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DECADE OF

FAMILY FARMING 2019-2028



NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTION PLANS

SYNTHESIS REPORT

DECEMBER 2022



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INTRODUCTION

Background

The World Rural Forum (WRF), in collaboration with FAO, carries out a permanent mapping exercise to gather and share information about national, sub-regional and regional processes towards the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDF) 2018-2029 through the development of national, regional, and sub-regional UNDF Action Plans.

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. One of the main objectives foreseen in the UNDF GAP is the development of 100 National Action Plans on Family Farming (NAP) by Governments in dialogue with Family Farmers' organizations (FFO) and with multistakeholder platforms for policy dialogue, including the National Committees of Family Farming (NCF). 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.

This document is a Synthesis report on the 2022 status of progress in the development of national, regional, and sub-regional UNDF Action Plans, including the information from the different NCFs and FFOs, case studies in the definition of priorities to implement the NAPs, conclusions and recommendations. Synthesis reports were also produced by the WRF in 2020 and 2021, as part of the collaboration with FAO, and in 2019 at the initiative of the WRF.

Scope of the Assessment

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



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

National Level: 61 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, Moldova, Portugal, Spain, Kazakhstan, 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

A. Country level

A.1. Status of progress in the development of UNDFF National Action Plans

The UNDFF 2019-2028 began with a very solid basis, 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 UNDFF activities. However, after those first moments, a scenario of enormous challenges was opened up, but which also included new opportunities for family farming and the Decade. The development of National Action Plans not only resumed after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, but was taken up more strongly as part of the response to COVID-19 and the ongoing discussions on the achievement of the SDGs, sustainable food systems and climate change.

In 2022, there was remarkable advance in various countries in particular as a result of the **strong support and collaboration** among key stakeholders to put the **UNDFF on top of the agenda**. However, the **overall pace of progress in the development of National Action Plans is still slow to achieve the target of 100 NAPs foreseen in the UNDFF GAP:**



UNDF National Action Plans

STATUS OF PROGRESS- OCTOBER 22	NUMBER	COUNTRIES
NAP adopted	12	<i>Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tunisia</i>
NAP drafting processes	13	<i>Albania, Burkina Faso, Congo-Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Moldova, Portugal, Spain, Togo</i>
Mobilization of stakeholders	28	<i>Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Cambodia, India, Japan, Lao PDR, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile</i>
TOTAL	53	

WRF database

In June 2022 a new UNDF National Action Plan was adopted in Tunisia. In the framework of the collaboration to develop a draft National Action Plan for Family farming, a capillary work was led by UTAP with the support of FAO, to conduct consultations at the local level and to develop an approach based on cross-ministerial collaboration. An articulated structure was set up to ensure involvement and participation of the relevant stakeholders at both country and local level, with the creation of: a national coordination team (UTAP, ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources and Fisheries, Ministry of Social Affairs and Civil Society, Ministry of Family, Women, Children and the Elderly, Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, National Union of Tunisian Women); a national UNDF steering committee made up of representatives of ministries as well as representatives of higher education and agricultural research, development, finance and CSOs, governmental and non-governmental departments and institutions specializing in youth, women and the elderly are members of this committee. At the local level, 4 UNDF regional committees have been created to mobilize regional stakeholders around the UNDF and to assist in the preparation, of the NAP in their regions. Regional and National Coalitions of Family Farmers, including family farming professional organizations as well as civil society have been also created, to prepare and operationalize a communication and advocacy strategy to implement the NAP. Moreover, the NAP was integrated into the three-year National Development Plan (2023-2025) of Tunisia.



In October 2022, the **National Action Plan for the Development of Family Farming in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2028** was approved by the order of the Ministry of Agriculture. Since 2019 the National Civil Society Committee on Family Farming of the Kyrgyz Republic (CSO NCF) organized several events to promote the UNDF and the development of a NAP in Kyrgyzstan. In 2021, with the support of the WRF/EU and FAO, the CSO NCF developed a proposal of a NAP in an inclusive process with regional consultations, and multistakeholder policy dialogue with the government, parliamentarians, CSOs, etc. The process started by the CSO NCF gained the engagement and leadership of the government authorities. A National Interagency Working Group (IAWG) was established by the Ministry of Agriculture in December 2021 to serve as a platform for dialogue between farmer organizations and public authorities in the process of developing the NAP, with the result of the approval of the NAP by the order of the Ministry of Agriculture in 2022.

