

UNITED NATIONS  
DECADE OF  
FAMILY FARMING 2019-2028



# SYNTHESIS REPORT

## NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTION PLANS

### Status of progress

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## INTRODUCTION

### *Background*

On the 20th December 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted [Resolution 72/239, which declared 2019 – 2028 as the United Nations Decade of Family Farming \(UNDF\)](#), recognising the enormous contribution of Family Farming to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the role that family farms play in improving nutrition and ensuring global food security, eradicating poverty, ending hunger, conserving biodiversity and achieving environmental sustainability. The resolution encourages all States to develop, improve and implement public policies on family farming, and share their experiences and best practices of family farming with other States.

The UNDF 2019-2028 has developed a [Global Action Plan](#) (GAP), with the participation of the main stakeholders related to Family Farming. The GAP is structured in **7 pillars** to support family farmers—including pastoralists, fishers, foresters, indigenous people, and other groups of food producers from a comprehensive approach. Pillar 1: develop an enabling policy environment to support family farming; Pillar 2: Youth and generational sustainability; Pillar 3: Gender equity and women's leadership; Pillar 4: Strengthen family farmers' organizations and their capacities; Pillar 5: Improve socio-economic inclusion, resilience and well-being of family farmers; Pillar 6: Promote sustainability of family farming for climate-resilient food systems; Pillar 7: Strengthen the multidimensionality of Family Farming.

One of the main objectives foreseen in the **UNDF GAP** is the development of **100 National Action Plans** on Family Farming by Governments in dialogue with Family Farmers' organizations and with multistakeholder platforms for policy dialogue, including the National Committees of Family Farming. The UNDF GAP also **envisages** a target of **5 Regional Action Plans and 7 Sub-Regional Action Plans on Family Farming** developed in dialogue with family farmers' organizations. Regional and sub-regional spaces can make a significant contribution promoting the implementation of the UNDF agenda in their member countries.

**A National Action Plan (NAP)** is a contextualized, country-specific framework of action for the support of family farming, providing a roadmap for countries to progress in the implementation of the UNDF towards sustainable food systems. In line with the 7 pillars of the GAP, the NAP addresses the challenges and the potential of Family Farming from a comprehensive and multidimensional approach and envisages the articulation of the different sectors that intervene in the rural areas. Thus, the NAP contributes to national priorities not only in the agricultural sector, but also with regard to nutrition, environment, or health, etc.

**The NAP is an opportunity for all relevant national stakeholders to mobilize resources, and to consolidate, align, and reinforce their actions in support of Family Farming towards sustainable, inclusive, viable and resilient food systems and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).**

The World Rural Forum (WRF), in collaboration with FAO, is carrying out a permanent mapping exercise to gather information about national, sub-regional and regional processes towards the implementation of the UNDF through the development of national, regional, and sub-regional UNDF Action Plans. This mapping exercise includes a stocktaking of the methodologies, tools and mechanisms used to define the national, sub-regional and regional Action Plans of the UNDF.

This document is a Synthesis report on the status of the progress made towards the implementation of the UNDFP at national and regional levels, including the identification of key mechanisms/processes used for the definition and implementation of the NAPs.

The report contains a comparison of the progress made in 2019-2020-2021 and provides an updated (December 2021) overview on the status of elaboration and implementation of national, regional, and sub-regional action plans. It also contains case studies of methodologies tools and mechanisms/ processes used for the definition and implementation of the action plans. And finally, it includes a series of conclusions and recommendations.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

The geographical scope of the mapping exercise is the following:

Regional Level: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Sub regional Level: NENA region, CEEAC / CEMAC, ECOWAS, ESAF in Africa; ASEAN, SAARC in Asia; SICA, MERCOSUR Ampliado in Latin America and the Caribbean.

National Level: 60 countries:

- Africa: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda.
- Asia and the Pacific: Cambodia, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Vietnam.
- Europe and Central Asia: Albania, Czech Republic, Moldavia, Portugal, Spain, Kyrgyzstan.
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Uruguay.

