



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



United Nations
Decade of
**FAMILY
FARMING**
2019-2028



UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
FAMILY FARMING 2019-2028
Global Action Plan

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RWANDA: Papaya seeds are planted at a tree nursery.





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Foreword

Agriculture today stands at a crossroads. It faces increasing pressure to provide sufficient, affordable and nutritious food for a growing population, to coping with climate change and the degradation of natural resources, including water scarcity, soil depletion and biodiversity loss. Pervasive and persistent social and economic inequalities between rural and urban areas have led to an unprecedented level of urbanization, and cities that have limited absorptive capacity face issues related to social marginalization and sometimes conflict.

To feed the world and do it sustainably, an urgent and radical shift in our food systems is necessary. To be effective, transformative actions must address a complex set of interconnected objectives encompassing economic, social and environmental dimensions. Family farmers—including pastoralists, fishers, foresters, indigenous people and other groups of food producers—are at the heart of this issue. They provide the majority of the world's food, are the major investors in agriculture and the backbone of the rural economic structure.

In view of these challenges, the United Nations proclaimed the **United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028)** in December 2017, providing the international community an extraordinary opportunity to address family farming from a holistic perspective, in order to achieve substantial transformations in current food systems that will contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

By placing family farming at the centre of the international agenda for a period of ten years, this Decade of Family Farming provides an unprecedented possibility to achieve positive change throughout global food systems. Family farmers have proven their capacity to develop new strategies and provide innovative responses

to emerging social, environmental and economic challenges. They don't just produce food. They simultaneously fulfil environmental, social and cultural functions, and are custodians of biodiversity, preserving landscape and maintaining community and cultural heritage. Further, they have the knowledge to produce nutritious and culturally appropriate food as part of local traditions.

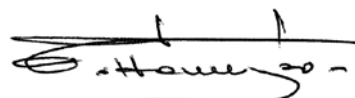
In fact, nothing comes closer to the paradigm of sustainable food production than family farming. Family farmers, when supported with affirmative policies and programmes, have a unique capacity to redress the failure of a world food system that, while producing enough food for all, still wastes one third of the food produced, fails to reduce hunger and the different forms of malnutrition, and even generates social inequalities.

The Global Action Plan of the **United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028)** represents a tangible result of an extensive and inclusive global consultation process involving a wide array of different partners around the world. The purpose of the Plan is to mobilize concrete, coordinated actions to overcome challenges family farmers face, strengthen their investment capacity, and thereby attain the potential benefits of their contributions to transform our societies and put in place long-term and sustainable solutions.

With the launch of the **United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028)**, we reiterate our determination and commitment to support concerted actions to fulfil the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to step up interventions for a healthy, resilient and sustainable food system. Let us put family farming at the centre to lead this transformation for this Decade and beyond.



José Graziano da Silva
FAO Director-General



Gilbert F. Houngbo
President of IFAD

Introduction

Background

The Decade of Family Farming provides an extraordinary opportunity for the United Nations to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an inclusive, collaborative and coherent way. Putting family farming and all family-based production models¹ at the focus of interventions for a period of ten years, will contribute to a world free of hunger and poverty, where natural resources are managed sustainably, and where no one is left behind—corresponding to the top commitments of the 2030 Agenda.

Family farmers hold unique potential to become key agents of development strategies. Family farming is the predominant form of food and agricultural production² in both developed and developing countries, producing over 80 percent of the world's food in value terms.³ Given the multidimensional nature of family farming, the farm and family, food production and life at home, farm ownership and work, traditional knowledge and innovative farming solutions, the past, present and future are all deeply intertwined.

Family farming has been gaining global attention since 2014, which was designated the United Nations' International Year of Family Farming (IYFF). By dedicating an International Year to family farming, the United Nations repositioned family farming at the centre of agricultural, environmental and social policies in national agendas and achieved a shift towards a more equal and balanced development.⁴ The IYFF fuelled a robust process of political dialogue among the 197 Member States of FAO, involving all relevant actors, which resulted in the formulation of national and regional policies, programmes, activities and institutional arrangements in support of family farming.⁵ Multi-actor platforms, including around 50 National Committees on Family Farming (NCFF), have been created for policy dialogue, stimulating strong political commitment in favour of family farming (high-level political declarations and civil society mobilizations at national and regional levels).⁶

In light of the achievements of the IYFF, and as a result of the ensuing IYFF+10 campaign launched on 20 December 2017, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed **2019-2028 as the UN Decade of Family Farming**⁷ (UNDFFF) at its 72nd Session. UNDFFF serves as a framework for countries to develop

1 In this document the notion of *family farming* refers to all types of family-based production models in agriculture, fishery forestry, pastoral and aquaculture, and include peasants, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, fisher folks, mountain farmers, forest users and pastoralists.

2 In this document, agriculture refers to crop, livestock, fisheries (capture and aquaculture) and forestry.

3 FAO, 2014. *The State of Food and Agriculture. Innovation in family farming*, Rome, FAO.

4 Graziano Da Silva, J. 2014. The family farming revolution. Opinion Article. Available at: www.fao.org/about/who-we-are/director-gen/faodg-opinionarticles/.../c/212364/.

5 Some significant examples include the Gambia's reformed seed policy (creation of a Seed Council, on which civil society organizations have obtained three seats); the Decree 1030/2014 in Argentina (creation of a State Secretariat for Family Farming).

6 Among others: the 6th Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Summit (Germany, 18 January 2014) at the Global Forum on Food and Agriculture (GFFA) issued a declaration signed by 65 ministers in support of family farming; the Declaration of the Heads of States and Governments of the Community of the Latin America and Caribbean States (CELAC) /Havana, Cuba, 28-29 January 2014; the Ministerial Conference for the IYFF for Asia and the Pacific (Chennai, India, 7 August 2014); the Declaration on Family Farming adopted by the Latin American Parliament (26 August 2014).

7 United Nations General Assembly, 72nd session, 72/239. *United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028)*, (A/RES/72/239).

public policies and investments to support family farming and contribute to the achievement of the United Nations' SDGs. It will address family farming from a holistic perspective for rural poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, while giving the SDGs a central role in the transition towards more sustainable food systems and societies. To guarantee the success of the UNDF, action must be supported by coherent, cross-sectoral policies, concurrently addressing the environmental, economic and social dimensions of agricultural and rural development.

To oversee the implementation of the UNDF, an international steering committee was established, composed of representatives of Member States and family farmer organizations. The International Steering Committee of the UN Decade of Family Farming (ISC UNDF) is supported by the FAO and IFAD joint secretariat.⁸

Concept of Family Farming⁹

Family Farming (including all family-based agricultural activities) is a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production that is managed and operated by a family, and is predominantly reliant on the family labour of both women and men. The family and the farm are linked, co-evolve and combine economic, environmental, social and cultural functions.

Family Farming and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The UNDF will channel strong political commitment at national, regional and global levels, in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity, particularly supporting the creation of an enabling environment for family farmers to be empowered and supported. Key factors include identifying and implementing concrete policies and actions associated with effective and predictable investment modalities. With that in mind, this 10-year process primarily contributes to the 2030 Development Agenda through revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development and helping the mobilization of the means of implementation (SDG 17). The UNDF as a multi-stakeholder alliance can reinforce the renewed global partnership for development by: enhancing North-South, South-South and triangular, regional and international cooperation with a focus on knowledge-sharing and innovation tailored to family farming (target 17.6); fostering international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national sustainable development plans (17.9); supporting the joint and coordinated actions for sustainable development, supported by multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16), among others.

In the framework of this improved global partnership, the UNDF aims at strengthening family farming and promoting diversified and innovative food systems while contributing to the 2030 Agenda in an even more comprehensive and coherent way. The seven pillars of work identified (see below) as building blocks for the implementation of the UNDF are fully consistent with the spirit and guiding principles of the SDGs framework:

8 Further information on the governance mechanism in UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF FAMILY FARMING 2019-2028. Guiding Document.

9 Conceptual definition proposed by the International Steering Committee of the IYFF. FAO, 2014, *The State of Food and Agriculture. Innovation in Family Farming*, p. 9.

- **Leaving no one behind:** Many factors—including social, political and economic—can contribute to a person or a group experiencing vulnerability, poverty, poor nutritional standards, lack of opportunities or low standard of life. Moreover, these ‘group-based’ inequalities intersect. A key challenge ‘leaving no one behind’ is learning how to recognize and respond to the relationships between these different factors and how they combine, thus requiring action across all SDGs. The different Pillars of the UNDF Action Plan (with a more specific reference to Pillar 5 on socio-economic well-being and resilience, and on Pillars 2 and 3 on women and youth) address issues that can tackle inequality, discrimination and marginalization. Achieving progress towards the well-being of family farmers helps convert their potential into reality, making them agents of change who contribute to the realization of multiple SDGs.
- **Multidimensionality:** Family farmers are key actors. Their multifunctionality allows them to act holistically on various relevant aspects of sustainable development. For instance: they produce most of the world’s food, in particular the food consumed by the rural and urban poor; they preserve biodiversity, they manage natural resources and ecosystems, they preserve and share traditional knowledge, they contribute to the resilience of people and ecosystems, and when empowered, they add economic value and foster inclusive economic growth. The pillars of the UNDF aim to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection—as well as support participation and partnerships among different actors. Each pillar allows for integrated work on multiple and interconnected SDGs with benefits accruing across sustainability and development dimensions.
- **A nexus approach:** Almost four years after the approval of the SDGs, many countries are still struggling to implement comprehensive plans, which are a prerequisite of the indivisibility and interconnectedness of the SDGs. By virtue of the multidimensionality of sustainable development, the SDGs are indivisibly connected to each other. The UNDF pillars help identify nexuses across the SDGs, facilitating the identification of priorities, as well as comprehensive plans and institutional arrangements. Taking into account complex development nexuses reduces the risk of sector-specific actions undermining each other, while helping analyse trade-offs and synergies between expected results. Ultimately, this enhances the implementation of the 2030 Agenda while delivering the UNDF’s expected results with improved efficiency. A more detailed description of nexuses promoted by the different pillars of the UNDF workplan is included below.
- **Means of implementation (Mol):** Identified in the 2030 Agenda, Mol include finance, trade, capacity-building and/or science, technology and innovation, policy environment, and partnerships. They enable the deployment of the SDGs at their maximum potential. The UNDF specifically focus on innovation, knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and technology access and/or transfer as the basis to formulate impactful actions and strategies that effectively support the realization of various integrated sets of SDGs through the achievement of its specific pillars/outcomes. In other words, the UNDF can help the identification and mobilization of Mol to support the SDGs, particularly at country level, and raise awareness on needs for Mol globally, regionally, nationally and locally.

Poor family farmers can shift from subsistence to creating income generation opportunities in rural areas

Social protection policies and resilient livelihoods are key to exiting poverty traps and providing opportunities

Family farmers can implement resilient and highly productive agricultural practices that create income generation opportunities

Policies to improve their access to natural resources, productive inputs and tailored services unleash their productive potential

FAMILY FARMING SUPPORTS SDGs



Reinforcing the capacity of family farmers and their organizations makes family farmers more able to serve their communities

Recognition, voice and an enabling environment will support their potential as agents of change

Family farmers and their organizations can deliver inclusive rural services and contribute to territorial development

Improved access to basic services and capacity development in rural areas is key to make family farmers agents of change

Women farmers are essential to achieve sustainable, productive and inclusive food systems

Gender equality in terms of improved access to resources, technology, and a greater voice in decision-making is a key step towards creating the world we want

SDGs SUPPORT FAMILY FARMING



FAMILY FARMING SUPPORTS SDGs



Family farmers can contribute to transforming food systems to make them more sustainable

Policies should support family farmers in reducing food loss and in managing natural resources in a sustainable and efficient manner

Family farmers can promote food systems that are more resilient to climate change

Improving the ability of family farmers to adapt to climate-related shocks is a precondition for unleashing their potential

Family farmers can preserve biodiversity, the environment and culture

Safeguarding their cultural and natural heritage lies at the heart of this transformation



Family farmers enable diversified food systems that can create job opportunities in rural areas and positively affect rural-urban mobility, particularly for youth

Access to infrastructure, technology, and to tailored innovations that meet their needs is what they need to improve our common future

Family farmers can enable food systems that strengthen sustainable integration between urban and rural areas

With innovative market solutions, people living in both rural and urban areas can enjoy healthy, nutritious and safe food

Figure 1

The challenges of food systems and family farming

Food systems face increasingly pressing challenges such as hunger and diet-related diseases, the need to provide a growing global population with sufficient and healthy food, the need to reduce food loss and waste, the depletion of natural resources, the increase of greenhouse gas emissions, environmental degradation, climate change and its related shocks and stresses.¹⁰

Family farmers, including peasants, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, pastoralists, fishers, mountain farmers, and many other groups of food producers, hold unique potential to promote transformative changes in how food is grown, produced, processed and distributed, which enhances territorial development.¹¹

Enabling and supporting family farmers to attain diversified, innovative and dynamic agricultural systems can increase the availability of nutritious, sustainably produced and culturally appropriate food, which can incentivize healthy diets while promoting the transition towards context-specific, diversified, resilient and sustainable food systems.