Significant progress was made in other NAP drafting processes in 2022, such as:

- **Democratic Republic of Congo:** following the speech of the President of the DRC Mr. Félix Tshisekedi during the UN Food Systems Summit (September 2021), officially confirming the DRC's adherence to the UNDF, a number of activities have been carried out with the support of the NCF and FAO to prepare the NAP. A multi-stakeholder workshop will take place in November 2022, to ensure final technical validation and prepare the political endorsement of this document by the government.
- **Gabon:** at the end of July 2022, the NAP was validated during a national workshop, with the presence of various sectoral ministries, the ECAAS, and CEMAC, FAO and all NCF members. A steering committee to organise, monitor and implement the NAP has been set up and is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. The NCF is working on the draft decree to be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture for the official recognition of the NAP and of the UNDF steering committee. The NAP was taken into account in the agricultural section of the “Plan d’Accélération de la Transformation (PAT)”, which is the three-year (2021-2023) economic recovery plan of the country. A donors’ roundtable is expected to be organized in December 2022.
- **Portugal:** the Confederacao Nacional da Agricultura (CAN), and Actuar, in coordination with the government, conducted a participatory process to build a UNDF National Action Plan for Portugal, within the axes of the UNDF GAP. National/ local discussions as well as specific discussions on the different Pillars were organized through the country with farmers, academics, GOV, public institutions and other NGOs. A consensual Action Plan was launched in



July 2022 to stimulate policy dialogue and the improvement of the policy environment in support of FF in Portugal.

- **Spain:** a NAP proposal was elaborated by the NCFE and presented for discussion to the 5 related ministries (Agriculture and Livestock, Foreign Affairs, Ecologic Transition, Social Affairs, and Consumer Affairs) in several meetings held in 2022. This NAP document proposal of the CSO is intended as a basis for policy dialogue and for improving frameworks to support Family Farming in Spain. The ministries welcomed the NAP proposal, made their comments, which were incorporated, and expressed their willingness to continue the dialogue about it with the NCFE. A launching event is foreseen on December 2022-January 2023.
- **Togo:** following the national workshop held in Lomé late November 2021 to present and validate the NAP draft, a 2-days retreat was organized by the National Coordination Committee (Ministries, NCFE, FAO, etc.) on 17-18 March 2022 to reflect on the NAP amendments arising from the national workshop and the work plan for 2022. Before the end of the first trimester of 2023, the national launch workshop and a donor's roundtable will be organized.

New drafting processes started in 2022 in various countries, inter alia, Mali, Moldova and Senegal:

- **Mali:** through several workshops, the main stakeholders of agricultural sector (Ministry of agriculture, CSOs, including youth and women's organizations, donors) engaged in the UNDFE process and worked to exchange and agree on the major orientations for the 7 pillars of the future national action plan. A first draft of the NAP was produced and it is expected to be validated at an upcoming national workshop.
- **Moldova:** a national launch workshop of the NAP preparation was held in May 2022, followed by the Assessment of policy, legal and institutional framework related to family farming and several stakeholder consultations at regional and national levels. A second national workshop on the validation of the final NAP is expected in the first quarter of 2023.
- **Senegal:** the mobilization process made it possible to raise awareness among key stakeholders, all of whom expressed their motivation to support the process and honour Senegal's commitment to the United Nations. A first tripartite meeting (Ministry of agriculture MAERSA-PTFFAO-Société Civile Rurale) was supported and led by the Ministry of Agriculture in order to promote collaboration and partnership around the implementation of post-summit commitments on food systems and the UNDFE. Among the points



identified in the discussions was the establishment of a steering committee framework to facilitate the process of developing the NAP.

There are also new countries connecting to the UNDF, like Moldova (explained above) Kazakhstan (initial stages to assess institutional frameworks to support family farming), and Chile, Argentina and Uruguay (the three of them with a prominent trajectory in family farming policies).