## ASSESSMENT

### Country level

The UNDF 2019-2028 began with a very solid basis for its implementation at country level: in 2019, there were mobilizing efforts to promote the UNDF agenda in 43 countries of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Various UNDF **launching events** were held at the national level (Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Indonesia, the Philippines, Spain, and Kyrgyzstan) as well as at a state and regional level (in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil and Euskadi or The Basque Country in Spain). **In 2019, 5 countries (Dominican Republic, Gambia, Indonesia, Panama and Peru) approved their Family Farming National Action Plans (NAP) within the framework of the Decade.**

The year 2020 started with the UNDF 2019-2028 strongly positioned in the international agenda and with significant progress made at the national level in its first year of implementation. **The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020** brought with it several tumultuous months, marked by the health emergency, social distancing measures, restrictions on mobility, etc. which slowed down the processes and normal development of UNDF activities. However, after those first moments, a scenario of enormous challenges was opened up, but which also includes new opportunities for family farming and the Decade. **The processes of developing NAPs not only resumed but strongly combined with the COVID-19 response and the on-going debates about the achievement of the SDGs, sustainable food systems and climate change.** New forms of policy dialogue have emerged, such as virtual events and meetings; the UNDF agenda has been included in the COVID-19 emergency committees in the countries. In the same way, the dimensions of resilience of agriculture to pandemics and other types of crises have been taken into account in the discussions on the development of NAPs. **In 2020 three more NAPs were approved: Nepal, Costa Rica and Brazil, and in 2021 the Philippines, making a total of 9 UNDF National Action Plans adopted so far.**

#### UNDF National Action Plans

	Countries
<i>NAPs adopted</i>	9
<i>NAPs in drafting process</i>	15
<i>NAPs in mobilization stage</i>	27
<i>Not initiated</i>	9
<i>Total mapped</i>	60

**In 2021 at least other 15 countries have taken significant steps towards the development of UNDF NAPs:**

In Sierra Leone the National Action Plan is in the final validation stage. We can observe significant progress in the drafting processes in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Congo (Congo Brazzaville), Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, and Togo, and incipient drafting processes in Albania, Spain, Portugal, and Tunisia, among others.

**In 27 other countries, progress is being made in mobilising actors to implement the UNDF at the national level:** Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Cambodia, India, Japan, Fiji, Lao PDR, Czech Republic, Moldova, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay.

In line with the comprehensive approach of the UNDFP NAPs, we have seen **further improvements in the policy framework to support family farming** from a differentiated, holistic and multidimensional approach. For example, Family Farming Laws have been approved in Panama, Paraguay (2020) and El Salvador (2021), and are under discussion in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Honduras; [The report of implementation of the UNDFP submitted to the UNGA](#) evidences eighty-five new regulatory frameworks (laws, policies and regulations) related to family farming developed and approved in the first biennium 2019-2020.

Since the beginning of the UNDFP, **the number of countries engaged in the promotion of the UNDFP agenda has increased**, from 43 countries of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean in 2019 **to at least 51 countries in December 2021**.

#### **UNDFP Mobilization of Stakeholders**

	2019	2020	2021
<b>Countries</b>	43	47	51
<b>NCFP</b>	40	45	45
<b>Entities</b>	1,000	1,570	2,625
<b>FOs</b>	-	925	1,853

Governments, family farmers' organizations (FOs), National Committees of Family Farming (NCFP), FAO and IFAD, and other agencies are promoting the implementation of the UNDFP 2019-2028 agenda and the development of National Action Plans. **The number of stakeholders engaged has doubled since the beginning of the UNDFP.**

**New NCFPs** were created or are in the process of being set up in Brazil, Central Africa Republic, Gabon, Guinea, Republic of Congo (Congo Brazzaville), Spain, and Tunisia in the last three years. As of December 2021, there are **45 NCFP in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America, that gather more than 2,625 FOs, NGOs, public institutions, research centres, cooperation agencies, etc. At least 1,853 members of the NCFP are Family Farmer's organizations<sup>1</sup>.**

The mobilization of stakeholders is taking place through a wide range of activities: i) meetings, workshops, and communication campaigns to inform about the UNDFP 2019-2028 and engage civil society, Farmers' organizations, public institutions and cooperation agencies in the development of a NAP; ii) the definition of a common roadmap and the methodology to elaborate the NAP; iii) the organisation of policy dialogue forums and multistakeholder consultations to elaborate the NAP, among other activities in a very intensive agenda.

