

WORLD RURAL FORUM

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NATIONAL GUIDELINES
FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS
BASED ON FAMILY FARMING**

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This document describes the National Guidelines for the governance of agricultural systems based on family farming and the process for building them. The second part of the document lists the chapters to be included in the future National Guidelines.

CHAPTERS OF NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS BASED ON FAMILY FARMING

The National Guidelines will address actions carried out to promote family farming in relation to the following:

1. Conceptualization of Family Farming. Criteria or mechanisms for recognizing the role and contribution of Family Farming

This chapter will set out a national definition of family farming and will include the recognition of family farming as a guarantee of food security and food sovereignty and a source of economic, social and territorial development. Family farming is to be seen as a way of feeding the world in a sustainable way.

2. Categorizing and mapping Family Farming and developing National Registers

This chapter will comprise the elements to be used to categorize and describe family farming and the mechanisms for describing the state of the art at national level.

Public Policies on Family Farming

The present guidelines will promote specific policies for family farming, will take a rights-based approach and will respect the Guiding Principles of equality, comprehensiveness, social participation, transparency, environmental sustainability, consistency and multiculturalism. Therefore the guidelines will promote the following on both an **individual and a collective basis**:

3. Fair access for farmers to productive resources. Access to land, including different types of land tenure, such as communal tenure, will be promoted. Universal access to water and access to seeds will be promoted.
4. Strengthening family farmers' organizations (applying the criteria of democracy, transparency, a participatory approach and inclusiveness) and promoting their active participation in creating public policies in rural areas, boosting the platforms for dialogue and the relationship between government and civil society
5. Access to and promotion of markets, especially local and regional markets. Policies on public procurement purchases, promotion of specific FF labels; the diversity of local territorial food systems and fair and balanced value channels should be promoted.
6. Strengthening women's status and their rights within Family Farming, recognizing their key role and facilitating their access to specific inputs for food production, commercialization and consumption patterns. Special attention should be paid to

the mechanisms for guaranteeing women's rights to access to land, financial resources and active participation in decision-making processes.

7. Promoting enabling environments for young men and women, making farming an attractive and viable option

Mechanisms to stimulate intergenerational learning will be included.

8. Promoting the rights of indigenous and vulnerable communities and ensuring that their knowledge is passed on
9. Promoting social protection, social rights and rural development services. This will include education, health, accommodation, recreation, communications, etc.
10. Access to rural infrastructures (in particular, roads and warehouses), and transport
11. Access to financial and credit services and to crop and livestock insurance
12. Risk-reduction measures: measures to fight desertification, environmental practices, protection of ecosystems, etc. Family farmers must be participants in the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies.
13. Encouraging social cooperation and partnership
14. Stimulating the partnership between FF and researchers to ensure that family farmers' knowledge is incorporated into local, regional and national systems of agricultural innovation (research services)
15. Empowering farmers through knowledge and exchange of good agricultural practices, technical and business support services and promotion of their right to information
16. Monitoring and evaluation (participatory process, good practice exchanges, etc.)

There is a need to develop participatory mechanisms for monitoring these Guidelines and capitalizing on good practices.