The progress achieved in various countries in the year 2022 confirms the relevance of the UNDF in the national responses to the major challenges countries and family farmers are facing today (food insecurity, poverty, the sustainability of food systems and climate change, etc.). At the same time, it shows that coordination and collaboration between the main stakeholders are fundamental to attaining UNDF National Action Plans. There is a need to **scale up the achievements and strengthen the commitments** to accelerate the implementation of the UNDF and reach the target of 100 National Action Plans.

A.2. Case studies in the definition of priorities to implement the UNDF National Action Plans

The implementation of UNDF National Action Plans is stimulating the improvement of the policy and institutional frameworks in support of Family Farming in various countries. As an example, in the **Dominican Republic**, new law proposals on Family Farming and Public purchases are under discussion in the parliament and several programs are being developed to implement the plan. Or **Panama**, that advanced notably in the characterization and register of Family Farming and the implementation of the Law on Family Farming through the establishment of a Family Farming Fund, access to markets and creation of a Family Farming seal, public purchases and school feeding programs, among others.

As more NAPs are being adopted, greater attention needs to be paid to **provide the NAPs with the necessary budgets and instruments for their implementation**. In some countries where NAPs are approved or in an advanced drafting stage, stakeholders have agreed on **concrete priority actions** to advance the implementation of the action plan. Here are **some illustrative examples**:

Costa Rica:

In Costa Rica, State institutions, family farming organizations, along with the NCF and other stakeholders, agreed on a set of **priority strategic actions to implement the National Action Plan of Family Farming 2020-2030**:

1. Expansion of the sectoral training program for rural extensionists (Pillar 5);



2. Program to promote good agricultural and fishing practices in FF (Pillar 5);
3. Information system: Family farming registration system and certification of products (Pillars 1 and 5);
4. Strengthening of food chains based on agricultural and cultural valorization of Afro-descendant and indigenous peoples (Pillars 5 and 7);
5. Development of accessible financial mechanisms for family farming activities (Pillar 6);
6. Implementation of the family farming communication and knowledge management strategy (Pillar 1);
7. Strengthening of FF organizations for their insertion in public procurement programs and commercial development (Pillars 4 and 5);
8. Agrobiodiversity program for food security in FF (Pillar 6);
9. Business and commercial training program for innovative entrepreneurship of women and youth family farmers (Pillars 2, 3 and 5);
10. Program for the exchange of experiences, knowledge and associativity at the business and institutional level on FF (Pillars 4 and 5);
11. Climate-adapted production program for women in vulnerable territories (Pillars 3 and 6);
12. Promotion of FF for food security at the local level through the municipalities (Pillars 6 and 7);
13. Improvement of the legal framework in support of family farming (Pillar 1).

A project portfolio is being developed to mobilize resources and implement the actions prioritized under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture, in charge of leading the NAP. Coordinated actions among stakeholders (ministries, NCF, local governments, FAO, etc.) are being taken to implement the 13 project portfolio defined, among them:

- Pilot actions to implement project # 6 about the family farming communication strategy in the thematic of seeds, local governments and family farming, and re-carbonization of soils.
- Assessment of the situation of family farmer's fairs to implement project # 7 on the commercial development of family farming.
- Agreements and commitments reached with 4 municipalities and 2 regional committees to articulate actions in support of family farming in the framework of project # 12 for the promotion of family farming for food security at the local level through the municipalities.
- Development of a manual for women entrepreneurs in the framework of project #9 for innovative entrepreneurship of women and youth family farmers.



Spain:

In Spain the NCFE agreed on priority actions and the NAP document proposal highlights a **Decalogue of ten measures** of the NAP to support Family Farming in the country:

UNDFE NAP proposal- Decalogue for Family Farming in Spain

1. State Pact for Family Farming leading to recognition and proper prioritization of the farmer profession (Pillar 1);
2. Creation of a Family Farming Observatory that enables the evaluation of public policies, dialogue with society, and information on trends (Pillar 1);
3. Legislative changes that facilitate gender equity in all dimensions, public and internal to Family Farming (Pillar 3);
4. State and regional legislation and territorial planning account the needs of youth and generational sustainability (Pillar 1 and 3);
5. Promotion of associations, cooperatives and other social and collaborative economy entities that supply products and services in rural areas (Pillar 5);
6. Effective implementation of the Food Chain Law, including its monitoring and evaluation (Pillar 6);
7. Effective support and administrative simplification to facilitate investment procedures, aid requests, application of environmental standards and other requirements (Pillar 1);
8. Incorporation of the needs of FF in the research agendas of the AEI, universities, CSIC and the agricultural and food research institutes (Pillar 1);
9. Digitization program adapted to the economic, social and environmental needs of farms and agri-food small and medium enterprises (Pillar 4);
10. Communication campaign sustained over time on the meaning and contribution of family farming, within the framework of the UNDFE and the Sustainable Development Agenda (Pillar 1).

In other countries the main stakeholders (ministries, NCFE, FAO, IFAD, etc.) have also prioritized the actions of their NAP, like the UNDFE National Steering Committee (NCC) of **Ivory Coast** that plans to operationalize the establishment of the high council for agricultural orientation as provided for the Loi d'orientation agricole (Pillar 1), to strengthen the strategy for extending social protection to family farming actors (Pillar 5), and include agroecology in the curricula of agricultural training establishment and research institutes (Pillar 6).



In **Togo**, the NCC prioritizes the implementation of the NAP actions linked with small-scale irrigation and agroecology:

- Accelerate the development and implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Organic Agriculture and Agroecology (Pillar 1)
- Develop research programmes on peasant agroecological practices (Pillar 7)
- Systematically integrate agroecology into agricultural training programmes in Togo (Pillar 7)

The NCCF of **Madagascar**, in consensus with the Ministry of Agriculture, has prioritized the actions focused on the access to land for family farmers (Pillars 1, 4 and 5), the professionalization of the FOs: access to financing, materials and inputs, technical capacity building of family farmers, mechanization (Pillar 4) and the recognition of women's rights and their access to production factors (Pillar 3).

In other several countries, such as **Sierra Leone**, and **Tunisia** among others, the NAP document foresees the establishment of **coordination committees**, composed by the related ministries and agencies, NCCF, FAO, IFAD, development partners, etc., to coordinate, follow up and monitor the implementation of the NAP.

This **experience accumulated in the elaboration and implementation of UNDF Action Plans** brings **very interesting elements to share knowledge and scale-up** the development of UNDF Action Plans in other countries and regions.

A.3. Role of the National Committees of Family Farming

In coordination with Governments, family farmers' organizations (FOs), FAO, IFAD, and other agencies, the National Committees of Family Farming (NCCFs) are playing a critical role in the promotion, design and implementation of the National Action Plans and other policies to support family farming.

The number of stakeholders engaged in the NCCFs keeps growing. According to the WRF's database, currently there are **45 NCCFs 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 NCCF are Family Farmer's organizations¹.**

The NCCFs are carrying out a wide range of activities to mobilize key stakeholders for the elaboration and implementation of the NAPs: i) meetings, workshops, and communication campaigns to inform about the UNDF 2019-2028 and engage civil society, Farmers' organizations, public institutions and cooperation agencies in the development of a NAP; ii) the establishment of multistakeholder joint coordination

¹ [List of NCCFs.](#)



committees to elaborate the NAPs iii) the definition of a common roadmap and the methodology to elaborate the NAP; iv) the organisation of policy dialogue forums and multistakeholder consultations and drafting of the NAP, v), design of baseline and M&E tools; vi) multi-stakeholder forums to coordinate the implementation of the NAP vii) communication campaigns for the dissemination of the NAP, among other activities in a very intensive agenda.

As a result of this huge mobilization, the NCFs have contributed greatly to numerous NAP processes and other public policy processes to support family farming in the framework of the UNDF (several of them explained in the section above). **Here are some examples to illustrate the NCFs' contribution in the last months of 2021 and in 2022:**

