



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

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**MONITORING CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON
SMALLHOLDERS: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER
CONTRIBUTIONS**

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KEY ELEMENTS (based on written contributions from CFS stakeholders)

- The inputs received from civil society, academia, UN organizations, governments and private sector to document experiences in using the three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholders confirm that the recommendations have been used worldwide. The policy recommendations have already had policy impacts at different levels of governance, even though their endorsements by CFS were relatively recent.
The three sets are: (i) Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition (CFS 2019/46/Inf.20); (ii) Connecting Smallholders to Markets(CFS 2019/46/Inf.21) ; and (iii) Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? (CFS 2019/46/Inf.22);
- The CFS policy recommendations on smallholders can contribute to the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDDF), as more than 80% of family farms are small. They will guide the development of effective public policies and investments and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- The use of the CFS policy recommendations requires all CFS Members and Participants to raise awareness of their existence, and to advocate and share concrete practices on how to integrate them into national policy debates and frameworks;
- It is essential to continue monitoring how CFS policy recommendations are being used, by whom, and the results obtained.

SUMMARY

- a) A total of 49 contributions will inform the CFS 46 Plenary Session in October 2019 on the use of the CFS policy recommendations on smallholders. Forty-one of the 49 contributions provided the information requested in the template and were used to compile the statistics in this report. The contributions were submitted by diverse stakeholders: civil society (22), academia (8), UN organizations (7), governments (2) and private sector (1). One contribution was jointly submitted by a civil society organization and the private sector.
- b) The contributions show that the policy recommendations have been used in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Near East.
- c) The good practices documented in the contributions deserve the attention of all stakeholders. They included, but were not limited to:
 - Involvement of all stakeholders in decision-making processes to develop policies and programmes prioritizing smallholder agriculture;
 - Empowerment of stakeholders through increasing awareness, enabling them to actively engage in the use of the policy recommendations to influence national and regional policies, programmes and investments;
 - Allocation of adequate resources to projects targeted at smallholders, in particular to female smallholders, ensuring that these projects are sustainable;
 - Involvement of institutional actors across sectors in mainstreaming these policy recommendations into national public policy;
 - Sharing of experiences within and across countries and regions, so that others can learn good practices and apply these lessons in their specific context, leading to the

adoption of the policy recommendations in national and regional policies and programmes.

- d) A number of contributions highlight the impact that the policy recommendations have had, or could have, in shaping policies and frameworks in other global processes such as the UNDFP and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). Policy impacts are also reported at regional, national and decentralized levels. Several contributions highlight the need to address policy incoherencies between sectors and regions and between global and national levels.
- e) A significant number of contributions document experiences that are not directly related to the CFS policy recommendations but are in line with them. These experiences can contribute to drawing lessons for future use of the CFS policy recommendations but are of limited relevance to this stock taking exercise.
- f) This report does not provide baselines for future monitoring but establishes a reference by providing information on what is being done, what is foreseen to be done, where and by whom, the results expected, and achieved. It is in line with the CFS role of promoting accountability and good practice.

BACKGROUND

1. At its 45th Session in October 2018, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) decided to hold an event at its next session in October 2019 to monitor the use of the three sets of policy recommendations that provide CFS policy guidance to support smallholders¹, in line with CFS vision.
2. The three sets of policy recommendations are the following: (i) Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition (endorsed by CFS in 2013); Connecting Smallholders to Markets (endorsed in 2016); and Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? (endorsed in 2016).
3. This is the first time CFS has monitored the use of policy recommendations. The two previous CFS monitoring exercises, the plenary global thematic events in 2016 and 2018, focused on the use of two CFS policy guidelines: the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Realization of the Right to Adequate Food (RtF).
4. A call for inputs was issued in January-April 2019 through the Global Food Security and Nutrition Forum to inform the plenary event.
5. The policy recommendations selected are primarily targeted at governments, supporting their efforts to design public policies to enhance the food security and nutrition of smallholders and to achieve food security and nutrition for all, advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They can also be used by other stakeholders, e.g. intergovernmental and regional organizations, including UN agencies, civil society, private sector, academia, international financial institutions and philanthropic foundations.
6. The policy recommendations on smallholders constitute an important contribution to the UNDFP, as more than 80% of family farms are small and are therefore key players of the UNDFP.