In those countries with NAPs approved, multistakeholder actions are being oriented to the implementation of the plans, with activities such as i) design of baseline and M&E tools; ii) development of project portfolios, pilot projects and different programs to implement the NAP iii) studies and multi-stakeholder forums to assess progress and coordinate the implementation of the NAP; and iv) Communication campaigns for the dissemination of the NAP, etc.

<sup>1</sup> [List of NCFP](#).

## **Regional level**

Several regional intergovernmental organizations, **FAO, IFAD, regional farmers' organizations-AFA, COPROFAM, PDRR, PROPAC, ROPPA**, and partners, are **promoting the implementation of the UNdff and the development of Regional/Sub-regional Actions Plans (RAPs)**.

**The first steps were taken in 2019**, in Latin America and the Caribbean (Regional Launch August 2019 and the process of drafting a Regional Action Plan for the Central America Integration System **(SICA)**, and in Central Africa (regional workshop in the framework of the Economic Community of Central African States **(ECCAS)**).

In a similar way to the national processes, the development of Regional/Sub-regional Action Plans **slowed down during the first semester of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic**. Nevertheless, we can also see how **the RAP processes were taken up again and adapted to the new context** caused by COVID-19 with different online events and activities. Along with ECCAS and SICA, **new processes started in the Near East and North Africa (NENA) and in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in the second semester of 2020**.

**In 2021, several sub-regions have taken significant steps forward towards the development of UNdff RAPs. We can find very advanced drafts in the final stages of validation in the SAARC, SICA and NENA regions.**

We also find progress to promote the implementation of the UNdff agenda in other regions such as the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**, where the Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Framework Action Plan 2021-2025 has a provision on the UNdff, and the **Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)**, which began drafting a Regional Plan in the framework of the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF). **Mobilization efforts**, continue in other regions such as the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, and are scheduled to start in **Central Asia** in 2022.

## METHODOLOGIES, TOOLS, MECHANISMS TO DEVELOP UNDIFF ACTION PLANS

The growing experience accumulated in the development of UNDIFF Action Plans has led to the development of innovative **methodologies, tools and mechanisms which can reinforce other ongoing processes and scale-up** the development of UNDIFF Action Plans in other countries and regions.

The following section details some of the **case studies of methodologies, tools and mechanisms / processes** used by the different stakeholders engaged in the definition and implementation of UNDIFF Action Plans, which could be used and adapted in other contexts and by other NCCFs and actors:

***Definition of a roadmap for the elaboration of the NAP and the creation of a Joint Coordination Committee for the process with the participation of governmental entities, the NCCF, FAO, and IFAD.***

**Policy dialogue and collaboration** among government bodies, FOs, the NCCF, FAO, IFAD, etc. have been fundamental in developing UNDIFF NAPs:

- Government mobilizing state institutions and promoting interinstitutional cooperation, among existing and newly implemented programs, projects and funds.
- The NCCF providing multistakeholder policy dialogue and a strong mobilization of stakeholders (FOs, NGOs, public institutions, research centres, cooperation agencies, etc.).
- Family Farmers Organizations bringing the interests and proposals of farmers themselves and ensuring the relevance to the process.
- FAO and IFAD (and other agencies) providing technical and financial support and facilitating policy dialogue, thus enhancing effectiveness in processes and products.

In several countries, for example in Madagascar, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo and the Philippines, the establishment of a **Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)** has hugely facilitated the collaboration between the government, the NCCF, FAO, IFAD, and other agencies in drafting the plan and co-organizing multistakeholder consultations.

These joint coordination committees have **agreed on a detailed roadmap and methodology to elaborate the NAPs**, defining the steps and activities to be implemented, as well as the methodology, responsible actors, and deadlines.

The roadmaps are documents agreed on by national stakeholders involved in the process of promoting the elaboration of a National Action Plan, according to the following **principles**:

- **Process:** the roadmap should be the result of a process of concertation. This inclusive process should be reflected in the roadmap itself. In this sense, the activities to develop the NAP should be carried out in line with the same principle: consultation of local or regional and national stakeholders, information sessions, working groups, organisation of a NAP validation workshop.



