peillard).
- WAW has shifted from an “end in itself” project to become a multi-faceted tool at several levels and for various stakeholders: public and private policy and decision makers such as CDEAO or ROPPA in West Africa, donors to target their investments such as IFAD and World Bank or local producers’ organisations to improve their devices supporting farm investment and management at farm level. One has to recognize that farm level data to support decision does not exist and WAW has concrete proposal to fill this gap. For SP3 expected results have been identified in terms of establishing observatories in several countries together with a White Paper on poverty and smallholder agriculture (Ph. Ankers).
- With the results coming, the period is appropriate to organize a presentation to the country representatives in Rome and raise awareness to get more bilateral donors

² “Take note of the World Agriculture Watch initiative, hosted by FAO, in partnership with France and IFAD, which aims at a better understanding of agricultural transformation and smallholder issues around the world, and to inform policy dialogue and improve multi-stakeholder planning and policy formulation related to agricultural transformation at local, national and international levels.” G20 Mexico 2012, Agriculture Vice Ministers / Deputies Meeting Report, Mexico City, May 18th 2012

involved. Some research networks could bring additional support: Cirad with the Research Platforms, IRD, INRA or the Joint Lab Agriterris in Argentina (I. Mialet-Serra).

- The main point now is the lack of resources for 2018. We all want to elevate ambitions but there is a need to add and generate resources. In IFAD, with the decentralization process links should be made with the Regional hubs (C. di Nucci)
- In FAO WAW is really central for Strategic Programme 2 (Sustainable development) and Strategic Programme 3 (Reducing poverty). Furthermore, there is a need to increase the communication internally in FAO in order to improve the connection to WAW: having communication documents available and renaming the Initiative (JM Faurès).
- For ILC the collaboration with WAW could focus on developing common indicators to characterize the state of family farmers in line with SDGs. This topic could be approached through our network members, including the World Rural forum and WAW countries. Our members do monitoring at farm level that could feed into WAW framework and WAW could link to our observatories, Land Matrix and Land Observatories (E. Hershaw).
- Regarding resource mobilisation, this has to be a priority and for this we need adequate communication we still do not have (E. Mansur).

6. Recommendations for the way forward

The initiative is now at a crossroads with convincing results on six countries and a first phase of funding that expires at the end of 2017. As reported above, all participants are interested at timely availability of the WAW methodology. They also recognize the resource gap for 2018 and the need to get new donors involvement as quick as possible. They also agree on the three strategic orientations proposed by the WAW coordinator as a way forward to start and reshape a new dynamic:

- Communication
- Resources mobilization
- Partnership and networking

6.1. Communication

It is appropriate to build on the experiences of the six countries to strengthen communication and to develop the initiative in new countries.

For communication purposes the target must be well identified: for WAW the target is clearly to include new bilateral and multilateral donors.

The next steps are:

- Communication has already started with a storyline of the workshop that was published just after the closing of the Workshop.
- Preparation of communication products started to feed both the website and flyers with very concrete messages (available end of January and February); this includes developing a new narrative of WAW to reshape the website and to prepare a WAW document targeted to donors (also to feed the website).
- The Workshop and related materials together with the country reports provide a unique opportunity to develop these communication products. This will be done in partnership with the countries. Several interviews of participants have been realized and will be on line in January
- Information regarding the Workshop will use the CBL Division and SP3 channels (already on-going)
- Events are identified to communicate around WAW achievements using the partnerships with Cirad, AgriCord, IFAD, the regional Federations of Farmers organizations (AFA and Roppa) and other related partners.

6.2. Resource mobilization

For resource mobilization an umbrella project document is available to support the raising of long term funds to stabilize the Initiative as well as to develop a strategy to quickly generate resources in order to bridge the 2018 gap.

Several concept notes have been produced during the last three months of 2017; they can be turned into project documents based on the umbrella project document. The aim is to get support from the FAOR in several new countries targeted by these concept notes: **Indonesia** – Oil palm family farmers; **Myanmar, Cambodia and Thailand** – Rubber family farmers; **Argentina** – family farmers versus corporate farms; **Philippines**: Resilience, organic farming and family farms monitoring; **Japan** – Small scale family farming.

The transformation of each concept note into a project document will require human resource qualified in project formulation. It can be supported by the existence of former

projects documents, which represent an asset.

A concept note targeted to support IFAD project implementation in Mozambique will be submitted to IFAD; this type of support to project implementation is to be further developed with the support of WAW steering committee institutional connections. The concept note can also be used as template to develop the WAW Framework in other countries of the region. In addition, a presentation of WAW could be organised at IFAD HQ.

One of the concept notes entails a proposal to develop a **mapping of family farms characteristics** that could be transformed in a mobilisation project and at the same time give more visibility to WAW. This project would represent a network product mobilising the respective networks of the agencies supporting WAW and all the partners gathered during the Workshop: AgriCord and AgriAgencies such as CSA and AFDI, ILC, WAW Countries, Cirad, World Rural Forum, Family farmers representatives like ROPPA and AFA and their affiliated national Farmers Platforms, Terra Nuova and others

Getting this concept note implemented is a priority for 2018 given the potential mobilization it carries while preparing the Decade of Family Farming.