¹ Smallholders, include small-scale producers (of which family farmers) and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, communities closely dependant on forests, indigenous peoples and agricultural workers.

Family farms occupy around 70-80% of farmland and produce more than 80% of the world's food in value terms. The policy recommendations are expected to guide the development of effective national public policies and investments that address the economic, environmental and social constraints faced by family farmers and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

7. Smallholders play an essential role in ensuring food security and nutrition. Smallholders contribute to a vast range of benefits such as maintaining employment in rural areas, reducing poverty, and enhancing the sustainable management of natural resources. They are themselves often affected by food insecurity and malnutrition as around 80% of the world's poor and food insecure live in rural areas and most of the rural poor are small-scale family food producers.

8. The first set of policy recommendations (Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition) provides an overall framework of the policy recommendations that are promoted by CFS to support smallholder agriculture and emphasizes the importance of decision-making through an inclusive policy process privileging the voice of smallholders themselves. The second set (Connecting Smallholders to Markets) focuses on markets and food systems to ensure smallholders, consumers and rural economies are adequately supported by public policies and investments. The third set (Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?) underlines the central role of the livestock sector to food systems' development and focuses on the role of sustainable agriculture, in particular of livestock, to reduce poverty and achieve food security and nutrition.

9. The main objective of the CFS 46 Plenary Session is to monitor progress in using the policy recommendations at national, regional and global levels. Given the important role of women in the context of smallholder agriculture, the monitoring event will also contribute to mainstreaming the messages of the 2017 CFS Forum on Women's Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition.

10. This report summarizes the contributions received from stakeholders. It outlines the experiences in using the three sets of policy recommendations, the results obtained for smallholders, including women and youth. It documents the key catalysts, constraints and challenges, the good practices to be shared with CFS stakeholders and the lessons learned. The report also presents the expected contribution of the policy recommendations to the 2019-2028 UNDAF, the 2016-2025 UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and documents the contribution to the UN SDGs.

CONTRIBUTIONS DOCUMENTING THE USE OF THE THREE SETS OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Contributions received

11. A total of 49 contributions were received of which 41 provided complete information and were used to compile the statistics presented in this report. The list of contributions is provided in Annex 1. The full compilation is available on the CFS 46 Session web page in original language.

12. The contributions documented experiences at country, regional and global levels: of the 41 contributions, 24 were country-specific, 5 were regional & multi-country, and 12 were global & multi-regional.

13. The contributions were submitted by diverse stakeholders: 22 from civil society, 8 from academia, 7 from UN Organizations, 2 from governments, and 1 from private sector. One contribution was jointly submitted by civil society and private sector.

14. The contributions covered a wide geographical area: 12 contributions documented experiences in Africa, 7 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in Europe, and 2 in Near East (Table 1).

Table 1: Contributions by region

	Country-level	Regional & multi-country level	Total
Africa	10	2	12
Asia and the Pacific	3	1	4
Europe	3	1	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	0	7
Near East	1	1	2
TOTAL	24	5	29

B. Awareness and dissemination of the policy recommendations

15. All contributions provided information on how they found out about the existence of the three sets of policy recommendations. The sources most often mentioned were CFS events and meetings, followed by the networks of the civil society, internet and through information sharing among colleagues.

16. All but six contributions confirmed that actions have been taken to make these policy recommendations known to other CFS stakeholders (Table 2). The dissemination happened through the organization of workshops, training sessions and seminars, where information was shared with all stakeholders, in particular with smallholder producers, civil society organizations (CSOs) and indigenous people. Quotations in published scientific articles were also mentioned as a source of information.

