



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*	MuGeDe, member of the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) and Mozambican Rural Women Movement, enhancing Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
Geographical coverage <i>Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level</i>	<i>National</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	<i>Mozambique</i>
Contact person	Name: Saquina Filimone Mucavele Email address: mugede@gmail.com or mugede2@gmail.com (cc info@wfo-oma.org)

Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Farmers' Organisation
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**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.

(i) <u>Awareness of CFS policy recommendations</u>	<p>- How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?</p> <p>Yes, though WFO, CSO's and the Internet.</p> <p>- Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>1.1- We organized some seminars to spread the policy recommendations and we are planning on translating brochures into native languages and divulging them amongst small-scale women farmers.</p> <p>- 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:</p> <p>1.2- Governments should commit to implementing and disseminating policies in a simplified form, translated into local languages and ensuring they reach small-scale producers, especially women. This should be followed by a monitoring and evaluation by CFS and RBAs.</p> <p>1.3- To engage Farmers' Organisations working with Rural Women Farmers to disseminate the existing policies so that they're widely known.</p>
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<p>(ii) <u>Use of the three sets of policy recommendations</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)? - 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 and assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favor of the small-scale producers; development of finance proposals that are more favorable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favor of small-scale producers) <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition Main purpose(s): Capacity development, knowledge of legislative framework, investments fortification, nutrition education, increase production and productivity, reduce malnutrition and improve healthy diets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets Main purpose(s): To enable farmers to expose and sell their products, to establish partnerships, exchange experiences, develop spirit of competitiveness, to improve incomes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Main purpose(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain: Set 1 and 2 are particularly relevant for small-scale farmers. Better strategies should be put in place to empower farmers and make the CFS policy products more widely known among them.
<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</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>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):</p> <p>3- We expect to train about 70 rural women farmers and extensionists in each of the 10 provinces, so that they provide</p>

<p><i>of the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be affected)</i></p>	<p>technical assistance to other women within their districts, villages in order to boost agriculture.</p> <p>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):</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>4.1- The government has involved rural women farmers in their campaigns for the dissemination of agrarian policies</p> <p>4.2- There is a Gender Strategy and Action Plan for the agrarian sector, but it lacks financial support for its implementation and dissemination.</p> <p>4.3- The CADAAP Comprehensive Program for the Development of Agriculture in Africa has been signed as a government commitment to boost agriculture. I signed as a representative of Mozambican Rural Women Farmers but the actions are few, due to lack of funds to support women in agriculture.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>4.4- There is the ESAN III- The Food Security Strategy, where rural women are an integral part in the discussions for the formulation of the strategy, with the objective of promoting and supporting food security.</p> <p>4.5- The National Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Women and Children was signed, and I also signed representing the Mozambican Rural Women Farmers and Civil Society.</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>5.1- The Government has an incubation program although is still incipient and in the initial phase. It aims at training youth on agricultural issues so that they choose farming as their job</p>

	<p>5.2. As farmers and leaders of Mozambican Rural Women Movement, we also instruct/orient Rural Women Farmers Associations, to create groups of youth within their Associations so that they can work together with women, to learn how to develop agriculture, in order to start to look into agriculture as an alternative opportunity for employment. The challenge is to effectively support agriculture (mechanization-infrastructures, irrigation, technical support-extensions, market etc) in all value chain and make it attractive to youth.</p> <p>5.3. An appeal has been made to the government for the effective support and mechanization of agriculture for attraction and maintenance of young people in agriculture.</p> <p>- 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:</p> <p>5.3- Creation of a forum for debates to raise awareness among young people about the importance of agriculture, food security and nutrition.</p> <p>5.4. Nutritional Education and alternative cooking,</p> <p>5.5. The discussions regarding agrarian policies in parliament including the DHAA law, the Right to Food Law for our country and for many others.</p> <p>5.6 The law of Agriculture and Food Security, that is still yet to be approved by Parliament</p>
<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:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X SDG 2 (zero hunger) Please explain: To achieve zero hunger, eradicate all kind of discrimination, malnutrition, ensure access to productive resources, the government must support small scale farmers, particularly women and other vulnerable groups to improve their production and productivity</p> <p>X 8 (decent work and economic growth) Please explain: working in agriculture, means decent work and if the small-scale farmers, particularly women are supported properly, they can increase their production, their income, increase BIP and ensure sustainable development. It is proven that increasing BIP through agriculture can bring sustainability.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</p>