Viable food systems that are built around family farmers can offer new economic opportunities and attractive employment. They also promote rural services (which are complementary to agricultural activities), while at the same time increasing rural-urban linkages and synergies through a short food supply chain, which can provide promising solutions to eliminating food loss and waste.

The multifunctionality of family farmers related to their roles within the community and as caretakers of the environment allows for efficient and sustainable use and management of natural resources, such as the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the prevention of soil depletion, water pollution and environmental degradation. It also promotes social inclusion and equity, the preservation/transmission of knowledge and culture, and the provision of ecosystem services and landscape management.

This complexity requires adequate interconnected policies and actions that concurrently address the environmental, social and economic challenges of our society.

10 FAO, 2017. *The future of food and agriculture: Trends and challenges*. FAO, Rome.

11 See e.g. Herrero, et al. 2017, Farming and the geography of nutrient production for human use: a transdisciplinary analysis. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 1: e33-e42; Graeub et al. 2016, The State of Family Farms in the World. *World Development*, 87: 115; Lowder et al. 2016, The Number, Size, and Distribution of Farms, Smallholder Farms, and Family Farms Worldwide; *World Development*, 87: 16-29; HLPE. 2016. *Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?* A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome; HLPE. 2017. *Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition*. A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on 45 Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome; HLPE 2014. *Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition*. A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition. Rome, Italy, June 2014; HLPE. 2013. *Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security*. A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome, Committee on World Food Security; Van der Ploeg, J.D. 2010. The peasantry of the twenty-first century: the commoditisation debate revisited. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 37(1): 1-30; De Schutter, O. 2010. *Agroecology and the Right to Food*. Report presented to the Human Rights Council 8 A/HRC/16/49, Sixteenth Session. New York, USA, United Nations.

Action Plan

Vision statement of the UN Decade of Family Farming

The vision of the UN Decade of Family Farming: A world where diverse, healthy and sustainable food and agricultural systems flourish, where resilient rural and urban communities enjoy a high quality of life in dignity, equity, free from hunger and poverty.

Family farming is essential to achieve this vision.

Sensible policies, programmes and regulations considering the needs of present and future generations must protect and expand the agency, inclusion and economic capacity of family farmers putting their diversity at the centre of sustainable development and contributing to the Agenda 2030. This journey must start now.

Overall design

The *Global Action Plan of the UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028*¹² aims at accelerating actions undertaken in a collective, coherent and comprehensive manner to support family farmers, who are key agents of sustainable development.

Given the extensive heterogeneity of family farms around the world, general policy prescriptions are unlikely to be relevant to all family farmers.¹³ To effectively support family farming, it is necessary to consider its particular geographic and socio-economic specificities and to develop context-specific interventions focused on the explicit features of the relevant family farmer groups, while building on locally available resources and capacities.

This plan is meant to provide a detailed guidance for the international community, including: local and national governments, parliamentarians, specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United

12 The Global Action Plan was designed through a global consultation process gathering inputs from all relevant actors around the world about the main challenges, priorities and potential contributions of family farming to sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries at different levels. Data collected include key elements of around 60 direct conversations (semi-structured interviews) with representatives of various stakeholders (government representatives, family farmers, civil society organizations, consumers and rural workers). Indicative actions also emerged from the direct submission of action-proposals by global family farmer networks (by the International Planning Committee for Food Security, World Rural Forum and La Via Campesina). Finally, the plan also incorporates results of 672 responses collected through the online consultation launched on the **FAO Family Farming Knowledge Platform in 6 languages, (in English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Russian, and Chinese)**. A broad discussion was organized on the first draft of the Global Action Plan at the **Global Conference on Family Farming, held in Bilbao, Spain on 25-29 March 2019 resulting in the final version of the Global Action Framework approved by the International Steering Committee of the Decade of Family Farming and presented here.**

13 FAO, 2014. *The State of Food and Agriculture. Innovation in family farming*. FAO, Rome.

Nations, international financial institutions and other international mechanisms, regional bodies, farmers and producer organizations, academic and research institutes, civil society organizations, and small and medium enterprises and the private sector, to achieve the main objectives of the UNDRF outlined in the vision statement.

It serves as a tool to create connections with ongoing processes¹⁴ and recommended approaches, where family farming, rural development and sustainable livelihood are already strongly interwoven, in order to develop and implement strategies at the global, regional, national and local levels. It offers a comprehensive instrument to support efforts to achieve the SDGs in the context of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food.

The Global Action Plan outlined here recommends a series of indicative and interconnected actions from the global to the local level following the mutually reinforcing pillars of work.

Indicative actions presented under the pillars are to be considered as guidance for all actors in building plans and strategies at different levels. While providing potential approaches or entry points, they cover a wide range of possible areas of interventions simultaneously targeting different aspects (including obstacles) of family farmers to be assessed in a holistic manner for concrete action.

The Action Plan provides an extensive list of activities through various modalities of action, including: data collection pertaining to specific issues, advisory and extension services, and communication and advocacy activities tailored to target groups. Developing the capacities of family farmers and other stakeholders across a wide spectrum must be reinforced as a key component, along with strengthening inclusive governance mechanisms. These activities can provide a base for appropriate and adequately financed public policies that support family farming.

According to the pillars of work presented above, an *enabling policy environment* (Pillar 1) needs to be in place to achieve and sustain progress in food security and nutrition. This enabling environment can provide a framework for specific strategies and interventions tailored to family farming groups facing distinctive economic, environmental and social realities, and equipped with various assets.

To guarantee the future of family farming while building on the essential contribution of women to agriculture, transformative actions must be taken to incentivize the active engagement, and the leadership and socio-economic inclusion of youth and women. Activities to ensure the *generational renewal* (Pillar 2–Transversal) and to promote gender equity and equality (Pillar 3–Transversal) in family farming will be mainstreamed in all the other work pillars.

Providing tailored support to *organizations of family farmers* (Pillar 4) is paramount. This includes all the various sectors of food producers, such as farmers, fishers, pastoralists, forest users and indigenous peoples. This is essential not only to enhance and amplify sustainable food production practices, or to strengthen their capacity to access and generate economic opportunities, but also to empower them to better access necessary resources, services and markets and to bolster their collective action to participate meaningfully in negotiations and policy processes.

Helping family farmers increase their productivity is not enough. Reflecting the diversity of family farmers and improving their livelihood and economic viability in a manner that enables them to escape

¹⁴ Related processes include the UN Decade of Nutrition 2016–2025, the UN Decade of Biodiversity 2011–2020, the UN Decade of Water 2018–2028, implementation of internationally agreed instruments, etc.

poverty—a focus on the provision of the minimum requirements for the households of rural family farmers—is also required (Pillar 5). Specific steps are essential to promote sustainable food production, processing and distribution practices in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry (Pillar 6) and, further, to support the multifunctional nature and performance of family farming, which provide services to food production, nourishing cultures and agro-biodiversity and providing diversified rural economic opportunities (Pillar 7).

While developing the intervention under the specific pillars, actions are to be adapted and contextualized according to concrete regional, national and local (territorial) sociocultural and socio-economic conditions. Moreover, as a precondition for the successful implementation of the UNDF, a bottom-up approach to implementation is recommended, in participative and inclusive processes, placing family farmers at the forefront. While encouraging multi-actor collaboration at all levels, the Global Action Plan also invites all actors to revise their specific roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the support of family farming and increasing the sustainability of our food systems.

Ensuring effective operationalization

This section presents basic implementation modalities which will be promoted by the UNDF to initiate country-driven, inclusive and bottom-up activities to progress with the implementation of the Global Action Plan.

Among the initial steps in the implementation of the UNDF, *synergies with other international bodies and processes relevant to family farming will be created*. Examples of related processes with opportunities to optimize efforts and promote mutual benefits include the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025, the UN Decade of Water 2018-2028, and the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030. The UNDF will also seek opportunities to support the implementation and benefit from activities related to agreed international frameworks (the Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security to Food, the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, the UN Declaration of the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, among others). Concrete joint road maps with priority initiatives reinforcing mutual benefits with the various initiatives will be developed to strengthen partnerships, increase family farming visibility and reinforce the implementation of actions for the support of family farming.

A solid process will be promoted to contextualize the implementation of the Global Action Plan of the UNDF at national and regional levels. Governments and regional intergovernmental spaces will be encouraged to *identify and map existing efforts taken at national and/or regional levels to strengthen family farming*. This mapping process should incorporate existing ongoing relevant actions and a *needs assessment of different actors in order to build integrated and well-tailored interventions to effectively support family farmers*. It is recommended to undertake this process in an inclusive manner, involving family farmers and other relevant actors, including already existing National Committees of Family Farming, to guarantee that all actors provide their complementary contributions according to their specific roles and responsibilities. Including to *promote multi-actor collaboration in order to mobilize key players to convert identified needs and actions into concrete action plans at national level*.

Figure 2 Overall structure of the Global Action Plan

Pillar 1

Develop an enabling policy environment to strengthen family farming

Build and strengthen supportive policies, investments and institutional frameworks for family farming at local, national and international levels based on inclusive and effective governance and on timely and geographically relevant data.

Guarantee sustained political commitment and investment by state and non-state actors. Create and strengthen international, national and local cooperation and partnerships with the view of promoting the rights and multifunctional role of family farming.

Pillar 4

Strengthen family farmers' organizations and their capacities to generate knowledge, represent farmers' concerns and provide inclusive services in rural areas.

Pillar 5

Improve socio-economic inclusion, resilience and well-being of family farmers, rural households and communities.

Pillar 6

Promote sustainability of family farming for climate-resilient food systems.

Pillar 7

Strengthen the multidimensionality of family farming to promote social innovations contributing to territorial development and food systems that safeguard biodiversity, the environment and culture.

Pillar 2

Support youth and ensure the generational sustainability of family farming

Ensure the generational sustainability of family farming through enabling youth accessing land, other natural resources, information, education, infrastructure and financial services, markets and policymaking processes related to farming. Benefiting from the intergenerational transfer of tangible and non-tangible farming assets, stimulate young farmers to interconnect traditional, local knowledge with innovative ideas to become agent of inclusive rural development.

Strengthen the (self-)organization of family farmers within all rural institutions, including associations, cooperatives and civil society organizations, in order to foster their capacities as agents of change; enhance the generation and dissemination of knowledge and services to maintain the economic, social, cultural and environmental diversity of rural areas in a harmonious interconnection with urban areas; and to enhance family farmers' meaningful participation in decision making processes at all levels.

Improve family farmers' livelihoods and enhance their resilience to multiple hazards; increase rural communities' access to basic social and economic services addressing the multiple social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities of family farmers and promoting the realization of human rights; facilitate and promote production diversification to reduce risks, improve the consumption of healthy and nutritious food, and expand and diversify family farmers' economic opportunities to access inclusive markets and food systems, to get adequate remuneration and returns on their investments.

Improve family farmers' access, responsible management and use of land, water and other natural resources to enhance sustainable and diversified production that improves resilience to climate change, fostering productivity and the economic viability of family farmers; promote a more enabling market environment for family farming to diversify their activities and create new employment opportunities in rural areas; value and promote indigenous and traditional knowledge; increase the availability of diverse, nutritious and culturally appropriate food contributing to sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems and to healthy diets in both rural and urban areas.

Fulfil family farmers' potential towards protecting the environment, preserving the diversity of ecosystem, genetic resources, culture and life; reinforcing markets that favour family farmers' services, production and processing with specific quality characterization; enable more diverse food consumption while increasing economic opportunities and preserving traditional practices and knowledge, and agricultural biodiversity, contributing to territorial development.

Pillar 3

Promote gender equity in family farming and the leadership role of rural women

Support instruments and conducive actions for the achievement of women's rights and gender equality in food and agricultural production. Promote gender equality by reinforcing women's organizations, promoting self-empowerment, their own capacity development process and women's autonomy and agency, to increase access to and control over productive and financial resources, especially land, as well as access to information, social protection policies, markets, job opportunities, education, appropriate extension services, gender-friendly technology, and full participation in policy processes.

The Regional and National Action Plans including specific activities will provide a road map for countries and regions to progress with the implementation of the UNDF, allowing for the building of accurate interlinkages to the broader SDG process, and giving value to the multidimensional contributions of family farming to achieve the SDGs.

The ISC UNDF will gather country demands and guide FAO and IFAD to ensure support for effective policies and actions and coherence with their existing mechanisms, especially taking advantage of FAO and IFAD's knowledge and experience in facilitating *multilateral exchange* and cooperation. FAO and IFAD stand ready to assist family farmers, to strengthen their organizations—also through horizontal exchanges at different levels—as key agents of operationalizing national plans, while also ensuring that actions reach the grass-roots level.