Table 2: Actions taken to disseminate the policy recommendations, by affiliation

Dissemination of the policy recommendations	Governments (2 subs)	UN Organizations (7 subs)	Civil Society (22 subs)	Academia (8 subs)	Private Sector (1 sub)	More than one affiliation (1 sub)	Total
Actions taken	0	5	20	8	1	1	35
No actions taken	2	2	2	0	0	0	6

Note: subs = submissions

C. Grouping of experiences according to the use of the policy recommendations

17. The second set of policy recommendations: “Connecting Smallholders to Markets” was reported to be used in 33 contributions; the first set: “Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security” in 23 contributions; and the third set “Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?” in 11 contributions.

18. Only 12 contributions provided information on the specific recommendations, within each set of policy recommendations, which had been found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security (Table 3).

Table 3: Recommendations that were found particularly useful

Sets of CFS policy recommendations		Specific recommendations found most useful
Set 1	Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19
Set 2	Connecting Smallholders to Markets	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24
Set 3	Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?	VIIA, VIIC

Note: The same recommendations were mentioned in more than one contribution.

19. The experiences documented in the contributions had different objectives:

- **Awareness raising:** the objective was to inform stakeholders of the existence of the policy recommendations and of their potential use to address smallholder agriculture and smallholders-related issues.
- **Capacity development:** the objective was to strengthen the ability of stakeholders to apply the policy recommendations, including the collection of data on smallholders and territorial markets.
- **Development/assessment of projects, strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy frameworks:** the objective was to develop and/or assess projects, national, regional and global strategies, plans of action and interventions to mainstream smallholders’ rights more prominently into legal and policy frameworks.
- **Investments (by government or international institutions) in favour of smallholders:** the objective was to document investments provided by governments or international financial institutions to support the crucial role of smallholders in food systems for improved food security and nutrition for all.
- **Formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholders:** the objective was to develop and implement national strategies based on the policy recommendations.

Table 4: Contributions by affiliation and objective

Objectives	Governments (2 subs)	UN Organi- zations (7 subs)	Civil Society (22 subs)	Academia (8 subs)	Private Sector (1 sub)	More than one affiliation (1 sub)	Total (41)
Awareness raising	0	2	13	8	0	1	24
Capacity development	1	6	27	3	2	1	40
Development/ assessment of projects, strategies, plans of action and interventions	1	5	15	1	0	0	22
Investments	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Formulation and implementation of national strategies	0	1	4	0	1	0	6
TOTAL	2	16	61	12	3	2	96

Note: Many contributions document experiences that have more than one objective

D. Present and expected benefits for smallholders, including women and youth

Note: Indications in brackets in the text (e.g. R2, P2, G3) refer to the contributions listed in the Annex

Benefits for smallholders

20. Thirty-one contributions provided information on present or expected results from the use of the policy recommendations in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food. The inputs provided were not standardized and therefore not comparable, in spite of the guidance provided.

21. The results, according to the objectives of the experiences, were the following:

- **Awareness raising:** many awareness raising activities were implemented, including holding small to large scale events and information dissemination activities such as communication campaigns; workshops; seminars; technical group discussions; panel debates and dialogues; scientific articles; platforms; and translation and distribution of the policy recommendations in local languages.

Example of quantitative results: in West Africa, awareness raising activities were implemented to inform some 500 farmers' leaders and more than 1,000,000 peasants of the existence of the policy recommendations and their potential use and benefits (R2).

- **Capacity development:** many capacity development activities were documented, e.g. collection of data on territorial markets, holding of training and workshops, development of advocacy tools, sharing experiences and good practices, leading to a greater ability of smallholders to take actions to influence policies that support their livelihoods and economies. Capacity development activities were, in most cases, implemented together with awareness raising activities.

Example of quantitative results: in Cambodia, capacity development activities were implemented leading to increased knowledge, improved technical capacities and ability to apply the policy recommendations of approximately 100,000 households (P2).