- Content:
  - Tasks to be developed
  - Actors responsible for the tasks
  - Deadlines
  - Methodology: tools and methodologies to conduct the consultation process to elaborate the NAP, i.e., need assessments, focus groups, desk reviews, etc., organisation of workshops to validate and present the NAP.
  - Expected results
- The roadmap should be realistic in terms of time, human and economic resources.
- A dedicated working group, such as a joint coordination committee, should be designated to implement and monitor the activities of the roadmap. This committee should be composed of the key actors involved in the NAP and UNDF process.
- A brief context should be given, highlighting the concept and situation of Family Farming in the country, and the link with the UNDF.

Very useful roadmaps have been designed in several countries such as Gabon, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica and Madagascar. In **Annex 1** you will find an example of a **Roadmap template to elaborate a UNDF National Action Plan** agreed among key stakeholders (government entities, the NCFF, FAO, IFAD, and other agencies, etc.) that could be used and adapted in other contexts.

Some countries, like Kyrgyzstan, have developed **Terms of Reference (ToR) for the functioning of the Joint Coordination Committee**. In **Annex 2** we present a possible outline for these ToR that set out the objective, role and responsibilities of the JCC, membership, coordination mechanisms and working process.

### ***Review of the existing policy framework and articulation of the NAP with the national priorities and plans.***

We can observe interesting strategies developed by countries to make sure that the NAP is formulated based on a comprehensive and multidimensional approach to Family Farming and that it is connected to the national priorities and plans, for example in Costa Rica and the Philippines.

One of the strategies consists on “**building on existing policies and expanding them**”: carrying out a **prior review of the existing policy framework**, including a literature review, studies, and policy proposals coming from the different stakeholders. Based on this analysis, jointly **define the actions to better implement the existing framework and to improve it through the NAP**.

The review of the existing framework includes legislation, policies, institutional frameworks, programs, projects related to the **recognition and implementation of differentiated public policies for family farming with a comprehensive and multidimensional approach**, including topics such as:

- ✓ Support for agroecology and other sustainable agricultural models.
- ✓ Direct assistance and subsidies for the acquisition of seeds, fertilizers, technologies and other inputs for production.
- ✓ Interventions to improve the governance of land tenure and safeguard property rights.
- ✓ Extension and advisory services aimed at strengthening the technical, organizational and managerial capacities of family farmers.

- ✓ Access to credit and insurance through social protection schemes.
- ✓ Policies that guarantee family farmers access to social protection.
- ✓ Tax policies and laws with incentives for family farming.
- ✓ Policies and legislation to support associativism, cooperativism and other forms of association between family farmers.
- ✓ Public purchases, school catering and nutrition programs.
- ✓ Improvement of public infrastructures for family farmers' access to markets (cold chain systems, processing facilities, etc.).
- ✓ Price regulation policies.
- ✓ Development of certification systems and labels for family farming.
- ✓ Promote innovative ways to involve youth in agriculture, paying special attention to gender considerations, digital literacy and access to land.
- ✓ Encouragement of youth to remain in or engage in family farming; public policies must make family farming an economically viable option.
- ✓ Develop specific policies in favour of gender equality in family farming and the leadership of rural women.
- ✓ Public policies for the defence and protection of territories and the protection of indigenous peoples' ways of life.
- ✓ Policies to support family farming for the fulfilment of environmental commitments regarding climate change, biodiversity and natural resources.
- ✓ Differentiated policies for social protection and access to education, health, the economy and financial services, and cultural goods.
- ✓ Others...

**Annex 3** presents a **Guide sheet for the identification of programs related to family farming** during the process of mapping of the existing policy framework.

Despite the enormous impacts, the COVID-19 pandemic has reaffirmed that family farmers play a fundamental role in solving the current global challenges, such as the transformation of food systems, the fight against climate change and the post-Covid-19 recovery.