The Global Action plan envisages the establishment of 100 National Action Plans of Family Farming by 2024. This target is ambitious, but attainable, especially considering the support received through the approval of the UN General Assembly (and the 104 countries co-sponsoring the 'YFF+10 campaign'). Responsible authorities are invited to inform the ISC UNDF of the development of National Action Plans and submit those to the Secretariat of the UNDF, through their respective FAO or IFAD country/regional representatives. Information received will inform the development of biennial reports (see 'Monitoring and reporting' below) providing opportunities to discuss progress made by governments and other stakeholders in the framework of the UNDF to contribute to the improvement of the Global Action Plan.

Monitoring and reporting

To track the progress of the implementation of activities during the UNDF, a reporting mechanism and timeline will be developed in line with the monitoring process of the SDGs.

Considering the ongoing monitoring process of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States and other UNDF actors will be invited to align the presentation of their progress with the regular Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) of the 2030 Agenda. That each country will have primary responsibility for collecting and making data on the SDG indicators available will contribute to the results of the UNDF. Progress reports on the activities undertaken in the framework of the UNDF will be assessed under the overall purview of the ISC UNDF.

Beyond the 2030 Agenda monitoring and accountability system, and in line with declarations on aid effectiveness such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, a framework for policy coherence for sustainable development will be established with all relevant initiatives, platforms and processes. This presents opportunities for synergies and joint actions (the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, and the relevant Committee on World Food Security products, among others).

For monitoring purposes, an ad hoc *Working Group on Monitoring* (including different stakeholders, in particularly Member States, farmers' organizations, civil society, academia and research centres) will be established. The group will develop a joint methodology and tools to monitor progress, to raise awareness about UNDF monitoring at national and global levels, as well as to help countries enhance their technical and institutional capacity for monitoring and reporting.

The establishment of this inclusive monitoring mechanism will aim at enhancing coordination among the different actors involved, contributing to timely synergies, promoting accountability and sharing best practices at all levels, including through:

- The follow-up and review of global and country/region-specific family farming situations, trends, progress, challenges and lessons shared;
- Assessment of the effectiveness of the UNDIFF and the extent of the application of its recommendations on agriculture and rural development policies at national and subnational levels; and
- Advice provided on the basis of country/regional reviews of the UNDIFF's objectives.

Stakeholders are encouraged to implement national and regional mechanisms to support monitoring. To guarantee a participatory and inclusive approach of the global monitoring exercise, all actors working in the framework of the UNDIFF (including governments, farmers' organizations, academia and research centres, among others) will be encouraged to share their contributions and results through submitting their reports to the UNDIFF website.

Based on data and information gathered through the above mechanisms, and as defined in UN Resolution (§ 5), the Secretariat of the UNDIFF will provide *biennial reports* to the UN Secretary-General, in order to inform the UN General Assembly of the overall progress made on the implementation of UNDIFF and on the related SDGs. These reports will be sent to the governing bodies of FAO and IFAD (FAO's Council and IFAD's Executive Board) for review and comments. The biennial reports will provide opportunities to assess achievements and improve actions carried out under the framework of the UNDIFF. The Global Action Plan of the Decade will be updated after every biennial report.

As a further opportunity to evaluate the progress of the UNDIFF, an open and inclusive dialogue among all stakeholders will be convened on the occasion of the *Global Forum on Family Farming* (every two years) and the two *High-Level Events on Family Farming* (mid-term and end of the UNDIFF).

Pillar 1.

Develop an enabling policy environment to strengthen family farming





An enabling social, economic and political environment is a prerequisite for family farmers to lead the transformation towards zero hunger and poverty, sustainable and healthy food systems, and an inclusive and resilient society.

Building an enabling policy environment to support the diverse and multi-layered contributions of family farming to sustainable development requires strong and sustained political commitment. This political commitment must translate into adequate resourcing along with inclusive and effective governance and institutional arrangements, including meaningful opportunities for family farming organizations and civil society to engage in multisectoral and multi-actor mechanisms, platforms and policy processes (at all stages, including their design, implementation and monitoring) and in the context of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food.

At the same time, awareness-raising activities—targeting specific groups and also integrated in the education system at all levels—are important means to reframe society’s perception of family farming and to increase social recognition of their role and multidimensional contribution to sustainable development.

Effective interventions to support family farmers and their multidimensional nature cannot be approached through traditional sectoral policies, but require a complex set of integrated, multisectoral policies, strategies and programmes that address the economic, environmental and social constraints family farmers and their communities face.

These policy shifts must be grounded on reliable, timely, and locally relevant data and evidence on the multidimensional performance of family farming and simultaneously look at interconnected objectives for the whole food system.

By focusing on institutional and policy enabling environment, this pillar would help countries promoting integrated approaches to achieve and sustain progress over the entire SDGs framework. Strengthening the policy environment in support of family farming addresses systemic issues such as improving data generation and availability, reinforcing policy and institutional coherence and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships and capacity-building (SDG 17), as well as fostering an improved and transparent governance, strengthening institutions and promoting laws and policies that foster sustainable development, peace and security (SDG 16). It would also allow for harmonization of comprehensive sustainable development plans and strategies at country level, with sectoral policies targeting in particular the most vulnerable segments of the society to leave no one behind, with positive effects on poverty and hunger eradication (SDGs 1 and 2).





Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 1. Develop an enabling policy environment to strengthen family farming		
<p>1.1. Reliable, timely, locally relevant data and evidence about the multidimensional performance of family farming available to inform policymaking, monitoring and evaluation at all levels.</p>	<p>1.1.A. Data collection and inclusive research assessing multiple dimensions of family farming conducted to support well-targeted policy design and implementation for family farming in all agricultural sectors.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Systematize already existing information and collect and document timely, locally relevant data related to the diversity and to the multidimensional performance of family farming (size, labour, natural resource management, crops, livestock, socio-economic services, ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation, etc.).</p> <p>1.1.2. Review and improve methods applied in agricultural census in order to record multidimensional contributions and performance of family farming for the support of policy development.</p> <p>1.1.3. Support local, participatory and policy-oriented research (co-creation of knowledge through the collaboration of researchers and family farmers) on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to socio-economic services (health, education, social protection, financial inclusion, etc.); • Access and adoption of sustainable production practices; • Services provided by family farmers; • Identification, utilization and market development for locally produced, nutritious foods; • Impact of healthy diets and improved nutrition on the health of various population groups (develop diet quality assessment tools);
<p>1.2. Enhanced political and financial commitment and public awareness to support diverse and multi-layered contributions of family farming to sustainable development.</p>	<p>1.2.A. Awareness-raising and advocacy initiatives improving the understanding of different actors on family farming-related matters carried out.</p> <p>1.2.B. Continuous, meaningful, coherent and active political and financial engagement ensured.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Develop awareness training and advocacy campaigns, tools and materials targeted to specific population groups on the simultaneous contributions of family farming to social, environmental and economic development.</p> <p>1.2.2. Raise public awareness both in rural and urban areas on family farmers' contributions to public health, promote the consumption of healthy and nutritious diets of family farmers.</p>

	Indicators	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable innovation done by family farming; Family farming integrated in urban and territorial food systems planning (including local government strategies for ensuring food security and nutrition); Risk management strategies; Share of family farming products for consumption, export and supplied to agribusiness; and Investment trends related to family farmers, etc. <p>1.14. Promote the development of accessible data-repository systems including data relevant to different areas of family farming for public policy development purposes.</p> <p>1.1.5. Provide gender- and age-disaggregated data (by using the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index /WEAI/).</p> <p>1.1.6. Provide support to strengthen and facilitate integrated and multisectoral research based on the local, traditional and indigenous knowledge of family farmers at local, national, regional and inter-regional levels.</p> <p>1.1.7. Create clear, usable indicators and analytic tools for development of policies, to effectively reach family farming in all sectors, monitoring their implementation and effectiveness.</p>	<p>Number of countries with increased level of availability, accessibility, quality and usage of sector/cross-sectoral data and analytical tools/products that are used in decision-making processes pertaining to family farming.</p>	30	60
<p>1.2.3. Promote continuous multi-actor dialogue to build coherent and active political commitment with appropriate financing for the support of family farming.</p> <p>1.2.4. Provide technical assistance to integrate the multidimensional practices of family farming into national policies/strategies.</p> <p>1.2.5. Disseminate and share existing public policies on family farming.</p>	<p>Number of countries with increased level of commitment and capacity to adopt comprehensive sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies, strategies and investment programmes to support the multi-layered contributions of family farming to social, economic and sustainable development.</p>	100	150

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 1. Develop an enabling policy environment to strengthen family farming		
<p>1.3. Inclusive and effective governance for comprehensive, family farming-focused policy design, implementation and monitoring enhanced.</p>	<p>1.3.A. Governance, coordination and accountable policy mechanisms (for design, implementation, monitoring) with meaningful and effective participation of family farmers and their organizations in place.</p> <p>1.3.B. Governance mechanisms facilitating family farmers' linkages to other sectors, in particular with social policies, territorial/rural development, landscape approaches, etc. in place.</p>	<p>1.3.1. Promote the equal participation of women and youth in family farming-related governance mechanisms.</p> <p>1.3.2. Provide capacity development for governments at all levels, family farmer organizations and other relevant actors to effectively participate in and manage collaborative multi-sectorial and multi-actor governance mechanisms/decision-making processes.</p> <p>1.3.3. Provide capacity development for family farmers and their organizations, in particular women and youth, on technical and advocacy skills and promote their active participation in policy processes at all levels (development, implementation and monitoring) for effective, well-tailored and integrated policies supporting family farming.</p>
<p>1.4. Increased coherence and integration between family farming-related policies and legislations.</p>	<p>1.4.A. Increased capacities to develop effective and coherent policies for the support of family farming.</p> <p>1.4.B. Coherent policy frameworks for the support of family farming in place and applied at different levels (from local to global).</p> <p>1.4.C. Increased financial commitment and investment in the implementation of legislative and policy frameworks.</p>	<p>1.4.1. Increase the use of global policy instruments and guidelines relevant for family farming.¹⁵</p> <p>1.4.2. Provide coordinated capacity development to strengthen and update legal and institutional frameworks including through multi-lateral cooperation and parliamentary alliances to diagnose critical constraints faced by family farmers, to better tailor, prioritize and target interventions and investments for the support of family farming.</p> <p>1.4.3. Conduct, review and promote strengthened interconnections and synergies between public policies in agriculture with poverty reduction and food security and nutrition policies, including those related to employment generation, social protection and other programmes which promote sustainable rural-urban development.</p>

¹⁵ A non-exhaustive list of instruments include: Committee on World Food Security CFS policy recommendations.

	Indicators	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
1.3.4. Mobilize collaboration through the establishment and strengthening of already existing inclusive multisectoral, multi-actor governance and coordination mechanisms (in its context-specific format: National Committee of Family Farming or other forums) from local to global level to develop and oversee an integrated approach for the support of family farming and for balanced rural and urban development.	Number of countries that have permanent, inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms in place for comprehensive family farming-focused policy design, implementation and monitoring.	65	100
1.3.5. Promote exchange and cooperation at different levels (multilateral collaborations, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, etc.) good governance, effective policies and programmes drawing on good practices for the support of family farming.	Number of countries developing inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms among governmental institutions to promote coordinated and comprehensive public interventions for the support of family farming considering the food system approach.	20	50
1.3.6. Ensure appropriate recognition of these platforms and adequate resourcing for their effective functioning and for the implementation of emerging programmes and policies.			
1.4.4. Promote legal recognition of the family farmer profession and promote major provisions and implementation of laws.	Number of countries that developed and effectively implement their policies, strategies and investment programmes in a coherent manner for the support of family farming.	10	80
1.4.5. Strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks and financial commitment across the relevant policy areas of family farming (health, social, agriculture, environment, food safety quality; biodiversity, conservation and use of land, forest, marine resources gender equality, etc.).	National Action Plans on Family Farming developed by governments in dialogue with family farmers' organizations and/or with National Committees of Family Farming.	100 (by 2024)	
1.4.6. Strengthen local institutions, systems and mechanisms assessing and addressing challenges, needs and opportunities of family farming, and link those to national rural and urban development strategies.	Regional Action Plans on Family Farming developed in dialogue with family farmers' organizations by 2024.	5 (by 2024)	
1.4.7. Monitor the implementation of policies and strategies and evaluate their impacts on family farming.	Subregional Action Plans on Family Farming developed in dialogue with family farmers' organizations by 2024.	7 (by 2024)	
	Number of legal frameworks developed or reviewed including context-specific criteria to recognize/target family farmers in public policies.	10 national/ 2 regional/ subregional	60 national/ 5 regional/ subregional

Pillar 2–Transversal.
Support youth and ensure the
generational sustainability of
family farming





One of the main preconditions for keeping agriculture viable and sustainable is the generational renewal of family farming, i.e. the retaining of young people on the farms and in rural communities. The future of food and agriculture lies in the hands of the next generation of family farmers. Urgent actions are therefore needed to support young people's engagement in agriculture and promote their active contribution to rural development.