- **NCF of Costa Rica:** the NCF (REDCAF) organized several forums to engage local governments in the implementation of the NAP. As a result, agreements and commitments were reached with 4 municipalities and 2 regional committees to articulate actions in support of family farming in the framework of the NAP.
- **NCF of the Dominican Republic:** the ANC, member of the NCF convened 6 regional workshops (6-12 Feb. 2022) to review the operative plan and define the needs and priorities for 2022 in the framework of the NAP.
- **NCF of the Democratic Republic of Congo:** since 2020, the NCF of DRC (CNPFAF) has been organizing different meetings and workshops to inform and increase awareness of the national actors about the UNDF and the interest for the country to develop a specific agenda on Family Farming. They achieved further dialogue to the highest levels of the government, with the UNDF endorsement by the President. The NCF worked on a first NAP proposal, encouraging the participation of the main national stakeholders in this process, and remains very active to ensure that the NAP will be officially adopted and implemented by the government.
- **NCF of Ecuador:** the NCF (CNAFCC-Ec) developed a communication campaign about the UNDF (production of educational material, training workshops for reporters, agreements with radio stations, web portal and social networks) and conducted a participatory process to identify the needs and proposals of farmers' organizations at the grassroots level to be incorporated into the NAP. The document of proposals was presented to governmental entities, FAO, EU, cooperation partners, members of the Mesa Técnica, etc. as an input to relaunch the process of developing a NAP in the country with the new government.



- **NCFF of Gabon:** the NCFF (CNPAF) carried out several bilateral meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and IFAD, before organizing a national multistakeholder workshop to present the UNDFP and to establish the NAP National Coordination Committee (NCC). The NCFF worked on a NAP roadmap proposal that was submitted to the NCC and validated. A very first draft of NAP was prepared by the NCFF and presented to the NCC members, as a base for discussion. The NCFF plays an important role within the NAP NCC to carry out this process.
- **NCFF of Indonesia:** the Indonesian NCFF organized 2 multistakeholder national forums with the participation of several agencies and ministries, FAO and IFAD to coordinate actions and engage other relevant ministries (Village, Environment, National Plan) in the implementation of the NAP. The NCFF designed a monitoring and evaluation tool for the NAP that was discussed and shared with the Food Agency, FAO and the three ministries. The NCFF conducted a communication campaign on the UNDFP and the NAP. It also stimulated the implementation of the NAP at the regional/district level and achieved an agreement among ministries, local authorities and the regional CFF to encourage synergies to implement the NAP FF in Blitar District, East Java.
- **NCFF of Kenya:** the Kenyan NCFF mobilized its network to prepare a NAP draft as a basis for discussion and established a collaboration with FAO to improve the gender perspective. They also achieved to generate interest of the Ministry of Agriculture, whose representatives participated to a national workshop aiming the co-construction of the NAP. The NCFF continues to mobilize the stakeholders in order to ensure the constitution of the National Steering Committee for Family Farming; including FAO, IFAD, Government representatives, etc.
- **NCFF of Kyrgyzstan:** the CSO NCFF of Kyrgyzstan developed a NAP in an inclusive process with regional consultations, and multistakeholder policy dialogue with government, parliamentarians, CSOs, etc. The establishment of an Interagency Working Group (IAWG) led by the Ministry of Agriculture was achieved. The NAP proposal was discussed and validated by the IAWG. The draft NAP has been polished and debated in a second round of regional consultations towards its final endorsement by ministerial order in October 2022 and wider public communication. The NCFF holds the IAWG secretariat.
- **NCFF of Madagascar:** the Malagasy NCFF has developed an excellent collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the other main stakeholders,



achieving their full engagement in the NAP construction. The NCFE organized a broad consultation process at the regional level, involving many grassroots actors and several workshop and work meeting to build and improve the NAP. The NCFE organized the UNDFE launching on December 2021, alongside the government and conducted a dialogue in 2022 with the Ministry of Agriculture on the mechanism to officially endorse the NAP.