The UNDF Action Plans are a very valuable instrument to unleash this transformative potential of Family Farming and contribute to sustainable, inclusive, viable and resilient food systems and the achievement of the SDGs. In this sense, **countries have articulated their NAP with national priorities and plans by identifying** the national policies, programs, strategies, laws, etc., connected to the NAP and showing clearly **how the NAP contributes to the attainment of these national priorities**, such as:

- ✓ National development and public investment plans
- ✓ Policies and strategies of Agricultural sector, livestock, fisheries and Rural Sector
- ✓ Policies and strategies in the Social sector
- ✓ Policies and strategies in the Health sector
- ✓ Policies and strategies in the Environmental Sector
- ✓ Policies and strategies in the Cultural Sector
- ✓ Policies and strategies for Gender equity
- ✓ Policies and strategies on Youth
- ✓ Covid- 19 recovery strategies
- ✓ National pathways towards sustainable national food systems by 2030
- ✓ Others....

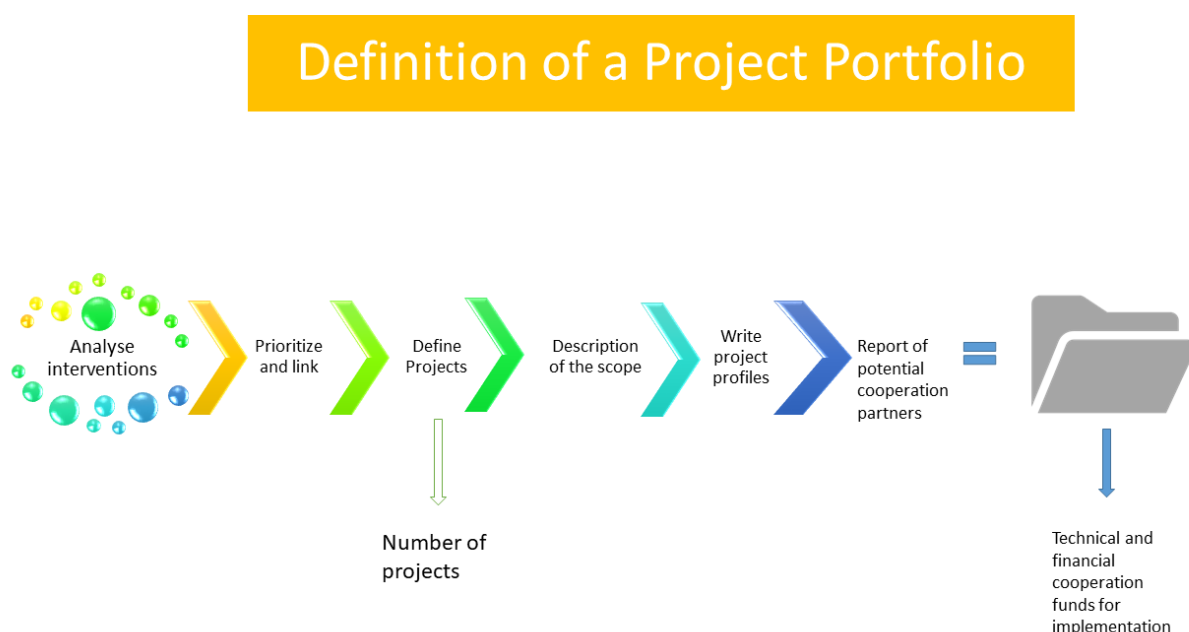
Several countries, such as Costa Rica and the Philippines have presented this review of the existing policy framework and the NAP contributions to the national priorities in their NAP documents. *(The methodological proposal presented is a combination of elements of best practice in these NAP processes).*

### Definition of a project portfolio to implement the NAP.

The experience accumulated in the development of NAPs so far shows that it is very important to concentrate on future implementation when designing the NAP: **setting up the mechanisms for an effective operationalization** and incorporating an accurate and inclusive monitoring system to track results and adjust the NAP over time.

One concrete mechanism used to operationalize the NAP is **the definition of a project portfolio to mobilise resources and implement the different lines of action prioritized in the NAP** of Costa Rica. State institutions, family farming organizations, along with the NCFE and other stakeholders, will formulate and implement the projects, under the coordination of the state institution in charge of leading the NAP.

The following figure shows the process of designing the project portfolio.



Here is an example of projects included in the project portfolio:

1. Improvement of the legal framework in support of family farming.
2. Family farming registration system and certification of products.
3. Development of accessible financial mechanisms for family farming activities.
4. Strengthening of FF organizations for their insertion in public procurement programs and commercial development.

5. Implementation of the family farming communication and knowledge management strategy.
6. Climate-adapted production program for women in vulnerable territories.
7. Business and commercial training program for innovative entrepreneurship of women and youth family farmers.