The inadequate level of generational turnover in farming is largely due to the lack of opportunities for on- and off-farm employment of youth in rural areas, resulting in the internationally observable demographic trend of farmers' ageing.¹⁶ This is a major risk for the survival of the agricultural, fishery and forestry sectors, seriously affecting the composition of the rural labour force, patterns of agricultural production, land tenure, social organization within rural communities, and socio-economic development in general.¹⁷

The entry of young people into farming is widely recognized as a key driver to fostering the vitality of rural areas and competitiveness of agriculture. Nevertheless, those interested in farming are increasingly confronted by multiple structural and institutional barriers, including the limited access to land, the insufficient access to knowledge, information and education, financial services, green jobs and markets and their limited involvement in policy dialogue.¹⁸ A coordinated response to the complex challenges that youth face is more urgent than ever. Actions need to provide youth with adequate access to information, education and vocational skills, as well as to tangible and intangible productive assets and markets. Supporting legal and financial measures is key to facilitating the transmission of existing farms and to motivating the set-up of new ones. Distinct, youth-specific training and education programmes can significantly contribute to the generational sustainability of family farming.

To facilitate generational turnover in agriculture, it is equally important to provide elderly farmers with necessary measures and social protection services supporting their retirement from farming and allowing them to grow old with security and dignity.

As widely recognized, when youth enter farming, they bring a number of resources—skills, networks, capital, technologies, marketing and management practices—allowing for innovation in the farming, fishing and forestry sectors. To guarantee the sustainability of these innovations, it is vital to consolidate and carefully match these new solutions with the local, natural environment and socio-economic conditions. Intergenerational collaboration, catalysing the exchange, matching and combination of generation-specific (traditional and modern) knowledge and skills can be instrumental in this matter. Both inter- and intra-generational learning processes are vital to accelerating value-adding activities that will increase the economic stability and autonomy of young family farmers.

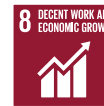
To ensure generational renewal in family farming, it is essential to organize and bring youth together, and to improve their capacities for collective action. The effective participation of aspiring and young farmers in policy processes has the potential to reframe society's perception of family farming as a dynamic sector with constant renewal capacity.

16 FAO, 2017. The future of food and agriculture: Trends and challenges. FAO, Rome.

17 FAO, 2016. The future of food and agriculture: Alternative pathways to 2050. FAO, Rome.

18 FAO 2014. Youth and agriculture: key challenges and concrete solutions. FAO, Rome.

By investing in empowering and offering opportunities to rural youth, countries would simultaneously promote approaches on education (SDG 4), decent employment and inclusive economic growth (SDG 8), and poverty reduction (SDG 1). The results cut across several SDGs and across the three sustainability dimensions. In the mid-long term, keeping youth in rural areas by offering better life conditions and opportunities also reduces internal and international migration, as well as drivers for conflicts (SDG 16).

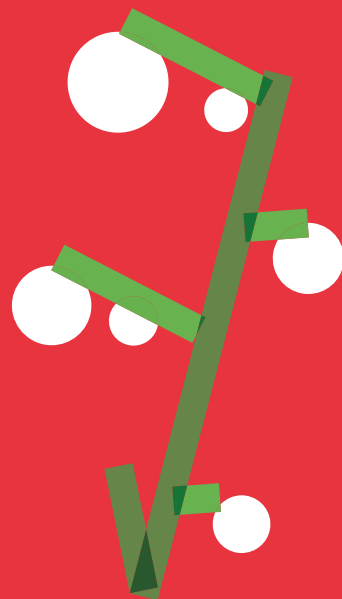


Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
Pillar 2–Transversal. Support youth and ensure the generational sustainability of family farming		
<p>2.1. Improved and active engagement of youth in family farming, rural economy and decision-making processes.</p>	<p>2.1.A. Public policies incentivizing youth engagement in agriculture and offering new opportunities to take advantage of the multiple functions of family farming in place and implemented.</p> <p>2.1.B. Inclusive mechanisms promoting youth participation in decision-making in their rural organizations and in public policymaking processes in place.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Promote the development and implementation of coherent policies and legislative frameworks to address the adverse drivers of migration of youth from rural areas.</p> <p>2.1.2. Promote the development and implementation of public policies, strategies and programmes for rural socio-economic diversification and income-generating opportunities for youth to support their integration into family farming and facilitate generational renewal in the sector.</p> <p>2.1.3. Promote the development and or realignment of investment incentives that empower young farmers and other young agri-entrepreneurs.</p>
<p>2.2. Improved access of the next generation of family farmers to natural resources, productive assets, education, information, infrastructure, financial services and to markets.</p>	<p>2.2.A. Public policies improving access and tenure security of young family farmers over natural resources in place and implemented.</p> <p>2.2.B. Policy measures facilitating access to farming assets, financial services and markets for youth in place and implemented.</p>	<p>2.2.1. Promote the development, review and implementation of public policies and frameworks to support the access of youth to land and the recognition of their legitimate tenure rights by applying guidance provided in international instruments.</p> <p>2.2.2. Provide incentives for young farmers to access tangible and intangible productive assets (also related to agroecology and solidarity economy), new, adaptable technologies and to remunerative markets.</p>
<p>2.3. Improved generational turnover in agriculture, fisheries and forestry.</p>	<p>2.3.A. Public policies and locally adapted facilities for the support of farm succession, farm start-up, etc. in place and implemented.</p>	<p>2.3.1. Provide supportive legal and financial measures to facilitate the intergenerational transfer of farming resources.</p> <p>2.3.2. Promote inter-generational and intra-generational exchange of information, knowledge and practices (also through direct exchange of experiences and of good/bad practices) on entrance into farming (farm succession, farm set-up, etc.).</p>
<p>2.4. Improved capacity of young family farmers on innovation practices interconnecting locally specific (traditional) knowledge with new solutions.</p>	<p>2.4.A. Capacity development programmes on technical and advocacy skills for young family farmers and their organizations provided.</p>	<p>2.4.1. Develop capacities of young family farmers to seize new employment opportunities generated through employment diversification strategies (entrepreneurship).</p> <p>2.4.3. Strengthen networks and organizations of young farmers and support their engagement in national and local policymaking, implementation and monitoring processes.</p>

	Indicators	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
<p>2.1.4. Develop communication and awareness-raising campaigns to promote youth engagement in family farming.</p> <p>2.1.5. Incorporate agricultural skills into education programmes to encourage youth engagement in family farming.</p> <p>2.1.6. Promote the participation and leadership role of youth in rural organizations and in policy-making processes.</p> <p>2.1.7. Promote knowledge-sharing at different levels on successful public policies supporting and promoting young farmers in agriculture.</p>	<p>Number of countries with an improved set of institutions and strategies—including policies, guidelines, regulations and tools and programmes—aiming to generate decent rural employment, particularly for youth.</p>	20	70
<p>2.2.3. Promote the development and availability of inclusive financial services (direct funds, favourable interest rates, etc.) tailored to the needs of young family farmers.</p> <p>2.2.4. Provide sufficient access to knowledge, information and education for youth in rural areas.</p>	<p>Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) improves youth rights and access to natural resources and productive assets, information, infrastructure, services and markets.</p>	20	70
<p>2.3.3. Provide advisory services to facilitate generational turnover in family farming.</p> <p>2.3.4. Develop capacity and awareness of traditional leaders, families and local authorities on the importance of the role of youth and engagement in family farming.</p> <p>2.3.5. Provide pension and further relevant services for elderly farmers to facilitate generational turnover in agriculture.</p>	<p>Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) incentivizes generational turnover in agriculture.</p>	20	70
<p>2.4.2. Support inter-generational and intra-generational collaboration and learning processes (also through direct exchanges and through strengthened advisory services) to share knowledge and practices on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of natural resources and production practices (biodiversity, agroecology, resilience to shock, etc.); Value-adding activities at farm level to increase their autonomy and opportunity to better access markets; and Sustainable innovation in family farming. 	<p>Number of countries with action taken to enhance decent rural employment opportunities, entrepreneurship and skills development, especially for youth.</p> <p>Number of capacity development programmes to support youth in family farming per country.</p>	20 1	70 8

Pillar 3 - Transversal.

Promote gender equity
in family farming and the
leadership role of rural
women





Women account, on average, for almost half of the agricultural labour force.¹⁹ They are essential to achieving sustainable, productive and inclusive food systems, as well as zero poverty and zero hunger within the framework of the SDGs.

Women contribute to food systems not only with their labour but also with their knowledge of agricultural practices and biodiversity. They engage in on- and off-farm activities and play a central role in natural resource management and food production, processing, conservation and marketing. Rural women diversify income sources and ensure food security, nutrition and well-being for their families and communities.²⁰

Rural women also play a unique role as service providers and resilience builders: they combine income-generating work with unpaid household responsibilities, such as caring for children and the elderly. When women control additional income, they spend more than men do on food, health, clothing and education for their children, with positive implications for immediate well-being as well as long-run human capital formation and the building of resilience strategies.

Despite this huge contribution, many women farmers remain the most affected by poverty, social exclusion, and are more likely to not see their basic human rights respected. As consumers, women are more likely to be food insecure than men in every region of the world; and as producers, rural women face even greater constraints than their male counterparts in accessing essential productive resources and services, technology, market information, financial assets, financial services, technology and job opportunities.

This “gender gap” limits rural women’s ability to take advantage of new opportunities, and prevents them from reaching their full potential, thus undermining the achievement of the multidimensional and inclusive rural development envisaged by the 2030 Development Agenda.

The complexity of these challenges strongly calls for comprehensive and dedicated policies incentivizing women to engage in food systems all along the value chains, starting from the multiple functions of family farming to reinforce women’s role in rural communities.

In particular, women’s access to, use of and control over land and other productive resources is essential to ensuring that they are key players in guaranteeing food security and safeguarding biodiversity. Policies dedicated to closing this gap represent one of the most effective approaches to combat rural poverty, support women’s productivity to generate marketable surpluses and add value to their food production and transformation.

Strengthening women’s organizations to effectively deliver inclusive rural services and contribute to gendered research and innovation is the necessary precondition for enhancing women’s economic inclusion all along the food systems. The promotion of specific services (care services for children and dedicated extension services, among others) complements the improved access to productive resources and helps them in accessing better income and decent job opportunities, as well as reinforces their productive skills and their capacities to improve ecosystem services, reverses environmental degradation and protects biodiversity.

19 FAO 2011. The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11. Women in Agriculture Closing the gender gap for development. FAO, Rome.

20 FAO, 2018. Empowering Rural Women, Powering Agriculture. FAO’s work on Gender. FAO, Rome.

Women farmers are particularly vulnerable to violence, due to their relatively weaker social position and lack of awareness regarding their rights. Promoting a favourable context to generate cultural changes towards gender equality with specific policies, programmes, institutions and advocacy campaigns is key to deal with the various forms of discrimination and violence they face.

The role of women's and farmers' organizations is also central to generating data, increasing visibility and raising awareness on the importance of rural women's productive work, which helps them gain recognition as full members of the community and achieve autonomy and a leadership role in society. Investing in training and capacity development is paramount to ensuring women's and their organizations' agency and capacity to participate in and to affect decision-making processes.

Promoting platforms and spaces at all levels to support dialogue and exchanges of successful experiences on affirmative actions for gender equality—even through SSC and farmer-to-farmer cooperatio—has proven to be particularly effective in developing rural women's capacities and skills, as well as in enhancing public recognition of rural women's role and potential, and in increasing their political representation and incidence.

The fundamental role of women to achieve sustainable development is spelled out in the 2030 Agenda with, targets on gender included across almost all SDGs. By working on this pillar, countries promote integrated approaches conducive to achieve SDG 5, (gender equality), SDG1 (no poverty, with a dedicated target to women's access to land and other productive resources), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger, with a specific target on increasing rural women's productivity and incomes, leading to multiple benefits on reducing hunger and malnutrition), SDG 10 (no inequalities) and SDG 16 (reduce conflicts and instability). Addressing the gender gap in accessing services and resources in rural areas will also improve performances under health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), water and sanitation (SDG 6), and clean and affordable energy (SDG 7). Reinforcing rural women's organizations and their impact in public life will display their full potential for food security, resilience and well-being, as key players in the transformative evolution towards more sustainable inclusive and climate-resilient food systems (thus contributing to SDGs 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15).