- **Development/assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework:** many projects, programmes, national strategies, plans of actions, and legislative and policy frameworks were influenced by the policy recommendations. They built on public policies to promote the right to food and to strengthen the protection of rural communities' and smallholders' rights. Several small-scale food producers' organizations and other CSOs engaged in a policy dialogue with governments, developing proposals for legal and/or policy frameworks.

Example of quantitative results: in at least 10 countries, small-scale food producer organizations and other CSOs have developed proposals for legal and/or policy frameworks and engaged in a policy dialogue with states (G3).

- **Investments (by governments or international institutions) in favour of smallholders:** investments by governments or international institutions in favour of smallholders, with the objective to strengthen sustainable food systems contributing to the development of rural areas, were documented in a limited number of contributions.

Example of quantitative results: in Angola, investments in sustainable production of small-scale food producers were expected to reach 250,000 households while in Bangladesh 30,000 women were expected to benefit from targeted support to improve their nutrition (G12).

- **Formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favor of smallholders:** formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favor of smallholders were reported in a limited number of contributions. Information was provided on formally approved national policies that establish the obligation of the government to prioritize the issues of food

security and nutrition.

Example of quantitative results: efforts to approve national statutes and policies processes and elaborate regional guidelines to improve the food security and nutrition of small farmers were documented in several countries (G2).

Benefits for women

22. Thirty contributions documented the actions taken to promote women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture. The following actions and benefits were mentioned:

- Actions to improve the economic conditions of female smallholders: creation of specific funds for smallholder farmer organizations led by women; support to income-generating activities; capacity development activities to increase women's income through improved agricultural production, processing, reduction of post-harvest losses, marketing, trading and food preservation (A1, A4, A6, A8, A10, L4, L6, R2, G1, G4, G11, G12);
- Actions to empower women: training and workshops targeted at female smallholder farmers with the objective of raising awareness of gender issues and women's rights, strengthening leadership skills and capacity to participate in decision-making processes; creation of platforms for women to come together and share experiences, increasing their confidence; women's rights mainstreamed into analytical and advocacy work leading to specific reference to women's rights in regional guidelines for family farming (A1, A8, P3, G1, G2, G3, G11, G12);
- Actions to mainstream gender issues into national strategies, plans, projects and initiatives implemented to reduce malnutrition of female farmers. The use of the policy recommendations is expected to benefit women in terms of reducing gender inequalities in rural areas and food security and nutrition, contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food; advocacy work and strategies developed with the involvement of rural women to promote and support food security (A2, L4, L6, L7, G4);
- Actions to promote good nutrition: improvement of women's knowledge of good nutrition, and capacity to produce and process local wholesome and healthy food (L7, G4).

Benefits for youth

23. Twenty-three contributions provided information on the actions taken to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture, in line with the policy recommendations, and present or expected benefits. The following actions and benefits have been mentioned:

- Actions to empower youth: training and capacity development activities to enable youth to address agricultural issues in order to improve their productivity and income; young women and men involved together in developing agriculture and implementing activities related to food systems, enabling them to engage in farming and create productive rural communities (A1, A2, A3, A4, E3, L1, G1, G3, G11, G12);
- Actions to provide job opportunities for young people: development of projects and plans of actions, expected to contribute to flourishing rural areas that provide job opportunities and decent living conditions for youth, giving young small scale food producers a chance to stay in rural areas (A8, E2, L6, R1, R2, G4);

- Actions to involve youth in programme development: recognition of the need to design and implement programmes in a way that enables and encourages youth participation; specific programmes that provide a key understanding of the structural causes of hunger and poverty with the overall goal of improving food systems worldwide (L7, G11).

E. Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals

24. Most contributions reported that the use of the policy recommendations had contributed (or was expected to contribute) to the achievement of the SDGs that were particularly relevant to this monitoring exercise, specifically SDGs 1, 2, and three of the five SDGs targeted in 2019 for the High Level Political Forum's follow up and review: 8, 10 and 13 (table 5). Most contributions document the relevance of the experiences to more than one SDG.