*(Based on the NAP process in Costa Rica)*

**In Annex 4 you will find an example of Sheet to define the projects for the portfolio (Stage 3 in the figure about the design process above).**

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The UNDF 2019-2028 began in the **year 2019** with a **very solid basis laid** for its implementation at the country level and significant progress at the regional level too. The outbreak of the **COVID-19 pandemic** in **March 2020** brought with it a temporary deacceleration. However, after those first moments, a scenario of enormous challenges was opened up, which also includes new opportunities for family farming and the Decade. **The processes of developing National and Regional/Sub-regional Action Plans not only resumed but were combined with** the COVID-19 response and the on-going debates about the achievement of the SDGs, sustainable food systems and climate change. New forms of policy dialogue have emerged, such as virtual events and meetings; the UNDF agenda has been included in the COVID-19 emergency committees in the countries and regions. In the same way, the dimensions of resilience to pandemics and crises are taken into account in the discussions on the development of National and Regional/Sub-regional Action Plans.

**A total of 9 UNDF National Action Plans have been adopted so far (Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Philippines).**

**In 2021 at least other 15 countries have taken significant steps towards the development of UNDF NAPs:** In Sierra Leone the National Action Plan is in the final validation stage. We find significant progress in the drafting processes in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Congo (Congo Brazzaville), Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, and Togo, and incipient drafting processes in Albania, Spain, Portugal, and Tunisia, among others. **In 27 other countries, progress is being made in mobilising actors to implement the UNDF at the national level.**

In line with the comprehensive approach of the UNDF NAPs, we see **other improvements in the policy framework** to support family farming from a differentiated, holistic and multidimensional approach (i.e., Family Farming Laws in several countries of LAC).

**In 2021 several sub-regions have taken significant steps forward towards the development of UNDF RAPs.** We can find advanced draft plans in Central America Integration System (**SICA**), Near East and North Africa (**NENA**), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (**SAARC**). We also find progress to promote the implementation of the UNDF agenda in other regions such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (**ASEAN**), where the Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Framework Action Plan 2021-2025 has a provision on the UNDF, and the Southern Common Market (**MERCOSUR**), which began drafting a Regional Plan in the framework of the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF).

Since the beginning of the UNDF, **the number of countries and stakeholders engaged in the promotion of the UNDF agenda has increased notably.** As of December 2021, there are **at least 51 countries** of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean engaged in the UNDF, and there are **45 NCF** which **bring together more than 2,625 FOs, NGOs, public institutions, research centres, cooperation agencies, etc.;** **At least 1,853** of the members of the NCF are **Family Farmer's organizations.**

**The progress achieved confirms that the coordination and collaboration of key stakeholders is fundamental to attain UNDF National and Regional/Sub regional Plans: the governments**



mobilizing state institutions, promoting interinstitutional cooperation, among existing, and newly implemented programs, projects and funds; **Family Farmers Organizations** bringing the interests and proposals of farmers themselves and ensuring the relevance of the process; **the NCFF** providing multistakeholder policy dialogue and a strong mobilization of stakeholders (FOs, NGOs, public institutions, research centres, cooperation agencies, etc.); **FAO and IFAD (and other agencies)** providing technical and financial support and facilitating policy dialogue thus enhancing effectiveness to processes and products.

Efforts oriented towards reinforcing multistakeholder dialogue, a more intensive mobilization of technical and financial resources, along with the strengthening of the capacities of stakeholders, especially Family Farmers' organizations and the NCFFs, have accelerated the progress towards the implementation of the UNDFE through National and Regional Action Plans on Family Farming.

The growing experience accumulated in the development of UNDFE Action Plans has been accompanied by the development of interesting **methodologies, tools, mechanisms which can reinforce other ongoing processes and scale-up** the development of UNDFE Action Plans in other countries and regions. The Synthesis report presents several case examples of methodologies, tools and mechanisms/ processes used by the different stakeholders engaged in the definition and implementation of UNDFE Action Plans that might be used and adapted in other contexts and by other NCFFs and actors.