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 3–Transversal. Achieve gender equity in family farming and rural women’s leadership role		
<p>3.1. Improved and active engagement of rural women in family farming and in rural economy.</p>	<p>3.1.A. Comprehensive and dedicated policies incentivizing women engaging in family farming, their leadership roles, offering them diverse opportunities along the supply chain to take advantage of the multiple functions of family farming in place and implemented.</p> <p>3.1.B. Public policies to guarantee access to social rights, education, health and social protection for women and their children in family farming implemented.</p> <p>3.1.C. Awareness-raising and advocacy initiatives improving the understanding of productive work by rural women and their role in preserving local and ancestral seeds, knowledge, culture and tradition carried out to achieve their economic, political and social empowerment and autonomy.</p>	<p>3.1.1. Promote synergies in policies, legislations and programmes to provide equal rights and opportunities for women and men in family farming by applying guidance provided in international instruments.</p> <p>3.1.2. Review, implement and monitor policies and legislations to guarantee equal opportunities in family farming, taking into account the capacities, needs and aspirations of rural women.</p> <p>3.1.3. Develop and implement policies, strategies and programmes that promote rural economic diversification and generate decent rural employment and income, creating better opportunities for women farmers.</p>
<p>3.2. Increased access of women in family farming to natural resources, (re-)productive assets, information, infrastructure, financial services and to markets.</p>	<p>3.2.A. Comprehensive and dedicated policies improving access, control and tenure security of women over natural resources defined and implemented.</p> <p>3.2.B. Policy measures facilitating access to productive assets, financial services and markets for women in family farming in place and implemented.</p>	<p>3.2.1. Promote policy, legal and organizational framework ensuring that women and girls have equal access, control and tenure rights to land and natural resources independent of their civil and marital status.</p> <p>3.2.2. Promote specific actions to improve access and control of women over water sources.</p> <p>3.2.3. Promote the development of policy tools to support women farmers’ access to productive assets, information and infrastructure.</p>

	Indicator	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
<p>3.1.4. Provide capacity development for policy makers on gender equity and equality to ensure that gender analysis is incorporated in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of rural development policy, programmes and projects.</p> <p>3.1.5. Systematise already existing information, collect and document timely, locally-relevant, gender-disaggregated data to assess the current situation and needs of women farmers.</p> <p>3.1.6. Promote the development of care services for children linked to education services for them (to free women's time burden and facilitate their access to skills training and production).</p>	<p>Number of countries with an improved set of institutions and strategies—including policies, guidelines, regulations and tools and programmes—aiming to generate decent rural employment, including for women.</p>	20	70
<p>3.2.4. Promote policy measures and incentives that facilitate women's access to labour-saving technologies to overcome production constraints.</p> <p>3.2.5. Promote the development and availability of financial services tailored to the needs of women in family farming.</p> <p>3.2.6. Develop gender-sensitive supply chains to enhance the full productive potential of women in agrifood systems and increase their access to higher-value, more remunerative (local) markets and decent employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) improves women's rights to land ownership and/or control; access to other natural resources and productive assets, information, infrastructure, services and markets.</p>	20	70

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 3–Transversal. Achieve gender equity in family farming and rural women’s leadership role		
<p>3.3. Increased capacity of women farmers and their organizations on technical, advocacy and leadership skills enhancing their participation within their organizations and in policy-making processes.</p>	<p>3.3. A. Capacity-building programmes to empower women farmers on food production, processing, marketing, financial and business development services in place.</p> <p>3.3.B. Capacity development programmes to empower women and their organizations to increase their advocacy skills and their meaningful participation in policy-making, implementation and monitoring processes in place.</p>	<p>3.3.1. Provide gender-sensitive education and (self-)training programmes in order to enrich women farmers’ food provision, processing and marketing practices, knowledge, innovation, entrepreneurship, business development capacities, employment diversification strategies, etc.</p> <p>3.3.2. Support the provision of gender-sensitive rural advisory and extension services to improve women’s inclusion in activities along the supply chain.</p>
<p>3.4. Reduce all kinds of violence against women and girls in family farming and in rural areas.</p>	<p>3.4.A. Policies, programmes and institutions to prevent, denounce, protect and assist the elimination of violence against women implemented.</p> <p>3.4.B. Awareness-raising campaigns of the effects of gender violence on the life of rural women in place.</p>	<p>3.4.1. Produce information, statistical data and studies on violence against rural women.</p> <p>3.4.2. Promote policies and programmes and establish institutions to prevent, protect and assist rural women and girls from all forms of discrimination and violence.</p> <p>3.4.3. Provide capacity development for rural women and girls and for their organizations about their economic, reproductive and social and political rights.</p>
<p>3.5. Improved knowledge on successful experiences of women achieving affirmative political, social, economic and cultural change towards gender equality.</p>	<p>3.5.A. Spaces provided to facilitate the exchange of successful experiences and actions promoting and generating social, economic and cultural change towards gender equity, provided.</p>	<p>3.5.1. Support exchange programmes (at all levels) on good productive practices and successful public policies empowering women and promoting gender equality in family farming.</p>

	Indicator	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
3.3.3. Provide specific learning tools and training to rural women on leadership and political participation (also through direct exchanges).	Number of countries with action taken to accelerate gender equality and rural women's economic empowerment.	20	70
3.3.4. Strengthen the participation and leadership role of women in family farmer organizations, rural communities and in policymaking, implementation and monitoring processes.	Number of capacity development programmes to support women per country.	1	8
3.4.4. Develop communication, awareness-raising campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the contribution of rural women to family farming and how gender equality at home, on the farm and in their community helps eliminate poverty, malnutrition and food insecurity; and On the consequences of gender violence and on the importance of its elimination (in different institutions such as in rural schools, in conjunction with rural training programmes, media, etc.). 	Number of countries with actions taken to accelerate protection from gender-based violence.	20	70
	Number of countries with action taken to accelerate knowledge-sharing for the empowerment or rural women.	20	70

Pillar 4.

Strengthen family farmers' organizations and capacities to generate knowledge, represent farmers and provide inclusive services in the urban-rural continuum





Family farming comprises many social groups including smallholder families, forest producers, fishers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples and local communities. They all have a close relationship with farming in the context of different landscapes where they produce crops, harvest, collect and add value to a variety of forest and farm products, raise livestock and fish for their livelihood. The diversity of rural livelihoods associated with family farming also requires different types of services and specific relationships with different stakeholders.

Family farmers are getting organized all around the world according to their environmental, economic, social and political realities to adequately respond to the multiple challenges they face. Based on specific demands and needs, farmer organizations emerge in a wide diversity of forms, including formal or non-formal networks, farmers' associations, agricultural cooperatives, social movements among others, in order to improve the livelihood, economic situation, access to services and the recognition of their members both in public policies and by the society.

Concrete experiences show that when farmers get organized and strengthen their collaboration, together, they achieve better results, while reducing inequalities through longer-lasting solutions.²¹ Organized farmers can contribute to policy change, linking local solutions to national and global goals and challenges such as the SDGs and climate change. By playing a catalytic role to improve family farmers' opportunities to access their rights, agricultural resources, public services and policies, and to access markets, family farmers' organizations become the backbone of vibrant and inclusive rural societies. It is therefore of key importance to recognize this role and to take particular actions to stimulate the development of new and strengthen already existing organizations of family farmers at all levels, enhancing their capacity to promote and articulate new services in many different areas according to their views and the requests of the members. While acknowledging the diversity of environmental and political contexts, this work has to respect the autonomy and self-organization of family farmers as a key principal.

Solidarity, transparency and respectful, equitable internal relations and a governance mechanism can be considered fundamental elements for the development of strong rural organizations. It is essential that internal strategies of the organizations are anchored in the territories and/or landscapes, recognizing the spatial, environmental, social and cultural diversity of development opportunities. Giving youth leadership roles in organizations will guarantee the future and dynamic operation of those institutions. Family farmer organizations themselves can act as important networks for women farmers to empower and strengthen their recognition and role in the families and in the rural communities. To build sustainable and effective family farmer organizations, it is essential that those create and maintain dynamic linkages to external actors, consumers, decision makers, among others both in rural and urban areas.

Family farming is multidimensional, accordingly, family farmers' organizations can carry out a number of functions linking their members to many public services they may not be aware of or be able to access easily. They are also able to provide inclusive and diverse services to their members and in their rural communities.

21 FAO, 2013. Good practices in building innovative rural institutions to increase food security. FAO, Rome.



Beyond food production, family farmers' organizations carry out education, business development, communication, insurance, cultural or health services for their members, arrange childcare and support elderly people in their communities. These services provided at local level are fundamental, as they are often the only accessible ones for the rural population.

Organizations of family farmers play an important role to further strengthen the capacities of their members in a variety of areas, including the use of sustainable production and processing practices, entrepreneurial and business management skills, capacities to better engage in policymaking processes and to better access markets.

Evidences show that the direct, peer-to-peer exchanges between food producers are among the most effective learning processes. It is therefore instrumental to incentivize those horizontal exchanges at different levels, to embrace the variety of formats (farmer-to-farmer, women farmer to women farmer, youth-to-youth learning exchanges, farmer field schools, field visits, learning journeys, mentoring courses, etc.), knowledge, skills (both practical and theoretical), processes and tools (from local communication to network/platforms) appropriate for family farming.

When family farmer organizations come from endogenous process and rely on a strong internal structure, they are more likely to be successful in advocating and engaging in dialogue with other actors. Catalysing collective actions, in particular, to improve family farmers' and their organizational capacities to meaningfully participate in developing, improving, implementing and monitoring policies for their benefits, can guarantee that policies will really reflect their needs and will provide well-tailored interventions for them, contributing to sustainable territorial development.

Another important dimension of the structural transformations affecting family farming and rural livelihoods is the role that communication and the new technologies play in facilitating access to knowledge and information and allowing family farmers and their organizations to make their voices heard.²² Dedicated rural communication services greatly advance economic, environmental and social dimensions of family farming (e.g. shortening the value chains linking producers to market; improving resilience and climate change adaptation through community-based early warning systems; and supporting farmer-lead advisory services for inclusive innovation). It is therefore compelling to enhance farmer organizations' capacities to promote and deliver new types of rural communication services to improve linkages with their male and female members and rural institutions, and to engage young farmers in innovative and sustainable family farming.

22 FAO 2014. Communication for Rural Development. Sourcebook. FAO, Rome.

By operating in this pillar, countries can ensure that no one is left behind, the core commitment of the 2030 Agenda. As spelled out in several SDG targets (particularly under SDGs 1, 2, 5, and 11), strengthening the capacities of rural actors, particularly family farmers, rural women and youth, countries can unlock the potential of those actors and allow them to fully contribute to the well-being and resilience of their communities, as well as to participate in the national development and economic growth. By facilitating family farmers' organization and coordination, countries can deliver better, inclusive and tailored services to family farmers and rural communities, which contribute to the achievement of SDGs 4, 6, 7 and 10. Strengthened organizations of family farmers are better able to raise awareness and to affect policy-making processes to ensure more responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes at all levels, as well as a better access to information and knowledge (SDG 16) and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships to improve capacity-building (SDG 17) with a particular gendered aspect regarding women's organization (SDG 5).



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 4. Strengthen family farmers' organizations²³ and capacities to generate knowledge, represent farmers and to provide inclusive services in the urban-rural continuum		
<p>4.1. Strengthened governance and organizational capacities of family farmers' organizations engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries to better serve their members and their communities.</p>	<p>4.1.A. Capacity development programmes on organizational skills for family farmers and their organizations at global, regional and national and local levels provided.</p>	<p>4.1.1. Provide training and capacity development for family farmers' organizations (also in the format of horizontal exchanges, e.g. farmer-to-farmer learning exchanges, farmer field schools, etc.) to foster their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal organizational structures, management and governance processes; • Resource mobilization, project management and monitoring skills; and • Cultural identity.
<p>4.2. Family farmers' and their organizations' technical expertise and capability to access and provide (both farming and non-farming-related) services to their members strengthened for sustainable livelihoods and landscapes.</p>	<p>4.2.A. Family farmers and their organizations have increased capacity for sustainable, locally adapted production and for responsible governance of natural resources.</p> <p>4.2.B. Business incubation services are identified and strengthened or newly established within or outside family farmers' organizations and are accessible to family farmers and their organizations.</p> <p>4.2.C. Family farmers and their organizations are able to provide business development services to improve enterprises, access value chains, markets and finance.</p> <p>4.2.D. Family farmers and their organizations are able to facilitate access to public social and cultural services or directly provide these to their members to enhance well-being, equity and improve prosperity.</p> <p>4.2.E. Family farmers and their organizations are able to share and link their members to extension and other technical and traditional innovations and inputs to improve sustainable productivity.</p>	<p>4.2.1. Promote the elaboration of written guidance materials (in local languages) for family farmers and their communities, well-tailored to local contexts and needs, to increase their use of international instruments and to strengthen family farmers' sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>4.2.2. Provide training and capacity development for family farmers' organizations (also in the format of horizontal exchanges, e.g. farmer-to-farmer learning exchanges, farmer field schools, etc.) to foster their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible governance and sustainable management and use of natural resources and on climate resilience (biodiversity, agroecology, resilience to shock, etc.); • Technical capacity to increase the use of locally appropriate and relevant sustainable food production, conservation, storage, and seed dynamic management practices; • Capacity on innovation practices interconnecting locally specific (traditional) knowledge with new solutions. • Capacity to develop income-generating activities, processing, logistical and marketing strategies; • Capacity to adopt on-farm practices to reduce food loss and waste, such as good animal hygiene (reducing risk of contamination) or improved harvesting and storage techniques; • Economic enhancement, entrepreneurship, business and finance management; • Use ICT and utilize information about weather, production costs and price; • Capacity to overcome barriers for effective engagement in related policy, landscape level planning, implementation and monitoring; and • Identify and adopt climate-resilient diversified production systems.