- **NCFE of Mali:** the NCFE has been trying to promote the UNDFE since 2020, despite the Covid restrictions and the political crisis in the country. During the second semester of 2022, they organized 3 workshops to mobilize the main Malian actors and they hired a consultant to produce a first NAP proposal from the workshops outputs. This draft is expected to be validated during an upcoming national event to be organized by the NCFE.
- **NCFE of Philippines:** the NCFE (ARDKPP) platform carried out several activities for the operationalization of the NAP. Among them, i) the NCFE helped design and produce the tools for the baseline and profiling study, in partnership with government's focal unit, DA-ATI; ii) Elaborated the NAP Communication Plan and carried out a communication campaign to disseminate the NAP; iii) and conducted sectoral consultations to trigger the formation of the NCFE chaired by the President of the republic.
- **NCFE of Senegal:** After a two-year reflection period where they exchanged with FAO, IFAD and the government on the development of the UNDFE, the NCFE (GDSP) has gradually developed a strong strategy to implement the UNDFE alongside the main Agriculture stakeholders of Senegal. The establishment of a Steering committee was achieved, in which the members are also involved in other central processes for the Senegalese family farming. During the 4th African NCFE meeting in October 2022, the NCFE organized a national roundtable on the UNDFE, with the participation of the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and IFAD.
- **NCFE of Togo:** the NCFE of Togo (PNAFAT) promoted the dialogue on the UNDFE with several key actors and achieved to fully engage them in the NAP construction and validation process. A NAP National Coordination Committee (NCC) was formed, with the participation of several ministries, FAO, IFAD and the NCFE. The NAP draft was built through a broad consultation process and validated last November during a National Workshop. The NCC has recently worked to finalize the NAP of the UNDFE and the implementation process will be presented for discussion before the end of 2022.



- **NCCF of Tunisia:** the NCCF promoted the UNDF towards different ministries and other partners and succeeded in engaging them in the NAP construction, through the constitution of an active NCC. The NCCF organized several regional workshops to gather the grassroots actors' priorities and points of view, to build regional action plans. These served to elaborate the UNDF NAP, which was submitted for technical improvement during a national workshop organized by the NCCF in late December 2021. The validation workshop was held in June 2022, where the NCCF invited all the main national stakeholders.

In most of the cases presented, the NCCFs activities have been supported **through different initiatives from the EU, FAO, WRF, ILC, IFAD, etc.** With great success, all these initiatives demonstrate that the **institutional, technical and financial support** provided to the NCCFs has a key catalytic role in stimulating policy dialogue and the NAP processes.



B. Regional level

B.1 Status of the Progress in the development of UNDFF Regional/Sub regional Action Plans

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 target of Regional/ Sub-regional action plans foreseen in the GAP is **progressing at a considerable pace**. There are currently **1 Regional and 2 Sub-regional Action Plans elaborated, 1 Sub-regional Action Plan in the drafting process and mobilization efforts** to promote plans in **2 more sub-regions**:

UNDFF Regional/Sub-regional Action Plans

	<i>October-2022</i>
<i>Elaborated</i>	Near East and North Africa (NENA) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Central America Integration System (SICA)
<i>Drafting</i>	Southern Common Market(MERCOSUR)
<i>Mobilization</i>	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

WRF database

In 2022 there was **significant progress** in the development of Regional/Sub-regional Action Plans, with **2 new UNDFF Sub-Regional Action Plans** finalized within the framework of the Central America Integration System (SICA) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), respectively:

- Consejo Agropecuario Centroamericano (CAC) of the **Central America Integration System (SICA)**: the Council of Ministries of the CAC approved the UNDFF Action Plan for the SICA Region (March 2022). The plan was the result of a multistakeholder process conducted jointly by the SECAC, PDRR, FAO and IFAD. Progress has been made in the different prioritized actions for each Pillar. A series of encounters were organized in the last quarter of 2022, which gathered representatives of the Technical Group of Rural Development and FF (composed by representatives of the ministries of agriculture) PDRR, FAO, IFAD, SICA-CAC, IICA, WRF and other relevant stakeholders in the region. A Regional Encounter on Family Farming was held in the Dominican Republic on the 8-10 November to



review the progress in the implementation of the UNDFE at regional and national levels.

- **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):** the UNDFE Action Plan for the SAARC Region was finalized after a multistakeholder consultation process led by SAARC Agri Center, AFA, FAO and the International Cooperative Alliance-Asia Pacific. The Regional Plan was published in March 2022. Efforts are now oriented to ensure its implementation and stimulate UNDFE NAP processes in countries of the SAARC region.