Table 5: Relevance of contributions to Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		Number of contributions found relevant to SDGs
1	SDG 1 – No Poverty	24
2	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	29
3	SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth	22
4	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	24
5	SDG 13 – Climate Action	23

25. The experiences documented in the contributions contributed to the achievement of the SDGs:
- By supporting policy planning and funding to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, thereby assisting in overcoming poverty (SDG1);
 - By lobbying to support smallholders and their rights-based efforts to strengthen and extend their sustainable practices, in turn increasing the availability of healthy, nutritious, and sustainable foods, made available to more people (SDG2);
 - By developing and streamlining regulations that are adapted to the scale and conditions of smallholder production and marketing, including the conditions of women and youth, providing them greater opportunity to work in agriculture and to increase their production and income (SDG8);
 - By promoting public policies that support territorial markets, income diversification and access to higher value markets by protecting distinctive smallholder products and improving social, economic and environmental sustainability (SDG10);
 - By initiating technical discussions with policy makers as well as conversations with farmers who sought to transition to regenerative agroecological farming practices, supporting wider transitions to more sustainable agricultural practices across countries (SDG13).

F. Key Catalysts

26. The contributions highlighted the following externalities which were conducive to positive outcomes of the use of the three sets of policy recommendations:

- Favourable political environments, reflected in national strategies (A2, A5, P1, L6, L7, R2);
- Awareness, convergence of efforts and dialogue among all stakeholders, including civil society, agriculture producer organizations, development agencies, financial organizations, universities and governments, to work together for developing smallholder supportive initiatives, action plans and policy changes (P1, P2, P3, L5, G11);
- Strong engagement and support of CSOs to disseminate, translate and adapt the policy recommendations, providing practical tools to build and frame policies and programmes (R4, G1, G5);
- Participation and accountability of local actors with capacity to identify the solutions to develop more sustainable processes in the agricultural sector (A2, L3, L4);
- Encouragement to stakeholders to share their experiences on smallholders, including through the CFS platform, influencing positively the use of the policy recommendations to improve the food security and nutrition of smallholders (A8, P2);
- Collaboration and efforts among Rome-Based Agencies² (RBAs) and smallholders organizations to use the policy recommendations in their programmes (L4, L6, R1, G11, G12), also addressing the issue of inadequate data (R2, G5);
- Adoption of an integrated approach to use the three sets of policy recommendations, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the issues related to agriculture and the design of better interventions (G11);
- Well-functioning social networks to disseminate information (A6);
- Participation and engagement in global CFS processes (G2).

G. Constraints and Challenges

27. The contributions underscored the following constraints and challenges in using the policy recommendations:

- Low awareness of the existence of the policy recommendations, leading to the recurring advice to improve communication to promote, share and disseminate them at all levels, in particular at national level, to government agencies and other actors, including grass root stakeholders (A8, P2, L7, G1, G2, G3, G4);
- Low recognition of the benefits brought by smallholder farming with a bias towards large-scale industrial agriculture on the basis of efficiency and larger production capacity to feed the world; limited understanding of social, environmental, economic and cultural contributions of

² Rome-Based Agencies include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

- small-scale producers and their specific needs, including to support women's rights (A2, A9, A10, P1, L1, G1, G10);
- Insufficient financial and technical support to smallholders, in particular to women (A2, A3, A4, P2, L3, L5,);
 - Poor infrastructure which disadvantages the agricultural activities of smallholders, in particular of those living in rural and remote areas (A2, A4, A8, P1, R3);
 - Lack of integrated approaches and cooperation between ministries and national agencies on smallholder policies; policies at sub-national, national and international levels are not coherent with the policy recommendations; duplication of efforts; need of a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to the realization of the right to food (L6, G3, G4, G11);
 - Inadequate participation of relevant stakeholders in decision-making policy processes (A3);
 - Need for more technical and capacity development training and case studies to show farmers how to implement new technical practices (N1).