²³ Family farmers' organisation/organization in this document refer to all types of rural institutions in which family farmers participate, including farmers' associations, agricultural cooperatives, social movements and civil society organizations, etc.

	Indicator	Target for the biennium (2020-2021)	Target for the Decade
4.1.2. Strengthen existing mechanisms to generate, document and share knowledge, exchange good practices and lessons learned among farmers, fishers, pastoralists, mountain farmers, indigenous peoples and to share those with other relevant stakeholders.	Number of countries with strengthened organizations of family farmers.	10	50
4.1.3. Establish, improve and strengthen dialogue between constituencies of family farmers to foster their internal collaboration and cooperation with other actors.	Number of global/regional/national organizations with leadership roles taken by women and youth.	10	50
4.2.3. Provide capacity development to enhance business development service delivery or facilitation of family farming organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of business incubation capacities and service delivery in family farmers' organizations to increase capacities and effectiveness; Peer-to-peer learning and mentoring of women's entrepreneurs to empower women; Training for youth to support their effective inclusion and participation. Facilitating and strengthening access to finance including guarantee schemes, revolving funds, microcredit and formal bank credit; and Build capacity and engagement of family farmers' organizations in innovative funding mechanisms. 	Number of family farmer organizations, with increased technical and service provision capacities.	20	60
4.2.4. Provide capacity development to enhance social and cultural service delivery or facilitation of family farming organizations (social services include: microfinance, child-care, insurance, maternity/paternity leave or support, support for elderly and for vulnerable members, etc.; cultural services include strengthening traditional knowledge and customary practices, etc.). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange visits to existing, successful examples of family farmer organizations already providing social and cultural services; Capacity development events, training, exchanges to increase understanding of the role of family farming organizations in social and cultural services to strengthen ownership; Pilot improved service delivery with selected family farmers' organizations to improve social and cultural service delivery; and Ensure that family farmers' organizations are represented in national SDG processes—planning, implementation and monitoring processes. Provide capacity development to enhance extension and other technical service delivery or facilitation of family farming organizations. 	Number of farmer led-schools developed or strengthened at country level promoting sustainable practices per country.	1	8
4.2.5. Provide capacity development to enhance extension and other technical service delivery or facilitation of Family family Farming farming organizations.			

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 4. Strengthen family farmers' organizations²³ and capacities to generate knowledge, represent farmers and to provide inclusive services in the urban-rural continuum		
<p>4.3. Collective actions, by strong, transparent and inclusive organizations looking for solutions conducted.</p>	<p>4.3.A. Family farmers and their organizations engaging through collective action to advocate for policy change and implementation that reflects the needs and aspiration of their members and communicates.</p> <p>4.3.B. Promote recognition and visibility of farmers' organizations, including the elimination of the criminalization against their members and actions.</p>	<p>4.3.1. Provide training and capacity development for family farmers' organizations (also in the format of horizontal exchanges, e.g. farmer-to-farmer learning exchanges, farmer field schools, etc.) to foster their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and awareness of their rights, roles and responsibilities, boosting their effective and meaningful participation in multi-actor decision-making processes; • Negotiation and advocacy skills to successfully engage in policy-making processes, in review of legislative frameworks, etc. (linked to Pillar 1); and • Data generation capacity. <p>4.3.2. Capacity development and knowledge-sharing on effective advocacy strategies delivered to and by family farming organizations.</p>
<p>4.4. Communication, ICTs capacities/services improved, and family famers' voices heard</p>	<p>4.4.A. Inclusive rural communication services support family farming policies and programmes.</p> <p>4.4.B. Improved producer organization (PO)'s communication, ICTs capacities and knowledge-sharing capacities.</p> <p>4.4.C. Awareness raised on the UNDIFF and family farmers' voices heard.</p>	<p>4.4.1. Assess trends, needs and priorities to promote access to inclusive rural information and communication services (media, channels, contents, etc.) in the context of family farming policies and programmes, including through policy dialogue involving family farming organizations.</p> <p>4.4.2 Provide the technical support for farmer organizations, institutions and governments, and promotion of investments and partnership to deliver dedicated information and communication services for family farmers.</p>

	Indicator	Target for the biennium (2020-2021)	Target for the Decade
<p>4.3.3. Capacity development for inclusive decision-making within family farming organizations that provides equal opportunity for both women and men, for youth, for indigenous peoples to express their ideas and provide leadership.</p> <p>4.3.4. Capacity-sharing and development on how to cope with climate change, how to link to government programmes for mitigation, adaptation, restoration and resilience and how to develop climate resilience landscape plans.</p> <p>4.3.5. Provide capacity development for family farmer organizations to enhance the provision and expand their services, becoming an integrated part of inclusive territorial development.</p>	Number of countries with strengthened organizations of family farmers facilitating collective actions.	10	50
<p>4.4.3. Regional and national plans and initiatives to enhanced capacity of family farmer organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of communication experiences, needs and priorities of farmer organizations in each region; • Apply communication and ICTs to family farming and inclusive food systems and innovation services while enhancing family farming organizations; • Designing communication and knowledge management system/ services and trainings for family farming organizations that serve their needs; • Effective communication processes and media for improved communication among producer organizations and their members; development opportunities (services, employment, investments); linkages with consumers, advisory services and markets; improve access to information on compelling issues (e.g. climate change, prices, migration, etc.); and • Improving capacities on communication and participatory approaches to generate and share knowledge on priorities through appropriate channels and formats. <p>4.4.4. Participatory communication plans to raise awareness on UNDF and to increase the outreach of family farmers' organizations, including partnerships with family farming organizations, rural institutions and community media, among others.</p>	Countries/ organizations of family farmers with communication strategies/services/ plaforms.	10	50

Pillar 5.

Improve socio-economic inclusion, resilience and well-being of family farmers, rural households and communities





Though family farming is the foundation of food security and sustainable healthy food systems, family farmers are those who are the most impacted by poverty and vulnerability, and face the highest levels of economic, financial, social and environmental risks. Small-scale food producers, especially women, youth, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, are among the most disadvantaged groups. Seventy-five percent of the world's poorest live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.²⁴ They often have limited access to natural resources, productive assets and markets. In this context, it is essential that strategies and investments targeting the undeniable need for reducing poverty adopt a family farming-centred approach.

Poverty, as reflected in the 2030 Agenda, means much more than limited savings. To ensure sustainable livelihood and to effectively respond to the vulnerability of family farmers' households, the provision of basic services is of fundamental importance: local infrastructure (energy and sanitary systems, etc.), formal and informal education and health services are the foundation for improved living standards.

Social protection systems, grounded on the human rights-based approach, have proved to be highly effective in reducing poverty and food insecurity, promoting the realization of the right to food and fostering inclusive rural and territorial developments,²⁵ as recognized in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Taking into account the strong interlinkages between the family and the farm, social protection interventions must simultaneously improve the well-being of the household, support decisions about investments and ensure resilience in case of unexpected shocks.²⁶

Equipped with the minimum conditions of living, family farmers need to be provided with agricultural, fishery and forest assets, including natural and productive resources allowing for enhanced production and reproduction capacities. Family farmers require secure tenure rights in order to obtain a secure base for their livelihoods and for social and cultural well-being. Access to and control over those resources are therefore essential to enable family farms' investments (particularly long term) and sustainable development. Gender approach is also fundamental to address inequality in both statutory and customary tenure systems, and dedicated targets on tenure and property of land and other productive resources for women (including policies allowing women to inherit and access land) are spelled out across the SDGs. It is critical that specific measures promote equitable legitimate tenure rights for the youth as well.²⁷ In addition to those interventions, inter-familial inequalities are to be addressed.

In order to increase the family farmer's production of sufficient, safe, diverse and nutritious food for their own provisions, it is fundamental to strengthen the diversification of their production. At the same time, it is essential to promote diversified models of production, practices and technical solutions to reduce family farmers' dependence on external inputs and to improve their efficiency and economic viability while strengthening their economic, ecological and social resilience.

24 IFAD. 2013. *Smallholders, Food Security, and the Environment*. IFAD, Rome.

25 FAO, 2017. *Social Protection Framework. Promoting Rural Development for All*. FAO, Rome; FAO, 2015. *The State of Food and Agriculture. Social Protection and Agriculture: Breaking the Cycle of Rural Poverty*. FAO, Rome.

26 Considering Natural Hazards, Protracted crises and Food Chain Crises: <http://www.fao.org/resilience/background/en/>.

27 CFS, 2012. *The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*. FAO, Rome.

These interventions should be reinforced by specific programmes to reduce family farmers' exposure and vulnerability to extreme climate-related events and other economic, social and environmental risks, shocks and disasters.

Beyond producing to feed their families, family farmers play a key role in improving the dietary patterns of their communities and of urban populations. It is therefore indispensable to improve family farmers' access to domestic and local markets, where appropriate remuneration for their work and investments is guaranteed and continuous and well-structured demands for their products are provided.²⁸

Enabling basic services and infrastructures, social protection systems, diversified production practices and markets will allow family farmers to overcome structural and conjectural constraints, and their transition from vulnerable subsistence farming to a socially and economically strengthened position, where their own work and investments, potentially generating surplus, can be re-invested into their farms, family and community. In addition, it is essential to provide family farmers with appropriate, timely and locally relevant information and to incentivize their social organization to collectively address the complex set of challenges they face.

Evidence shows that with family farmers at the centre of policies and interventions, immediate effects are visible across multiple, interconnected targets of the SDGs, notably: reduced hunger, improved nutrition and poverty reduction (SDGs 1 and 2), gender equality and reduced inequalities (SDGs 5 and 11), increased and more sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12), resilience of communities to climate and shocks (SDG 13), improved management of natural resources (SDGs 14-15) and increased investments in agriculture (MoI), conducive to rapid and long-standing economic growth (SDG 8). For this reason, the SDGs recognize the fundamental role of small-scale food producers, particularly of women and youth, and call for their access to land and other productive resources to reduce poverty and to improve their productivity and income. National strategies targeting poverty and hunger eradication should therefore adopt a family farming-centred approach, conducive to integrated approaches at country and local levels.