The **drafting process** of the UNDFE Sub-Regional Action Plan of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) **advanced steadily** in 2022:

Reunión Especializada de Agricultura Familiar (REAF) of the **Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR):** during the pro tempore presidency of Brazil 2021, the REAF-MERCOSUR Steering Committee for the UNDFE was formed, with the presence of government representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, COPROFAM and FAO RLC. The initiative to set up a group (public-private) to follow up on the process of building a UNDFE Sub-Regional Plan of Action was recognised. The group is progressing on the agreed activities and agenda to draft the plan. A high-level regional conference on the UNDFE was held in Chile in the first week of December. The event ended with the reading of the Santiago Declaration, which calls for intensifying efforts to strengthen family farming and implement the UNDFE in the region. The country also hosted in those days the XXXVII REAF under the Pro tempore presidency of Uruguay. The delegations present signed the Charter of Santiago for the implementation of the UNDFE in the expanded Mercosur. Likewise, a proposal for a recommendation on the UNDFE for Mercosur was made to be taken to the ministerial level for approval.

Mobilization efforts towards the development of RAPs in the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** and the **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)** have been finally **relaunched in 2022**. The steps that had been given were totally interrupted due to the COVID pandemic and had not being resumed yet.

- **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS):** a Western African task force on the UNDFE gathering the main regional Farmers' networks was established by ROPPA to build an engagement strategy regarding ECOWAS. ROPPA organized a regional high-level event on Family Farming in December 2022 where the UNDFE issues were discussed.
- **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS):** in 2019, ECAAS and PROPAC co-organized a regional workshop to define a roadmap and draft the Regional Action Plan, together with government representatives, FOs, the



CEMAC, FAO and IFAD. The Covid-19 pandemic blocked the process. In 2022, the dialogue between PROPAC and the ECCAS resumed, leading to the agreement to review the RAP roadmap as a first step.

B.2. The role of the Regional Family Farmers' Organizations:

Regional Family Farmers Organizations (FFOs) are organizing multiple forums, events, communication campaigns to stimulate policy dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders to implement the UNDDFF agenda in their regions.

FFOs are playing a very active role in the **promotion of regional policy dialogue and the development of UNDDFF Sub Regional Action Plans**. At this moment, PDRR in Central America SICA-CAC, COPROFAM in REAF-Mercosur, AFA in SAARC, ROPPA in ECOWAS, and PROPAC in ECCAS. These regional FFOs, along with regional intergovernmental organizations, FAO, WRF and other particular partners in each region (IFAD, IICA, International Cooperative Alliance, etc.) are co-organizing events and consultations, taking part in the coordination drafting committees, they are articulating the proposals of FFOs, and stimulating the engagement of the governments and other relevant stakeholders for the adoption and implementation of Sub Regional Action Plans.

Adding to that, regional FFOs are playing also a very significant role in supporting their members in promoting policy dialogue and the development of UNDDFF National Action Plans and other policies in support of family farming. **Along with their national members, regional FFOs** (PDRR, COPROFAM, ROPPA, PROPAC, ESAFF, UMNAGRI, PIFON, AFA) **are contributing to the dynamism of the NCCFFs and other policy dialogue platforms on FF** in the framework of the UNDDFF in at least 41 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia Pacific.

In particular, along with their national members who are playing a key role in the NCCFFs/other platforms, regional FFOs are **promoting the elaboration or implementation of National Action Plans** in countries such as Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Panama (PDRR); Paraguay, Brazil, and Peru (COPROFAM); Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali and Togo (ROPPA); Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and Central African Republic (PROPAC); Tunisia (UMNAGRI); Kenya (ESAFF); India, Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, and Laos (AFA).



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2022, there was remarkable advance in various UNDF National Action Plan processes as a result of the strong support and collaboration among key stakeholders to put the UNDF on top of the agenda.

Two new UNDF National Action Plans were adopted in Tunisia and Kyrgyzstan, being the first NAP in the North of Africa and Central Asia respectively. Significant progress was made in other NAP drafting processes, such as those in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Spain and Togo, among others. New drafting processes started in 2022 in a number of countries, inter alia, Mali, Moldova and Senegal. There are also new countries connecting to the UNDF, like Kazakhstan -in Central Asia-, and Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, the three of them with a prominent trajectory in family farming policies. This makes a total of 53 countries where key stakeholders are promoting the UNDF agenda.