H. Good Practices

28. The contributions documented practices that made their experiences successful. They included:

- Involvement of all stakeholders in decision-making processes to develop programmes prioritizing smallholder agriculture, including local governments, development agencies, CSOs, private sector, research institutes, academia and in particular small peasant organizations. These processes should be based on the identification of specific barriers and opportunities for smallholders to realize the right to adequate food. The involvement of peasant organizations in decision-making processes was identified as one of the most important factor for the successful application of the policy recommendations. It was achieved (or efforts are currently being made) through ongoing political dialogues at national and local levels. (A2, P1, P2, L4, L5, N2, G10, G11);
- Empowerment of stakeholders, enabling them to actively engage in the use of the policy recommendations in national and regional policies and programmes through:
 - Effective sensitization of target communities and groups through awareness-raising events and dialogues (L7, G2);
 - Development of tools and instruments contextualizing the policy recommendations and adjusting them to the realities of rural and indigenous communities by providing methodologies and training material adapted to rural people's needs (A8, G3);
 - Promotion of equal rights to protect smallholders including gender equality and rights of vulnerable groups as well as indigenous people (A8, G3);
- Involvement of institutional actors to mainstream the policy recommendations into national public policy (A5, E1, G12);
- Support from RBAs to farmers to operationalize the policy recommendations (R2, G5);
- Sharing of experiences within and across countries and regions to learn from experiences and good practices, and apply lessons in specific contexts, leading to the inclusion of the policy

recommendations in national and regional policies and programmes (E2, L7).

I. Lesson Learned

29. The contributions highlighted the following lessons:

- The use of the policy recommendations requires raising awareness of their existence, advocacy and sharing of concrete practices on how to integrate the policy recommendations into national policy debates and frameworks as most contributions highlight that the policy recommendations are not known in countries. This was the lesson most frequently reported in the contributions (A8, P1, L6, L7, N1, R2, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G9).
- The policy recommendations can effectively and efficiently work as driver of measures to improve the lives of rural people and advance their rights. Rural people and their organizations need to be the driving force, meaning that dissemination, awareness creation and capacity development should start at the local level with the active participation of all the actors committed to agriculture, food security and nutrition. Adequate funding and technical support should be provided to CSOs. There should be direct consultations with the target groups (A2, A8, P1, L6, R1, G3, G3).
- The commitment of governments is fundamental to support small-scale food producers' realization of the right to food. The engagement of smallholders and CSOs with their national governments is essential to apply the policy recommendations. Implementation requires governments to put in place the required capacities, policies and strategies to develop smallholder agriculture, ensuring policy coherence across sectors and at different levels of governance (P1, L6, N1, G3, G4, G11).
- Monitoring the use and application of the policy recommendations is essential to ensure their implementation according to the CFS core principles and mandate. At the moment, there is limited knowledge and understanding in countries on how to integrate the policy recommendations into national policy frameworks and debates. Monitoring processes help by giving space to share practices as well as making critical assessments of current practices (A2, N2, R4, G3, G4, G6).
- The RBAs can play an important role in disseminating and sensitizing the political decision-makers in each country, facilitating the engagement of smallholders and CSOs with their national governments, and in supporting the application of the policy recommendations through collaboration with CSOs and governments (P1, E3, L7, N7, R2).
- The adoption of the policy recommendations into public policies to improve the food security and nutrition of small-scale food producers requires the involvement of young farmers and women smallholder groups, alliances and networks. This should be recognized so that women and youth can seek sustained support (E2, G1, G2).