28 CFS, 2013. Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition. Policy recommendations. FAO, Rome.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 5. Improve socio-economic inclusion, resilience and well-being of family farmers, rural households and communities		
<p>5.1. Enhanced standard of living and reduced household vulnerability through access to social protection, services and public goods for family farmers—in particular for youth, women and for their communities.</p>	<p>5.1.A. Access to social protection systems based on human rights, addressing multiple vulnerabilities while improving the resilience of family farmers and their communities in place.</p> <p>5.1.B. Improved access of family farmers and their communities to basic services, including services for children and their education.</p> <p>5.1.C. Financial services tailored to family farmers and to their communities developed and in place.</p>	<p>5.1.1. Promote the expansion and scale-up of social protection interventions (social pensions, contributory and non-contributory, etc.) following the human rights-based approach.</p> <p>5.1.2. Promote the development of adequate social protection programmes that can effectively respond to the vulnerabilities of family farmers across the life cycle and addressing multiple social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities of family farmers and their communities by promoting their economic inclusion, income security and the development of sustainable and resilient livelihoods.</p>
<p>5.2. Improved access to and control of natural resources and productive assets by family farmers, in particular of youth and women, indigenous and landless people.</p>	<p>5.2.A. Public policies and legal frameworks guaranteeing the rights and improving access, control and tenure security of family farmers over natural resources in place and implemented.</p> <p>5.2.B. Public policies facilitating and enhancing family farmers' access to productive assets increasing their productivity of labour improving their processing and commercialization capacities defined and implemented.</p>	<p>5.2.1. Promote the analysis, improvement and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks to improve access and tenure security of family farmers over natural resources (water, land, ocean, genetic resources, forest resources, aquatic systems, nutrients, energy) by the progressive implementation and use of relevant international instruments and guidelines.</p>

	Indicator	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
<p>5.1.3. Promote and strengthen advisory and financial services tailored to family farmers' needs (extension, training, cash transfers, microcredit, start-up capital, insurance), and ensure inclusive and non-discriminatory access to these services.</p> <p>5.1.4. Promote public policies (with related public investments) for the provision of public goods for family farmers (sanitation, formal and informal education, health services, infrastructure, energy, etc.).</p> <p>5.1.5. Promote investment in human development (particularly for women and youth) and stimulate their participation in social networks.</p>	<p>Number of countries with improved social protection, human development, advisory and financial services for family farmers that enhance synergies in social protection with rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and sustainable management of natural resources.</p>	5	25
<p>5.2.2. Promote the development and implementation of public policies, regulatory frameworks and responsible investments increasing access to productive assets (equipment, infrastructure and labour-saving/technology) improving family farmers' productivity of labour.</p>	<p>Number of countries with strategies—including policies, guidelines, regulations and tools and programmes—to improve family farmers' access to and control over a set of services, finance, knowledge, technologies, rural infrastructure, markets and natural resources, including in the context of climate change.</p>	10	50

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 5. Improve socio-economic inclusion, resilience and well-being of family farmers, rural households and communities		
<p>5.3. Strengthened resilience and economic viability of family farmers through the application of sustainable and diversified production practices, innovations and their access to a diverse and nutritious diet.</p>	<p>5.3.A. Production capacities (knowledge and practices) of family farmers improving diversification and efficiency strengthened also to better adapt to climate change.</p> <p>5.3.B. Programmes incentivizing the provision and consumption of local and nutritious foods in place.</p> <p>5.3.C. Specific programmes and investments addressing multiple risks and vulnerabilities faced by family farmers implemented.</p> <p>5.3.D. Specific programmes to support the building of the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>	<p>5.3.1. Support capacity development for family farmers based on assessed needs to increase application of technical solutions and innovation to adopt and transition from vulnerable subsistence to new sustainable practice, such as agroecology; to address their production and marketing challenges and to reduce their dependence on external inputs and improving efficiency and economic viability.</p> <p>5.3.2. Promote the development of family farmers' targeted pluralistic and inclusive agricultural advisory and extension services to improve their knowledge and use of culturally appropriate, sustainable, non-hazardous and diversified production practices, increasing crop diversity, productivity enhancing income-generation and reducing the risk from hazardous agricultural work, in particular among vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>5.4. Improved access of family farmers to markets guaranteeing increased participation and adequate remuneration and income-generating opportunities, in particularly for youth and women.</p>	<p>5.4.A. Interventions creating and promoting (new) markets tailored to family farmers' needs, which guarantee fair price, continuous and structured demand to their products and promoting direct linkages to consumers in place and implemented.</p> <p>5.4.B. Family farmers' capacities to diversify their (farm and non-farm) activities to access new sources of income strengthened.</p>	<p>5.4.1. Promote the development and implementation of policy frameworks and institutional arrangements supporting access to domestic and local markets for family farmers, providing fair, stable and transparent prices to ensure adequate remuneration for their work and investments.</p> <p>5.4.2. Promote institutional procurement programmes and procedures, (i.e. for public institutions, food assistance and school feeding) and facilitate innovative partnerships to guarantee continuous and structured demand for family farmers' products and services.</p> <p>5.4.3. Promote short food supply chains (also directly linking to urban consumers) that enable family farmers to obtain a better income from their production.</p>

	Indicator	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
<p>5.3.3. Promote capacity development programmes for family farmers on healthy food and diet.</p> <p>5.3.4. Develop and strengthen mechanisms for family farmers for disaster risk management, including community-based surveillance systems, and support mainstreaming of food security and nutrition considerations into these mechanisms.</p> <p>5.3.5. Promote the development and implementation of risk monitoring and early warning systems, vulnerability reduction measures and emergency preparedness-response enhancing family farmers' resilience of their agricultural livelihoods.</p> <p>5.3.6. Create specific insurance systems to support family farmers in case of natural disasters resulting from climate change.</p>	<p>Number of countries with policies, strategies or investment and capacity development programmes formulated aiming at reducing vulnerability and making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and more sustainable, while addressing climate change and environmental degradation.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>50</p>
<p>5.4.4. Promote capacity development programmes for family farmers and their organizations on traditional food preservation techniques in rural areas and value-adding for local products via agroprocessing.</p> <p>5.4.5. Promote responsible investment for and by family farmers and capacity development activities for family farmers allowing combination of farm and non-farm activities enhancing the diversification of their source of income.</p> <p>5.4.6. Promote dialogue with different private sector entities (small and medium-sized enterprises, industries, etc.).</p>	<p>Number of countries which improved the family farmers' access to markets.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>70</p>

Pillar 6.

Promote sustainability of family
farming for climate-resilient
food systems





Global challenges of population growth and with dietary changes foreseen have put increasing pressure on the already jeopardized agricultural system to provide all with sufficient and healthy food. Despite significant improvements in the efficiency of food systems, the number of undernourished and obese people continues to increase. As widely recognized, the current food and agricultural system is largely responsible for deforestation, water scarcities, biodiversity loss, soil depletion along with high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, which have significantly contributed to climate change.²⁹ Today's food production and consumption have been shifted from their culturally and socially embedded systems towards a system disconnected from local ecological and social systems. In order to meet the needs of present and future generations, it is essential to accelerate a transition towards more sustainable food and agriculture systems that can simultaneously provide economic and social opportunities, while protecting the ecosystems upon which agriculture depends and respecting the cultural and social diversity of territories.³⁰

Family farmers produce about 80 percent of the world's food,³¹ and therefore have the unique potential to drive this transition. Rooted in their communities and understanding local ecologies, they are well positioned to offer contextualized, comprehensive and long-term solutions.

Embedded in an enabling environment, actions for transition towards more sustainable, resilient and nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems have to take a holistic approach and simultaneously address production, processing, distribution and consumption related issues, including collaboration with a wide range of actors (individuals, organizations, enterprises) working in agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries.³²

One of the preconditions for the sustainable provision of food, goods and services in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is family farmers' secure access to natural resources and productive assets. With affirmative frameworks in place that enable farmers, fishers, pastoralists and indigenous people to access and control, use and manage productive resources, family farmers are better placed to apply integrated and innovative farming practices. To achieve significant improvements in the food system, it is essential to boost the capacity of farmers, regardless of the size of their farms, to optimize and efficiently use the diversity of species and genetic resources to improve soil fertility and the regeneration of natural resources. The application of these practices will reduce the need for external inputs, lower production costs and strengthen resilience, economic viability, and, at the same time, generate positive externalities and contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

For sustainable innovations, new farming practices and techniques are to be developed inclusively and carefully matched with the locally specific knowledge and practices owned by farmers, fishers, pastoralists, indigenous people, women and men for generations.

29 FAO, 2014. Building a Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture. Principles and Approaches. FAO, Rome.

30 FAO, 2017. The 10 Elements of Agroecology. Guiding the Transition to Sustainable Food and Agricultural System, FAO, Rome.

31 FAO, 2014. The State of Food and Agriculture. Innovation in family farming. FAO, Rome.

32 HLPE. 2017. Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome; FAO, 2018. Sustainable Food Systems. Concept and framework. FAO, Rome.

When addressing the challenges of today's food system, actions are required to improve the sustainability of markets. In the context of family farming, markets are essential to facilitating adequate remuneration for their work and investments. The development of a more inclusive market environment should include interventions, which can improve conditions of family farmers' participation in the value chain.³³ This includes providing timely and locally relevant information, transparent prices and equitable relations in contractual agreements for family farmers along the various parts of the food chain (food processing, storage, logistics, retail and food services).³⁴ Parallel to these interventions, governments have an essential role to play in supporting family farmers' access to new marketing opportunities, which are based on direct contact between consumers and producers. Besides providing benefits for family farmers, short circuit markets can significantly contribute to the transformative efforts towards a more sustainable food system, reduce food loss and waste, strengthen connections between rural and urban areas, thus generating inclusive territorial development, while mitigating climate change. The collaboration of food producers (through cooperatives or other forms of associations) can catalyse consistent supply of products to markets.

This pillar offers the opportunity to simultaneously address effects of climate change (SDG 13), foster sustainability of food systems (SDGs 2 and 12), improve the sustainability in management and use of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (SDGs 14 and 15), with impacts across the three dimensions of sustainability. Similar to the previous pillars, enabling conditions are key to allow family farmers effectively play their role as critical agents of change.



33 CFS, 2013. Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition. Policy recommendations. FAO, Rome.

34 FAO IISD, 2018. Model agreement for responsible contract farming, FAO, Rome; UNIDROIT, FAO & IFAD, 2015. Legal Guide on Contract Farming, FAO, Rome.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 6. Promote sustainability of family farming for climate-resilient food systems		
<p>6.1. Family farmers placed at the centre of sustainable and responsible management and use of natural resources with increased access to productive assets and services.</p>	<p>6.1.A. Public policies improving and securing family farmers' access to and sustainable use of natural resources in place and implemented.</p> <p>6.1.B. Financial services well tailored to family farmers' needs available and accessible.</p> <p>6.1.C. Programmes incentivizing family farmers' access and use of sustainable and locally adaptable technologies developed and implemented.</p>	<p>6.1.1. Support the development and implementation of public policies, legislative and organizational frameworks to improve family farmers' rights to use, manage and control natural resources (water, land, ocean, genetic resources, forest resources, aquatic systems, nutrients, energy) by applying guidance provided in existing international instruments and guidelines.</p> <p>6.1.2. Promote the development and dissemination of family farming-specific financial schemes which reduce their financial risks, allow for sharing risks and reducing transaction costs, also based on innovative partnerships and cooperation between family farmers, their organizations, cooperatives and public and private financial institutions.</p>
<p>6.2. Family farmers practicing and driving transition towards sustainable agriculture to support current and future generations' needs and mitigate climate change.</p>	<p>6.2.A. Public policies and programmes supporting the transition of family farmers towards more sustainable agriculture allowing the conservation and renewal of natural resources in place.</p> <p>6.2.B. Family farmers' capacities to innovate and increase productivity in a sustainable manner strengthened.</p>	<p>6.2.1. Support the implementation and use of international instruments and recommendations through inclusive governance mechanisms.</p> <p>6.2.2. Review, develop and implement national public policies, strategies and legislative frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production based on the efficient use and sustainable management of natural resources, and contribute to the restoration of ecosystem functions and services (conserving, protecting and enhancing natural resources base).</p> <p>6.2.3. Promote innovative and integrated farming practices to increase productivity in a sustainable manner, optimizing the diversity of species and genetic resources (including the on-farm management of farmers' varieties and landraces and incorporation of neglected and underutilized species), reducing the use of external inputs, fostering the efficiency and the climate change mitigation also through providing specific technical extension and advisory services by/to family farmers.</p>

	Indicators	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
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<p>6.1.3. Review and adapt existing financial schemes and promote the better adaptation of those to needs of family farming.</p> <p>6.1.4. Provide capacity development, also through direct exchange between farmers, on community-based solutions and cooperative system of saving and accumulating loans based on local relation of trust (linked to Pillar 5).</p> <p>6.1.5. Promote programmes and capacity development for family farmers to boost access to and use of locally adaptable technologies.</p>	<p>Number of policies, strategies or investment programmes formulated for the support of family farming aiming at making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and more sustainable, and addressing climate change and environmental degradation.</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>70</p>
<p>6.2.4. Provide capacity development, also through direct exchange between farmers (farmer-to-farmer), for the sharing and adaptation of sustainable agriculture practices integrating innovative, context-specific ancestral, traditional and indigenous practices and knowledge, including agroecology.</p> <p>6.2.5. Strengthen training and capacity development for social workers, agricultural extension personnel, teachers and other front-line personnel on sustainable food production practices and on community development.</p>	<p>Number of countries where the capacities of family farmers, governmental and other relevant institutions were strengthened to implement strategies and activities that manage risks, foster sustainable production and/or address climate change and environmental degradation.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>70</p>

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 6. Promote sustainability of family farming for climate-resilient food systems		
<p>6.3. Inclusive market environment for family farmers developed, promoting short food supply chains, providing diversified and nutritious food, thus contributing to more sustainable food systems.</p>	<p>6.3.A. Public policies and investment supporting infrastructure for local markets favouring family farmers in place.</p> <p>6.3.B. Family farmers' capacities (knowledge and practices) on value adding activities and marketing strategies increased.</p>	<p>6.3.1. Promote the development of policy frameworks and institutional arrangements and infrastructure supporting the development of domestic and local markets for family farmers to provide nutritious and diversified food for all.</p> <p>6.3.2. Provide enabling institutional framework to promote direct linkages of family farmers to consumers in rural and urban areas to maximize their potential for beneficial access to reliable and remunerative markets contributing to more sustainable food systems (including reducing food loss and waste).</p>
<p>6.4. Inclusive and fair value chain is functioning with improved conditions for family farmers, in particular for women, youth and their organizations, encouraging diversification and the production of nutritious food.</p>	<p>6.4.A. Public policies and regulatory framework improving market transparency for the support family farmers in place and implemented.</p> <p>6.4.B. Policy and institutional frameworks empowering family farmers in contractual arrangements promoting their fair and equitable participation in the value chain in place and implemented.</p>	<p>6.4.1. Promote inclusion and more enabling market conditions for family farmers providing timely and locally relevant information, fair and transparent prices guaranteeing adequate remuneration for family farmers' work and investments.</p> <p>6.4.2. Establish policy and institutional arrangements, including innovative partnerships (also with private sector), related to value chains' functioning that empower family farmers, particularly women, youth and their organizations, to have an effective and equitable role in the design and implementation of contractual arrangements.</p>

	Indicators	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
<p>6.3.3. Strengthen collaboration between family farmers, provide capacity development for them and their organizations (also through direct exchange) on processing and other value-adding activities at farm level to increase their autonomy and opportunity to better access markets.</p> <p>6.3.4. Promote the development of specific materials and actions addressing urban and rural consumers' awareness of local products and on the cultural dimension of food production.</p>	<p>Number of countries that improved the family farmers' access to markets.</p>	15	70
<p>6.4.3. Support the development of policies, regulatory and legal framework for responsible contract farming and other inclusive business models that adjust the power gap between family farmer and contractor.</p> <p>6.4.4. Strengthen collaboration between family farmers, provide capacity development for them and their organizations (also through direct exchange) on contract negotiation and other aspects of contract farming in order to enhance fair processes and transparency of contract arrangements.</p> <p>6.4.5. Promote the participation of family farmers in cooperatives and associations for improving their negotiation capacities and position.</p>	<p>Number of countries with institutional arrangements designed and implemented that are supportive of family farming inclusiveness and efficiency value chain and in agricultural and food systems.</p>	10	35

Pillar 7.