The overall pace of progress in the development of National Action Plans is still slow. With 12 NAPs adopted and 13 more in the drafting process so far, there needs to scale up these positive achievements and strengthen the commitments to accelerate the implementation of the UNDF and reach the target of 100 National Action Plans.

The implementation of UNDF National Action Plans is stimulating the improvement of the policy and institutional frameworks in support of Family Farming in various countries (e.g. Dominican Republic, Panama among others). Thus, greater attention should also be paid to provide the NAPs with the necessary technical and financial resources and instruments for their implementation. In some countries where NAPs are approved or in an advanced drafting stage, stakeholders have agreed on concrete priority actions to advance the implementation of the action plan. This report presents some illustrative examples (Costa Rica, Spain, Madagascar).

In coordination with Governments, family farmers' organizations (FOs), FAO, IFAD, and other agencies, the National Committees of Family Farming (NCFs) are playing a critical role in the promotion, design and implementation of the National Action Plans and other policies to support family farming. There are 45 NCFs 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 NCF are Family Farmer's organizations (WRF database). In this sense the support, both technically and financially, are key elements to the success of the UNDF.

The NCFs are carrying out a wide range of activities to mobilize key stakeholders for the elaboration and implementation of the NAPs. As a result of this huge mobilization, in the last months of 2021 and in 2022, the NCFs contributed greatly to several NAP processes and other public policy processes to support family farming in the



framework of the UNDF, inter alia in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, DR Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mali, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia.

The target of regional/ sub-regional action plans foreseen in the GAP is progressing at a considerable pace. There are currently 1 Regional and 2 Sub-regional Action Plans elaborated (NENA, SAARC, SICA), 1 Sub-regional Action Plan in the drafting process (MERCOSUR) and mobilization efforts to promote plans in 2 more sub-regions (ECOWAS, ECCAS).

In 2022, in particular, 2 new UNDF Sub-Regional Action Plans were finalized within the framework of the Central America Integration System (SICA) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), respectively. The drafting process of the UNDF Sub-Regional Action Plan of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) advanced steadily. Mobilization efforts in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) were finally relaunched in 2022 after the COVID- 19 pandemic.

Regional FFOs are playing a very active role in the promotion of regional policy dialogue and the development of UNDF Sub Regional Action Plans. Together with regional intergovernmental organizations, FAO and other particular partners in each region (IFAD, IICA, International Cooperative Alliance, etc.), regional FFOs are co-organizing events and consultations, taking part in the coordination drafting committees, they are articulating the proposals of FOs, and stimulating the engagement of the governments and other relevant stakeholders for the adoption and implementation of Sub Regional Action Plans.

Along with their national members, regional FFOs (PDRR, COPROFAM, ROPPA, PROPAC, ESAFF, UMNAGRI, PIFON, AFA) are also contributing to the dynamism of the NCFs and other policy dialogue platforms on FF in the framework of the UNDF in at least 41 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia Pacific. In particular, along with their national members who are playing a key role in the NCFs/other platforms, regional FFOs are promoting the elaboration or implementation of National Action Plans in at least 26 countries.

The experience accumulated in the elaboration and implementation of UNDF National, Regional and Sub-Regional Action Plans brings very interesting elements to share knowledge and scale-up the development of UNDF Action Plans in other countries and regions. The institutional, technical and financial support provided to the NCFs, FFOs, governments, etc. through different initiatives from the EU, FAO, WRF, ILC, IFAD, IICA, and other agencies, has been catalytic to stimulate policy dialogue and National and Sub-Regional Plan processes, with great success.

Efforts should be redoubled to scale up the results achieved, with actions oriented to:
i) reinforcing multistakeholder dialogue on Family Farming and the collaboration



between the governments, FOs, the NCFE, FAO, IFAD, etc. ii) an intensive mobilization of **technical and financial resources** to support the elaboration and implementation of UNDFE Action Plans; iii) along with the **strengthening of the capacities** of stakeholders, especially Family Farmers' organizations and the NCFEs, to participate in the elaboration of the UNDFE Action Plans, to follow up its implementation and disseminate the Plan among family farmers.