

# Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition • FSN Forum

### **Template for submissions**

21.01.2019 - 22.04.2019

7 http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS-smallholders-fsn

# 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 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: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS-smallholders-fsn">http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS-smallholders-fsn</a>.

You can upload the completed form to the FSN Forum (<a href="www.fao.org/fsnforum">www.fao.org/fsnforum</a>) or send it via email to <a href="mailto:fsn-moderator@fao.org">fsn-moderator@fao.org</a>.

Title of your submission*	
Geographical coverage Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level	Regional
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Europe
Contact person	Name: Sylvia Kay Email address: sylvia.kay@tni.org
Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	☐ Government ☐ UN organization

Civil Society / NGO
☐ Private Sector
☐ Academia
☐ Donor
☐ Other

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

(i) 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)?

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.

- Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?

No

**Yes** 

If yes, please explain:

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:

- i) the importance of investing in smallholder agriculture in terms of food security and nutrition, alleviation of poverty, generation of 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 i.e. they have a low agriculture expenditure intensity
- ii) recognition of the <u>centrality of territorial markets linked to</u>
  <u>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

TNI has advanced these ideas, drawing on the CFS policy recommendations, in a number of academic and CSO workshops, conference panels, and publications.

 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:

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

## Use of the three (ii) Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at subsets of policy national, national, regional or/ and global level to support recommendations 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 Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Main purpose(s): Awareness raising. TNI has used this set of policy recommendations in two workshops and a publication. These include: A. 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. B. A TNI publication on "Reclaiming Agricultural Investment: Towards Public-Peasant Investment Synergies", published in May 2014. C. A presentation and discussion on global food governance held on the 20th of October, 2015 at Roma Tre University in Rome, Italy. Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets Main purpose(s): Training; awareness raising; capacity development. TNI has used this set of policy recommendations in one panel debate, two workshops, one expert group meeting, and a publication. These include: A. 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. B. 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.

- C. A workshop on territorial markets that took place at the above ICAS colloquium.
- D. A publication on "Public Policies for Food Sovereignty" published in January 2018, together with the Hands On the Land Alliance.
- E. An expert group meeting on 'Fair Trade Options for the Cannabis Market" that took place on the 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> of February, 2018 in London.

**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:

#### (iii) <u>Present and</u> <u>expected benefits</u> 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):

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:

- 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

Combined, the above activities listed in section (ii) brought together approximately 75 smallholders, mostly from the European region but also beyond.

		Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):
		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.
		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.
		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	- 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:
		- 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:
(v)	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:
(vi)	Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to	- 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

	SDGs	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:
(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	- 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:
(viii)	Catalysts and constraints	<ul> <li>What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</li> <li>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.</li> <li>What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</li> </ul>

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(ix)	Good practices	- What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?
(x)	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?
(xi)	Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>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:</li> <li>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:</li> </ul>
(xii)	Link to additional information	https://www.tni.org/en/briefing/reclaiming-agricultural- investment https://www.tni.org/en/publication/public-policies-for-food- sovereignty https://handsontheland.net/report-nyeleni-europe-forum-2016/ http://elikadura21.eus/en/ http://www.csm4cfs.org/connecting-smallholders-markets- analytical-guide/

#### 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	∏Government
stakeholders	<del>-</del>
participated in the event?	UN organization

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	☐ Civil Society / NGO
	☐ Private Sector
	☐ Academia
	☐ Donor
	☐ Other
Who organized the event?	☐ Government
	UN organization
	☐ Civil Society / NGO
	☐ Private Sector
	☐ Academia
	☐ Donor
	□ Other