**The UNDFE is a robust process, advancing steadily in the provision of concrete solutions for the transformation of food systems.** Based on the accumulated experience, efforts should be **redoubled** and oriented **towards**:

- i) Developing additional **national and regional action plans**, and providing these plans and policies with the **budgets and instruments** necessary for their implementation.
- ii) **Strengthening the active participation of family farmers' organizations**, not only in the preparation, but also in the implementation, of the action plans and other public policies. It is important not only that such policies exist, but also that family farmers have effective access to them. This requires the empowerment of family farmers and their organizations, the collection of basic information, the adaptation of access requirements, an inclusive dialogue and the constant review of the instruments that accompany the policies.

The [report of the first biennium of implementation of the Decade](#), recently presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations, recognises the **fundamental role that the NCFFs** play in promoting and developing an enabling policy environment in support of family farming. The report also "recommends that efforts to promote bottom-up, inclusive, multi-stakeholder policy dialogue and processes, including NCFFs, to be expanded and improved."

We are confident that this Synthesis Report on the status of the progress made towards the implementation of the UNDFE at national and regional levels, including the identification of key mechanisms/processes used for the definition and implementation of the NAPs, will **contribute to stimulating policy dialogue and reinforcing collaboration and commitments to strengthen**



family farming and unleash its transformative potential in building sustainable, resilient, inclusive and viable food systems.



## ANNEXES

### ***Annex 1 Roadmap for the elaboration of the NAP:***

#### **I. Context and rationale**

A brief context highlighting the concept and situation of Family Farming in the country, and the link with the UNDF:

- 1.1. Concept and situation of Family Farming in the country
- 1.2. The United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDF) 2019-2028
- 1.3. Actors engaged in the UNDF and their roles

#### **II. Objectives and expected results of the roadmap**

- 2.1. Overall objective
- 2.2. Expected results
- 2.3. Location

#### **III. Methodology for the implementation of the roadmap**

- 3.1. Mobilization of resources
- 3.2. Work plan (*see table below*)





### 3.2. Work plan

Activities/Stages (tentative)	Sub-activity	Resp.	Actors involved	Deadlines	Comments
<b>Establishment of the Joint Coordination Committee to elaborate the NAP</b>	Identification of partners and meeting with relevant actors				
	ToR for the functioning of the Joint Coordination Committee				
<b>Consolidation and validation of the roadmap</b>	Work meetings to draft the roadmap and validation by the Joint Coordination Committee				
<b>Building of the NAP: stages</b>	Drafting of the framework note and the methodology				
	Diagnostic and characterization study of family farmers in the country				
	Identification of institutions, policies and key programs for FF				
	Identification of existing and new initiatives for the implementation of the NAP				
	Consultation of grassroots actors and centralized and decentralized public institutions				



Activities/Stages (tentative)	Sub-activity	Resp.	Actors involved	Deadlines	Comments
	Definition of the structure and elaboration of the Matrix for the NAP				
	Definition of the monitoring, follow-up and evaluation strategy of the NAP				
	Definition of the strategy for the mobilization of resources and the management model to implement the NAP				
	Technical meetings for sharing and contributions to the draft NAP				
<b>Validation and adjustment of the NAP</b>	Regional workshops to validate the NAP				
	National workshop for final validation of the NAP				
<b>Approval of the NAP</b>	Adoption and launching				
<b>Communication strategy</b>	Development of a communication strategy to disseminate the NAP among key stakeholders				

(Based on the NAP process in the Republic of Congo and Costa Rica)

## ***Annex 2 Terms of Reference for the functioning of the Joint Coordination Committee***

### **1. INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION**

Introductory information on the UNDIFF Resolution, the UNDIFF Global Action Plan and targets about the development of National Action Plans of the UNDIFF.

### **2. OBJECTIVE OF THE JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE**

A Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) will be established to coordinate the process of elaboration of the NAP in the country, which will become a platform for dialogue between public authorities, the National Committee of Family Farming, FAO, IFAD and other partners and will help to improve the involvement of stakeholders in the process of developing and implementing the NAP, strengthen coordination and provide a link between other public policies and the NAP.