Strengthen the multidimensionality of family farming to promote social innovations contributing to territorial development and food systems that safeguard biodiversity, the environment and culture





Family farmers are heterogeneous constellations in all realities, regardless of their level of development. The heterogeneity is due to family farming's intrinsic nexus between the way family farmers produce and live. This includes the different dimensions of family farming which are not limited to production, but include diverse non-agricultural activities, to ensure the security of family consumption, the sustainability of agroecosystems and landscape management and the transmission of locally and traditionally rooted knowledge, cultural heritage and social values.³⁵ In this sense, considering and valuing those dimensions not strictly economic or market-related, family farming is primarily a unit of life.

Family farmers' practices of production, consumption and social reproduction are strongly embedded in the local communities and territories where they continuously interact, combine and mutually transform and renew ecological, economic and social resources. By doing so, family farmers not only produce food, but also provide several services and public goods for the society. Supporting this complexity and multidimensionality of family farmers can carry the promise to promote endogenous growth and preserve the diversity of ecosystems, genetic resources, culture and life.³⁶

Territorial development needs to be reconnected with the people (and families) who carry out the productive activity, with their practices, their values, and with the knowledge traditionally and locally determined.

Interventions should focus on family farming's innovativeness, enabling their use and dynamic management of genetic resources and incentivizing the development of production systems which can optimize the diversity and complementarity of species and increase biological synergies between crops, livestock and trees, leading to greater resource use efficiency and resilience, increased productivity and enhanced ecosystem service.³⁷

Based on these features, family farmers' production systems can, at the same time, guarantee the reproduction of resources and increase the availability of diverse, nutritious, sustainably produced and culturally appropriate food in a steady and sturdy way, enabling healthy diets.³⁸

Family farming experiences and knowledge have accumulated over generations, creating a sound and solid capacity for continuous renewal. Family farmers' flow of novelty/innovations is to be supported with interventions and incentives that take into account their dynamic and endogenous development tendencies, in order to allow social and economic innovations to thrive—also through solidarity, cooperative and collective actions—that can increase the availability of new rural services and other public goods for rural and urban populations.

35 HLPE. 2013. *Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security*. A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome, Committee on World Food Security; FAO, 2018. *FAO's Work on Family Farming. Preparing for the Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028)*, FAO. Rome; FAO, 2018. *Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). Combining agricultural biodiversity, resilient ecosystems, traditional farming practices and cultural identity*. FAO, Rome.

36 FAO, 2018. *FAO's Work on Agroecology. A pathway to achieving the SDGs*, FAO. Rome.

37 FAO, 2017. *The 10 Elements of Agroecology. Guiding the Transition to Sustainable Food and Agricultural System*, FAO, Rome.

38 FAO, 2018. *Strengthening Sector Policies for Better Food Security and Nutrition Results*. Policy Guidance note. FAO, Rome.

Innovative market solutions built on locally available resources and embedded in the local social context are essential to promote new and renewed services and goods, and to increase the recognition and interest for traditional products and products with specific quality characterizations, allowing family farmers to maintain the value added in their production.³⁹

To strengthen the emergence of these markets, coherent institutional frameworks, adequate regulations and proper infrastructure are required to eliminate the barrier to entry, provide greater flexibility for family farmers and reconnecting producers and consumers, while fostering rural urban synergies.⁴⁰ It is essential to recognize, that further to the exchange of products, these markets perform multiple functions: markets act as a space for social interaction and exchange of knowledge.⁴¹ They promote the creation of employment and offer attractive jobs while allowing family farmers to keep and re-invest the value added in their production units, boosting territorial development that responds to the demands and general interest of rural and urban populations.

By operating in this pillar, countries can promote integrated and sustainable territorial planning, responding to the needs of both urban and rural populations, while sustainably managing natural resources and ecosystems. This pillar allows for integrated approaches to environmental targets across SDGs 2, 14 and 15, sustainability and resilience of rural and urban settlements (SDG 11), and respect and promotion of cultural heritage and traditional knowledge (SDG 12). Capitalizing on the traditional knowledge of and innovation produced by family farmers, indigenous people and their communities, while making innovation and technology available to them, would further strengthen sustainability and resilience of rural and urban human settlements. With the right incentives and targeted actions on rural infrastructure and market opportunities, impact would be visible on availability and variety of food (SDG 2), as well as on job and economic opportunities for rural communities (SDG 8).



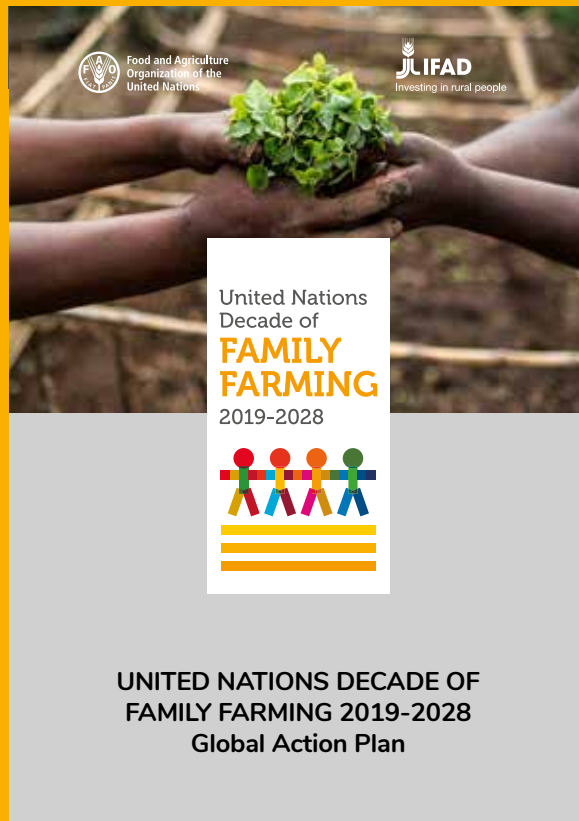
39 FAO, 2010. Linking people, places and products. FAO, Rome.

40 FAO, 2019. FAO Framework for the Urban Food Agenda. FAO, Rome.

41 FAO & INRA, 2016. Innovative Markets for Sustainable Agriculture. How Innovations in Market Institutions Encourage Sustainable Agriculture in Developing Countries. FAO, Rome.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative actions from global to local level
PILLAR 7. Strengthen the multidimensionality of family farming for social innovations contributing to territorial development and food systems that safeguard biodiversity, the environment and culture		
<p>7.1. Improved synergies between production systems (fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, corps, livestock) and enhanced management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers.</p>	<p>7.1.A. Public policies and legal measures that incentivize the diversity and complementarities of production practices that safeguard and promote the dynamic management of genetic resources implemented.</p> <p>7.1.B. Family farmers' capacities (knowledge and practices) on planning and managing diversity of ecosystems strengthened.</p>	<p>7.1.1. Provide public policy and legal regulations to support family farmers to conserve, sustainably use, exchange and dynamically manage biodiversity (including native seeds, farmers' varieties, landraces, neglected and underutilized species).</p> <p>7.1.2. Provide public policies and programmes for family farmers to develop and manage production systems, which can optimize the diversity and complementarity of species and can increase biological synergies between crops, livestock and trees (such as agroecology), leading to greater resource use efficiency, resilience and increase their productivity.</p>
<p>7.2. Strengthened diverse functions of family farming promoting social innovation, diversification of employment opportunities, improving interconnections between rural and urban areas and generating benefits for the wide society.</p>	<p>7.2.A. Public policies and institutional frameworks promoting multifunctional family farming generating social benefits.</p> <p>7.2.B. Public programmes, recognizing and promoting the role of family farming enhancing cultural identity, maintaining, renewing and transferring knowledge, tangible and intangible cultural heritage implemented.</p> <p>7.2.C. Public policies promoting territorial development with increased rural and urban interlinkages developed and implemented.</p>	<p>7.2.1. Promote the development of incentives and institutional frameworks for family farming to fulfil diverse roles and functions in territorial development.</p> <p>7.2.2. Promote public policies to preserve cultures and incentivize inclusive rural services (social farming, re-integration of marginalized groups into society, promote education on healthy diet and nutritious food).</p>
<p>7.3. Innovative economic opportunities and market solutions promoting services and goods of the multi-functional family farming, embedded and built on resources provided by the local context in place.</p>	<p>7.3.A. Coherent institutional frameworks, adequate regulations and infrastructure to develop economic opportunities and markets favouring qualified and socially sustainable products, goods and services emerging from the multidimensionality of family farmers in place.</p> <p>7.3. B. Preservation of traditional products and practices increasing and strengthening connections to consumers' demands enhanced.</p> <p>7.3. C. Organizations and collaboration between family farmers to benefit from economic opportunities enhancing their autonomy strengthened.</p>	<p>7.3.1. Promote the review and development of institutional frameworks, regulations and infrastructure incentivizing economic opportunities and markets for new products, goods and services of family farmers allowing them to keep and re-invest the value added in their production unit boosting territorial development.</p>

	Milestone for the first biennium (2020-2021)	Target for biennium (2020-2021)	Target for UNDF
<p>7.1.3. Support groups and networks conserve, use and dynamically manage biodiversity, share and transmit local, traditional knowledge (seeds banks, research to recover and preserve native seeds, etc.).</p> <p>7.1.4. Provide capacity development for family farmers and their organizations (also through direct exchange, farmer field schools) to exchange and share knowledge and good practices on sustainable management of agroecosystem and landscape.</p> <p>7.1.5. Design strategies for harvest, conservation and recycling of water.</p>	Number of countries developing policies or strategies aiming at increasing synergies between agriculture, forestry and fisheries, increasing biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers.	25	80
<p>7.2.3. Promote inclusive territorial development policies to increase rural and urban interlinkages and enhance the role of family farmers in keeping vibrant and dynamic social lives (e.g. agro-tourism, recreation, sport activities, cultural events, consumption of local and traditional specialities, etc.).</p> <p>7.2.4. Provide capacity development for family farmers, consumers and their organizations (also through direct exchange) on culturally appropriate food habits which incorporate and strengthen the balance between modern and traditional diet and promote healthy and nutritious food production and consumption.</p>	Number of countries with improved access of family farmers to a set of services, finance, knowledge, technologies, rural infrastructure, markets promoting diversified employment opportunities and strengthening the cultural identity of family farmers, and urban rural linkages.	15	60
<p>7.3.2. Promote the development of regulations which support characterized quality products of family farmers (labelling for regional characterisation, organic products and socially responsible products also through participatory guarantee systems) and the preservation of traditional products and practices increasing and strengthening connections among farmers and with consumers.</p> <p>7.3.3. Strengthen solidarity, collaboration and networks between family farmers (through in-formal and formal organizations) to realize the potentials of the multidimensional nature of family farming and thus improve their benefits from in the emerging economic opportunities and markets.</p>	Number of countries with improved access of family farmers to a set of services, finance, knowledge, technologies, rural infrastructure, markets promoting diversified economic opportunities and strengthening the multifunctionality of family farmers.	15	60



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