The experience gained by the countries that implemented WAW framework should be part of this resource mobilization process. WAW will rely on their experiences for disseminating the approach in neighbouring countries. A meeting with countries' Representations in Rome will be organised in 2018 in FAO with the support of the French Representation.

For Sahel countries in Sub Saharan Africa, French AFD could be approached since support rural development initiatives in relation to migrations and insecurity issues will be supported.

6.3. Partnerships and networking

Given the limited human resources at the WAW Secretariat level, it is essential to renew the operating mode and rely more on networking.

The professional origin and the recent work of the coordinator quite naturally lead to the development of partnerships within the grid of the Cirad platforms in Asia (Indonesia, Thailand (<http://hrpp.ku.ac.th/>) especially) and in Africa. Current projects perspectives in South Africa (on-going TCP), Mozambique and other Southern Africa countries, could be supported through the Govinn platform (Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation: <http://governanceinnovation.org/>) in South Africa with the University of Cape Town and the

University of Pretoria. In return, the means that could be mobilized would help deepening research issues through data collection at farm level.

Collaborations will also be developed with INRA on several themes as proposed by WAW secretariat in the formulation of the collaboration agreement (FAO-CIRAD-INRA), some of which could be implemented in partnership with CIRAD, particularly on information systems [concept note on Mapping Family Farming characteristics] or census analyses (with Japan for instance but also to include EU countries in collaboration with ESS and OCS).

WAW Secretariat will seek to consolidate the strategic partnership with AgriCord, the Regional (ROPPA, AFA) and national farmers' platforms to support the development of their own monitoring system through capacity building. The benefits will be for the platforms to strengthen their methodological capacities, to be able to produce quality data and to use it for advocacy purposes.

The partnership with the IDELE technical centre (Livestock Institute) proved particularly relevant for developing reference farm monitoring systems, which corresponds to a specific WAW tool as a straightforward way to supporting farmers, farmers' organizations that have developed this type of tool, development services and investment projects. As much as possible and depending on the funding available, this partnership will deepen since there is a need to adapt the tools to mixed farming systems.

WAW will develop as a network to give more flexibility, to widely share the methodological framework proposals and to develop a collaborative project on the characterization and mapping of Family Farming. This collective project could be jointly lead with other organisations in order to provide an appropriate tool when entering in 2019 in the decade of Family Farming as declared by the United Nations:

(<http://www.un.org/en/sections/observances/international-decades/>).

A concept note ("Mapping family farming") will be shared among several potential participants in order to get feed-backs and to further develop the project. In the short term, this could be both an instrument for raising the visibility of the initiative and a means of mobilizing new partners around the project, based on the countries in the pilot phase. Organizing at least one face to face meeting would be important using existing opportunities.

6.4. Observers' comments

Nadjirou Sall, Roppa, West Africa

“The work done in Senegal and Niger by WAW will be shared with the National Platforms and Roppa. During our meeting in January we will define a cartography of the countries interested in developing WAW approach. WAW will have a role as facilitator and to strengthen the capacities.”

Minh Huy Hoang, IPSARD, Vietnam

“WAW is very useful in providing typology tools, and a coherent set of indicators. It will help our statistical office to improve their methodology of data collection especially having general indicators but also indicators specific for the different sectors that can lead to these general indicators. There is an interest in mapping household / family farming in Vietnam.”

Mongi Sghaier, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Tunisia

“WAW came at a key moment for Tunisia and it positively influenced the content of the future Census of Agriculture.”

Yessica Beatriz Abrego, Ministry of Agriculture, El Salvador

“We will finish processing the data collected, since we have limited human resources, the work is not yet completed. For the future we will proceed with WAW methodology at a regional level and develop a project to support family farmers facing climate change in the Region of Oriente, based on WAW methodology and tools.”

7. General conclusions

The secretariat will propose a time-line work plan and a budget. It will also present key events that offers the possibility to present highlights of the results of this first phase.

A working group will be set up through the different structures of FAO and IFAD to support the Executive Secretariat in resource mobilization.

- **WAW in a few words**

- The WAW tools are: (i) a core set of variables and indicators to describe the family farms assets and performances – which include when available the corresponding questionnaire to collect data at farm / household level. Then, based on this core set of variables and indicators: (ii) guidelines to develop national and regional farm typologies ranging from family and family business farms up to firms and corporate farms; (iii) methods to build typologies and a participatory methodology to discuss typologies with stakeholders focus groups at national, regional and local level; (iv) methods to select “reference farms” for close monitoring; (v) tools to organise the monitoring of selected farms including feed-back and discussion with the farmers’ families. These tools are clearly development oriented both for farmers’ organizations and to strengthen support services to family farmers.
- The outcomes identified at farm level can be displayed along the three pillars of sustainable development: economic mainly through the revenues including self-provision of food, social through the living conditions and participation in various organizations and environmental by the way natural resources are managed under crop production and livestock activities.
- The WAW tools are relevant to characterize the diversity of family farms, whereas the typologies allow to define categories of farms based on their assets and their performances in terms of revenue (poverty). It allows then for farmers organizations and development agencies to target appropriate investments adapted to the capacities and needs of the different types of farms.
- Tools proposed by WAW cover a diverse operational scales ranging from the farm level, the territorial level up to the national level. These tools strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders according to their level of responsibility.
- The whole process is participatory which has obvious implications on the calendar but it strengthens the ownership by the countries. The whole process includes a strong capacity development component.