### **3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Design and implementation of the Roadmap for the elaboration of the NAP.
- Assistance in obtaining information and data (e.g., registry on family farming) necessary for the development of the NAP.
- Facilitating discussions to find consensus on the formulation of priority actions for the objectives / components of the NAP.
- Assistance in determining the structure of the content and format of the NAP on family farming, as well as determine the most appropriate institutional/legal format for the NAP to ensure its recognition, institutionalization, implementation and financing.
- Comments on the draft NAP, study and evaluation of the final version of the NAP for presentation at the national validation workshop.
- Assistance in the approval of the NAP by the relevant authorities, if necessary.
- Identify follow-up mechanism for launching the Plan, implementation, monitoring with appropriate financing.
- Others....



#### 4. MEMBERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Membership: Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, representatives of other state bodies and ministries (i.e., environment, health, education, youth, women, economy, etc.); representatives of the National Committee of Family Farming; as well as representatives of international development partners.

List of members: .....

Coordination: The Joint Coordination Committee will be coordinated by the following entity(ies). A secretariat will be established to contribute to the preparation and carrying out of the activities of the Joint Coordination Committee.

#### 5. WORKING PROCESS

The JCC will carry out its activities as needed to discuss challenges, solutions and the draft NAP within the work plan established in the Roadmap for the elaboration of the NAP.

The JCC should aim to engage a wide range of stakeholders in the elaboration of the NAP: i) State institutions: from the Agri sector (agriculture, rural development, extension services, research, etc.) and also from other state institutions (economy, health, education, youth, women, culture, foreign affairs, etc.); ii) A solid representation of family farmers' organizations, pastoralists, fishers, foresters, indigenous peoples, etc. women, and youth; iii) Cooperation partners and NGOs; iv) other sectors.

Meetings of the JCC, will be prepared by the JCC secretariat, to ensure the distribution of invitations and relevant materials in advance. Document flow and distribution of necessary materials will be provided by the JCC secretariat.

Draft minutes of meetings, presentations and analytical reports, draft NAPs, comments received, information and data collected will be kept by the secretariat.

*(Based on the NAP process in Kyrgyzstan)*

### *Annex 3 Guide sheet for the identification of programs related to family farming*

<b>Name of the program</b>			
<b>Institution / s responsible for the implementation</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Sector:</b>	
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Sector:</b>	
<b>Other institutions/organizations participating</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Function/role:</b>	
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Function/role:</b>	
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Function/role:</b>	
<b>Target population (beneficiaries)</b>			
<b>Geographic coverage</b>			
<b>Current Phase</b>	<b>Design ( )</b>	<b>implementation ( )</b>	<b>Evaluation ( )</b>
<b>Duration</b>			
<b>Brief Description of the Program</b>	<b>Objectives:</b>		
	<b>Main activities:</b>		
	<b>Expected results:</b>		
<b>Resources involved</b>	<b>Amount:</b>		
	<b>Funding source:</b>		
<b>Linking with family farming</b>	<b>Current link:</b>		
	<b>Potential link:</b>		
	<b>Pillar of the Action Plan with which it is linked:</b>		
<b>Comments observations</b>			

*(Based on the NAP process in Costa Rica)*

### Annex 4 Sheet to define projects for the portfolio- example

Project No.3. Family farming registration system and certification of products

Strategic intervention	Objectives
1.4 Information system for family farming decision-making	Have updated data on the situation of family farming
5.4 Family Farming Social certification	Promote the differentiation of products from FF so that they are easily identified by consumers and to provide a sense of identity to FF
Deliverables	Activities
Deliverable # 1: Establishment of the information system on family farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve data collection tools to register FF</li> <li>-Socialize the registration system among FF sector</li> <li>-Approval of the registration system by the authorities</li> <li>-Updates in the informatics systems to apply the instrument</li> </ul>
Deliverable # 2: Implementation of the information system on family farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socialize with the producers the criteria and benefit from the Family Farming Social certification</li> <li>- Register the information in the system</li> <li>-Verify and make adjustments in the system</li> <li>-Generate reports for decision making</li> </ul>
Deliverable # 3: Award of the Family Farming Social certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Certificate award to qualified producers</li> <li>-Explain to the producers the procedures for award and renewal of the Family Farming Social certification</li> <li>- Facilitate procedures for producers to update their information every two years</li> <li>- Systematization and socialization of the results</li> </ul>

*(Based on the NAP process in Costa Rica)*