J. Contribution of the policy recommendations to the UN Decade of Family Farming and to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition

30. Most submissions recognised the relevance and potential contribution of the policy recommendations to the UNDF by (P1, P2, L2, L4, L6, L7, G2, G3, G4, G6, G8, G9, G10, G11):

- Enabling stakeholders to identify priority issues to be addressed and areas of investment, which will then support the development of national action plans, policies and programmes in

favour of smallholders;

- Offering guidance to national and local governments, CSOs and other stakeholders to address policy and legislative barriers for smallholders, implement reforms and develop concrete programmes to support smallholders;
- Contributing to the operationalization of the UNDFP vision, ensuring overall coherence in promoting family farming;
- Providing concrete solutions to address the issues faced by all actors, including family and smallholder farmers;
- Promoting the development of sustainable food systems through the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.

31. Several contributions also highlighted that these policy recommendations help better understand what family farming is, and how smallholders, including female farmers and youth, can be supported (A6, A9, A10, L6, R1).

32. The contributions noted that the UNDFP offers an important opportunity to publicize the policy recommendations that are not much known in countries, reach smallholders and increase their awareness of their rights, thus contributing to the implementation of the recently approved UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other People working in Rural Areas. This would also foster replication and upscaling of experiences in applying these policy recommendations to contribute to environmental, social, cultural, nutritional and health objectives (A2, A5, A7, L3, G1, G2, G3, G6).

33. The contribution to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition is recognized in several contributions. The policy recommendations can influence national policies and inspire coherent actions covering the entire food system – from production, through processing, storage, transport and retailing, to consumption – in order to improve nutritious food production and ensure access to sustainable and healthy diets for all (A8, P2, G9, G12).

K. Potential use of the policy recommendations

34. The contributions highlighted how the policy recommendations could be used in the future to:

35. (i) Improve the food security and nutrition of the population through:

- Promoting the involvement and collaboration of all relevant stakeholders to translate the policy recommendations into appropriate policy and regulatory actions at national level to fight malnutrition and hunger worldwide (A3, A5, P2, L7, R3, G8, G12);
- Improving the spreading and diffusion of these policy recommendations, through popular education tools, information technology and communication (ITC) tools, seminars, workshops, conferences and publications. This will inform stakeholders and ensure connection with them, in particular with the people on the ground (N1, L2, L7);
- Improving the transmission of the policy recommendations from the global to the regional and national levels and promoting their holistic consideration by the range of concerned ministries to ensure policy coherence (R3, G4, G6);

- Emphasizing the importance of smallholders' sustainable land use and agricultural practices to mitigate climate change and improve food security and nutrition (A8, P1, G1, G3);
 - Extending efforts to improve the availability of data on smallholders as a basis for informed policy (R3, G5);
 - Increasing efforts to promote investments of smallholders and investments for smallholders; developing plans to manage and overcome risks identified in the operations of industrial farming and also of small farming, taking into account the vastly different production, processing and distribution systems (P1);
 - Supporting efforts to adjust policies that exclude family farmers creating greater inequality and public and private actions that could destabilize the functioning of local agro-food systems and their territorial markets (L1).
36. (ii) Promote the realization of women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality through:
- Increasing the involvement of women in policy formulations; allocating a significant share of funding and subsidies to their economic activities (A2, A4, A5, N2);
 - Providing more support to rural women along the whole value chain through training on agriculture, including policies, laws and extension services. This will help women overcome the obstacles that limit their activities and thus enable them to play a more effective role (A2, P1, L1);
 - Strengthening the development of policies, regulations and laws to ensure that women have equal access to, and control over, the use and management of natural resources, financial resources, and decision-making (R3, G8).
37. (iii) Promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities through:
- Increasing the involvement of young people in the agro-food systems through innovative and more attractive training and develop tools to increase their interest, awareness and technical capacity in farming and to make them more autonomous for developing innovative income-generating activities (A5, L2, L6, N1, N2);
 - Promoting youth agricultural policies and programmes at national level, supporting them with investments in modern farming techniques (A4, L6);
 - Ensuring that the guidance provided for the developing policies builds on the policy recommendations through advocacy (R2);
 - Promoting markets that provide decent work and economic opportunities to smallholders, in particular to youth, in order to ensure their involvement and avoid youth migration from rural to urban areas (G5).