	<p>Please explain: If there are equal opportunities for men and women, elimination of discriminatory policies, we can reduce inequalities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> X SDG 13 (climate action)</p> <p>Please explain: If people are properly trained for readiness, provided with proper planning, inclusive capacity building for adaptation and mitigation projects of Climate Change, this can contribute to fighting against climate change, including reduction of the emissions.</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, inclusive development of smallholders? Please explain:</p> <p>7.1- If policies reach small –scale producers, they will have more knowledge of their rights and opportunities in building sustainable agriculture.</p>
<p>(viii) <u>Catalysts and constraints</u></p>	<p>- What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?</p> <p>8.1- Favorable political environments. 8.2- Involvement of the main actors as part of the important commitments in the agrarian sector.</p> <p>- What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?</p> <p>8.4. The lack of understanding of the small-scale producers' specific needs , and need to have a specific program of support, especially rural women farmers. If they were supported effectively, they could contribute to the reduction of hunger, poverty, malnutrition and in summary they can contribute to the achievement of all SDGs. 8.5. Lack of support, effective involvement of small-scale farmers, particularly women and the lack of value for the role of women who are majority in the rural areas and in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>8.6- Climate change;</p> <p>8.7- The lack of nutrition education campaigns;</p> <p>8.8- The non-approval of the DHAA;</p>

	<p>8. 9. The lack of a laws on agriculture and food security in some countries particularly Mozambique, which is still in the Parliament to be approval,</p> <p>8.10. The lack of enough budget allocations for the agrarian sector,</p>
<p>(ix) <u>Good practices</u></p>	<p>- What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?</p> <p>9.1- There should be a binding commitment to the heads of governments, so that they prioritize small farmers in their agriculture programs. Support the appropriate agricultural mechanization for the small peasants, for example: small tractors and their implements;</p> <p>9.2- Climate change mitigation programs must be seriously implemented;</p> <p>9.3- Promotion of nutritional education and biofortification;</p> <p>9.4 Promotion of local seed production;</p> <p>9.5- Promotion of agro processing for product valorization. Promotion of improved saddlers;</p> <p>9.6- Promotion of exchange between the different actors;</p> <p>9.7- Promoting participation of small peasants in decision-making processes;</p> <p>9.8- Dissemination of simplified agrarian laws and translated into mother language;</p> <p>9.9 - Promotion of social protection to the most vulnerable groups;</p> <p>9.10- Promotion of literacy for rural women;</p> <p>9.11- Review of market policies in order to protect small producers, particularly women;</p> <p>9.12 - Promotion of food sovereignty and security;</p> <p>9.13- Promotion of agroecological practices;</p> <p>9.14- Promotion of agricultural fairs;</p> <p>9.15- Promotion of infrastructure of communication, and agrarian infrastructures such as roads, bridges, drainage, silos, energy, etc. by government;</p> <p>9.16- Promotion of participation at all levels of small peasants</p> <p>9.17- Creation of a fund for rural women farmers.</p>
<p>(x) <u>Lessons learned</u></p>	<p>- 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> <p>-</p> <p>10.1- To involve and support actors who are in fact committed to agriculture and food security thus achieving Zero Hunger</p>

	<p>10.3- To monitor the implementation of the policies approved by the countries.</p> <p>10.4- To create the conditions for qualification of relevant actors in each country;</p>
<p>(xi) <u>Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: - 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: - - 11.2- To support effectively rural women in agriculture and in all value chain - 11.3. To train rural women farmers in different issues related to agriculture, including policies, laws, extension services - 11.4. Investing in the education and literacy for rural women farmers thus empowering them - 11.6. To Lobby and advocate for the approval of DHAA and Agriculture and Food Security Law by the Parliament as Mozambique e.g, already deposited these laws in the Parliament (not yet approved.) - 11.7. Foster farmers', and especially women, access to credit and investments. - 11.7. Training rural women extensionists in each provinces so they can support other women locally/regionally, technically others women in order to boost the production and productivity, - 11.8. Creation of Rural Women Farmer Law - 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: - - 11.3- Invest in the dissemination of good practices, so that they have examples and references to follow. - 11.4- Promoting agriculture as a sustainable work practice - 11.5 - Cognitive and directed education, - 11.5. Bet on Rural Women Farmers so that the youth can use as a reference and also pass on all the experiences that they need to develop the agriculture in the sustainable manner.

(xii) <u>Link to additional information</u>	
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Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation

Date of the multistakeholder event	October 15th and October 16th The Rural Woman Day
Location of the event	Mozambique
Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Who organized the event?	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other