



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition • FSN Forum

Template for submissions

21.01.2019 – 22.04.2019

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

You can upload the completed form to the FSN Forum (www.fao.org/fsnforum) or send it via email to fsn-moderator@fao.org.

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)	Civil Society / NGO

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

<p>(i) <u>Awareness of CFS policy recommendations</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How have you heard of these policy recommendations <i>Yes, in CFS events and particularly in CSM-CFS meetings and initiatives</i> - Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)? <i>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.</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>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.</i>
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<p>(ii) <u>Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</u></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>Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets</p> <p>Main purpose(s): <i>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).</i></p> <p>- Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p>(see chapter 5 of CPLP regional guidelines on Family Farmers - access to markets)</p> <p><i>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;</i></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><i>16 Invest in capacity building, research and smallholder adapted innovative technologies, and technology transfer</i></p> <p>(see chapter 10.5. 10.6 and 10.7 of CPLP regional guidelines on Family Farmers - Education, Research and Extension)</p> <p><i>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;</i></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) <u>Present and expected benefits for smallholders</u></p> <p><i>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)</i></p>	<p>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?</p> <p><i>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).</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p>
<p>(iv) <u>Present and expected benefits for female smallholders</u></p>	<p>- 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:</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>
<p>(v) <u>Present and expected benefits for the youth</u></p>	<p>- 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:</p> <p><i>CPLP regional guidelines for family farming integrate in its chapter 8 specific reference to youth namely concerning youth and generation</i></p>

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<p>(vi) <u>Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs</u></p>	<p>- 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):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SDG 1 (no poverty) Please explain: reduction of poverty through ensuring access to markets and diversification of income</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SDG 2 (zero hunger) Please explain: ensure access to food to all the population, and particularly to family farmers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) Please explain: access to markets through public procurement and school feeding programs, for example.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) Please explain: promote public policies to ensuring access to new / higher value markets, advance income diversification, and improve social, economic and environmental sustainability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SDG 13 (climate action) Please explain: ensure promotion of sustainable food systems through specific public policies</p>
<p>(vii) <u>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</u></p>	<p>- 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:</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>

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<p>(viii) <u>Catalysts and constraints</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? <p><i>Participation of the MSC-CONSAN (regional space) in global CFS processes, through the participation in the CSM-CFS Coordination Committee</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders? <p><i>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.</i></p>
<p>(ix) <u>Good practices</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations? <p><i>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)</i></p>
<p>(x) <u>Lessons learned</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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? <p><i>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;</i></p>
<p>(xii) <u>Link to additional information</u></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