Annex: List of contributions documenting the use of the CFS policy recommendations

COUNTRY LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS

Africa	
A1	CAMEROON: Enjeal Nys Agro Experience
A2	MOZAMBIQUE: MuGeDe, member of the World Farmers' Organization and Mozambican Rural Women Movement, enhancing agriculture, food security and nutrition (with multistakeholder event)
A3	NIGERIA: Mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture value chain development and ecological organic agriculture in farming systems (with multistakeholder event)
A4	NIGERIA: Promoting smallholder agribusiness for food security through youth mentorship and coaching
A5	SENEGAL: CICODEV Africa contribution
A6	SOUTH AFRICA: Women farmers in South Africa drawing on social networks for market opportunities
A7	TUNISIA: Union Tunisienne de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, UTAP, membre de l'Organisation Mondiale des Agriculteurs
A8	UGANDA: Promoting local innovation and agroecological farming
A9	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: Maize and rice supplies through the symbiotic food system: a case of smallholder and market connection
A10	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: Raw milk supplies through territorial markets
Asia and the Pacific	
P1	AUSTRALIA: Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance
P2	CAMBODIA: Smallholders Contribute to Food Security in Cambodia (with multistakeholder event)
P3	INDIA: National Council for Climate Change Sustainable Development and Public Leadership contributionscontributions (with multistakeholder event)
Europe	
E1	ITALY: Associazione Rurale Italiana
E2	ITALY: Fondazione Campagna Amica
E3	NETHERLANDS: Farm shops cooperative
Latin America and the Caribbean	
L1	BRAZIL: Connecting family farmers to markets: the experience of the Xique Xique Network in the State of Rio Grande do Norte
L2	BRAZIL: The logistic circuit of ECOVIDA Agroecological Farmers Network – the case of the Serra Gaucha, Rio Grande do Sul

L3	COSTA RICA: Apoyo a los pequeños productores y creación de un puente entre el agro y la nutrición desde un gobierno local
L4	CUBA: Metodología del PMA para fortalecer las cadenas de valor agrícolas orientadas a las redes de protección social en Cuba
L5	ECUADOR: Experiencia del Sello de la agricultura familiar campesina como herramienta de la vinculación a mercados locales a los productores familiares ecuatorianos
L6	NICARAGUA: World Food Programme contribution
L7	PERU': Concretando las directrices CSA
Near East	
N1	EGYPT-IRAN: Housing & Land Rights Network policy feedback from NE/NA Regions
N2	KYRGYZSTAN: Kyrgyzstan contribution
REGIONAL AND MULTI-COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS	
R1	AFRICA: Estrategia de desarrollo local sostenible en Mozambique, Kenia, Tanzania y Benin, por medio de programas de fomento de compras locales para la alimentación escolar e integración con programas de sostenibilidad de cadena textil
R2	AFRICA: Contribution du ROPPA dans la mise en œuvre des séries de recommandations du CSA en Afrique de l'Ouest
R3	ASIA: Translating CFS policy recommendations into action
R4	EUROPE: Transnational Institute contribution
GLOBAL LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS	
G1	GLOBAL: ActionAid contribution
G2	GLOBAL: Contribution on the assessment on the use and application of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of FSN in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
G3	GLOBAL: FIAN International: use and application of policy recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition in the context of tenure governance
G4	GLOBAL: Local and fair milk in West Africa and Europe (with multistakeholder event)
G5	GLOBAL: Mapping of territorial markets
G6	GLOBAL: Public policies for the Right to Food
G7	GLOBAL: Sustainability and rights of smallholders in the livestock sector
G8	GLOBAL: United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition contribution
G9	GLOBAL: Urgenci
G10	GLOBAL: Values & virtues of small farming systems

G11	GLOBAL: World Food Programme's experience in connecting smallholders to markets
G12	GLOBAL: IFAD's use of CFS policy products with regards to Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition