



BLUE MARBLE
evaluation

**AN INDEPENDENT DIALOGUES
SPECIAL SYNTHESIS REPORT**
**Smallholder Farmers and
Other Smaller-Scale Producers
Perspectives on Food Systems**

Written by

Claire Nicklin & Mutizwa Mukute

Blue Marble Evaluation Team

July 2021

Contents

- Acknowledgements1
- Blue Marble Evaluation Preface1
- Executive Summary2
- Introduction4
- Section 1: Why a Focus on Smallholder Farmers’ Perspectives is Important4
- Section 2: Smallholder Farmers’ Perspectives on the Food System8
- Section 3: How Small-scale Producers Want to Engage in the Summit & Beyond15
- Conclusion & Recommendations.....20
- Authors68
- Annex A: Independent Dialogues Included in Smallholder Farmer-Focused Thematic Synthesis.....69
- Annex B: Smallholder farmers’ perspectives spotlighted in the pre-Summit in Rome.....73

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge support for the Synthesis of the Independent Dialogues from the McKnight Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, IKEA Foundation, the Global Alliance for the Future of Food, and the Blue Marble Evaluation Network.

Blue Marble Evaluation Preface

This report was prepared by members of the [Blue Marble Evaluation Network](#).

Blue Marble Evaluation (BME) is an approach to evaluating global initiatives aimed at transforming systems towards a more sustainable world. Blue Marble Evaluators constitute a global network of evaluators who work in the space of global systems transformation. For this assignment, our BME team brings together evaluators from around the globe who offer an interdisciplinary approach to research and evaluation. As a team, we bring various standpoints yet at the same time we have a shared view seeing the world as a global system of ecological and human interdependence.

Blue Marble Evaluation (BME) teams have been working to synthesize themes across hundreds of Independent Dialogues, which resulted in two interim reports.¹ In doing so, the BME synthesis team and the Food Systems Summit Secretariat identified a need for a deeper dive into the perspectives of several key stakeholder groups: smallholder farmers and other smaller-scale producers, Indigenous People, youth, and women. This deep dive report focuses on smallholder farmers.

The data presented in this synthesis are from Independent Dialogues that focused on small-scale farmers, fishers, pastoralists, and other small-scale producers. Conveners of those Dialogues were invited to participate in a special focus group to discuss cross-cutting themes, common issues, and divergent perspectives.

The authors of this report were selected for this deep dive synthesis because of their knowledge of the issues faced by smallholder farmers and their support for including the voices of smallholder farmers in research and evaluation. The interpretations expressed in this report, based on their analysis of Dialogues and the subsequent focus groups, are solely those of the report authors and offered to support Summit deliberations. Author bios can be found at the conclusion of this report.

¹ Interim Report 1: https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/April-Interim-Synthesis-Report_FSS-Independent-Dialogues_.pdf

Interim Report 2: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unfss_independent_dialogue_synthesis_report_2_0.pdf

Executive Summary

This report provides a deep dive into the perspectives of smallholder farmers, fishers, pastoralists and other small-scale producers on food systems and their importance to the Food Systems Summit. It is organized into three sections: (1) why small-scale producers' perspectives are important, (2) overview of some of the key perspectives smallholder farmers and small-scale producers have on food systems, and (3) strategies for engaging them in the Food Systems Summit and beyond. Each section of the report offers key themes that emerged from a qualitative analysis of thirty-one Independent Dialogues and a focus group with five Dialogue convenors. The key themes in each section are summarized below. In the report that follows, quotes from Dialogue reports and convenors provide depth and context to these themes.

Key Themes by Section:

1: Why a Focus on Smallholder Farmers' Perspectives is Important

- **Key Role and Knowledge.** Small-scale Producers make an important contribution to feeding the world and play other essential, diverse roles in improving food systems.
- **Skin in the Game.** Smallholder farmers and small-scale producers are often most negatively affected by current global food systems and immediate impacts of climate change.
- **Under-represented.** Despite their important role, smallholder farmers and small-scale producers are often under-represented in food systems change conversations and actions.

2: Smallholder Farmers' Perspectives on the Food System

- **Shared Vision.** Holistic, regenerative, equitable food systems that produce adequate, safe, and nutritious food and ensure decent livelihoods for producers.
- **Acknowledge and Respect Rights.** Smallholder farmers' have a plethora of rights that are either not acknowledged or engaged with to the degree necessary
- **Change the Narrative.** Demonstrate how agriculture is a viable career and part of the global and local solution to sustainable food systems.
- **Build Partnerships.** Inclusive collaboration among small-scale producers enhance their power and influence; partnerships with other actors enable systems change.
- **Think Local.** Recognize how the local social, ecological, cultural, political, and economic contexts affect smallholder farmers.

- **Encourage Supportive Infrastructure.** Producers need supportive policies and resources.
- **Value Learning.** In a complex and shifting world, action should always be accompanied by learning.

3: How Smallholder Farmers and Producers Want to Engage in the Summit & Beyond

- **Seat at the Table.** Include diverse small-scale producers in decision-making spaces.
- **Empowered Participation.** Encourage and support farmer engagement in multi-actor, multi-sectoral knowledge co-generation.
- **Return Learning to the System.** Information should be shared with smallholder farmer participants and ensure its usability.
- **Continuous Engagement.** Institutionalize smallholder farmer participation in on-going food systems future dialogues and decision-making processes.

Smallholder farmers and small-scale producers are able to bring valuable traditional and localized knowledge on sustainable farming practices. At the same time, they continuously need to advocate for their rights to seed, land, water, food, education, and health, and face particularly adverse effects of climate change. Smallholder farmers and small-scale producers require supports that are often readily extended to more powerful actors (e.g. large-scale farms), such as access to financial and other resources, knowledge sharing on innovations and other practical information, and financial incentives for nature positive agriculture.

Introduction

Smallholder farmers bring one of many critical perspectives needed to support sustainable and equitable food systems. To better understand the perspectives of small-scale food producers, the evaluation team identified thirty-one Independent Dialogues that focused specifically on the experience of smallholder farmers, twenty-six of which had reports. Together, these Dialogues reflect approximately 2,169 voices, including 764 smallholder farmers. Only six of the Dialogues were made up of more than 70% smallholder farmers. The topics covered in these Dialogues emphasized the devastating effects of climate change, the marginalization of smallholder farming, and the importance of local seed and food systems. A qualitative analysis of the twenty-six Dialogue reports available, as well as observations the team made of four Dialogues in real-time, resulted in identifying the key themes. We further explored those themes by engaging with the Dialogue convenors in an online focus group discussion. Five convenors attended the focus group, in which we asked three primary questions:

- Why do we need to focus on smallholder farmers' perspectives on food systems?
- What are smallholder farmers' perspectives on food systems?
- How should smallholder farmers (and other producers) be engaged in the Food Systems Summit?

The focus group participants were based in Bangladesh, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and Europe. Three worked for local/ national NGOs, one for a communication firm, and one for an international organization. The methodological note at the end of this report provides additional details.

The voices that we present in this synthesis could never represent the diverse and sometimes divergent voices of smallholder farmers and other small-scale producers across food systems but offer a particular insight into meaningful and necessary dialogue.

Following the original deep dive synthesis based on dialogue reports focused on smallholder farmers and the focus group with those convenors, additional dialogues reports were incorporated into the synthesis from a broader range of small-scale producers. Those additional perspectives are included in Section 4. Because the original focus was on smallholder farmers, the first three parts of this report focus primarily on that group though other small-scale producers are acknowledged throughout. Section 4 broadens the synthesis to more comprehensively incorporate smaller-scale producers generally.

Section 1:

Why the Perspectives of Smallholder Farmers and other Smaller-Scale Producers Are Critically Important

The perspectives of smallholder farmers and other smaller scale producers are important for several reasons. Farmers, fishers, pastoralists, and other producers make an important contribution to feeding the world, play an essential role in improving food systems, but are generally under-represented in relevant decision-making processes.

Key Role and Knowledge. Smallholder farmers make an important contribution to feeding the world and play essential diverse roles in improving food systems.

The level of a smallholder farmers' contribution to food production can vary by country. In some cases, like parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, smallholder farmers can provide up to 80% of the domestic food supply,² while in other countries the amount can be much less. Smallholder farmers do more than provide food, they are often the custodians of diverse plant and animal genetic resources, and caretakers of the land on which they farm. Importantly, their knowledge, which tends to draw on hundreds of years of wisdom combined with localized adaption, innovation, and learning, is essential to creating a more sustainable food system. Here are some direct quotations from Dialogues that provide additional insights this finding.

*Farmers are the oxygen in our existence.*³

*Traditional farming practices are more ecologically sensitive, nature friendly and sustainable.*⁴

*Seed security is crucial to food security and livelihoods and is part of a community disaster risk management, especially in the context of climate change.*⁵

*Fish farming is dominated by Asia, which has produced 89% of the global total of volume in the last 20 years. An estimated 59.51 million people were engaged (on a full-time, part-time or occasional basis) in the primary sector of capture fisheries (39.0 million people) and aquaculture (20.5 million people) in 2018...Of all those engaged in primary production, most are in developing countries, and most are small-scale, artisanal fishers and aquaculture workers.*⁶

² Farmers' Perspectives, From Seeds to Food II, 12 May 2021, 11594, page 2.

³ 28341 Dialogue, chat box

⁴ The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production, 19 April 2021, 12151, page 7.

⁵ Farmers' Perspectives from Seeds to Food - Global Dialogue, 29 June 2021, 20829, page 6.

⁶ Farmers and Fishers Solutions: Sustainable Fishing, 9 June 2021, 23434, page 5.

Skin in the Game. Smallholder farmers are often most negatively affected by current global food systems and immediate impacts of climate change.

Smallholder farmers face adversity that is unique to them. For example, they tend to grow food on the most marginal land, and often have little in the way of financial savings and poor access to resources (e.g., irrigation). These and other factors then impede their ability to mitigate challenges that are common in smallholder farming (e.g. droughts) and those that are brought about by global shocks such as climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. The smallholder farmer's opinion matters because in facing these on-the-ground challenges, they bring an often-unheard voice that is informed by hands-on experience and in that experience, offer informed, practical insight in how to address those challenges.

[The smallholder farmer is] both a producer and a consumer and depends on the environment for their livelihood.”⁷

In 2021 in one village there was heavy flooding during the dry season that washed away their crops when this kind of thing happens, they don't get any form of help or interventions from anywhere, majority of the farmers cannot afford to buy seed and other farm inputs to replant or cultivate back their farms...⁸

Farmers are resilient but also under severe and multiple stresses.⁹

Under-represented: Despite their important role, smallholder farmers are often under-represented in food systems change conversations and actions.

Smallholder farmers, unlike other food system stakeholders, do not often represent themselves at meetings or in other formal discussions, knowledge generating forums, or decision-making processes. Rather, they are represented at these events by other actors (e.g., NGOs, governments), which brings mixed experiences of how fairly they represent the smallholder farmer. Below we provide an example from Nigeria of how smallholder farmers' voices, in this case indigenous farmers, can be ignored through NGO representation.

Don't be discouraged or overwhelmed by the complexity and tediousness of such an informal gathering or bother about the indigenous people who are not always too open nor receptive to adoption of any innovation or ideas contrary to their culture, tradition or social norm. They may neither appreciate nor value what you are doing for them by giving them a voice in the global community, still keep at what you are doing with resilience and tenacity knowing that you are doing a service to humanity.¹⁰

This is not always the case, and numerous NGOs are fair in their representation of smallholder farmers. We observed two Dialogues that took place in Peru.¹¹ These were noteworthy for their engagement with farmer representatives, who were given prominent speaking roles. These farmer representatives

⁷ UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from India, 29 January 2021, 1956, page 5.

⁸The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production, 19 April 2021, 12151, page 4.

⁹ Farmers' Perspectives from Seeds to Food - Global Dialogue, 29 June 2021, 20829, page 6.

¹⁰ The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production, 19 April 2021, 12151, page 3. The convener requested identification as the source of this quote.

¹¹ El aporte de las comunidades campesinas para los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles resilientes e incluyente, 28 June 2021, 24420; and Hacia un enfoque sistémico para la agricultura familiar, biodiversidad, y seguridad alimentaria, 25 June 2021, 28005

brought strong viewpoints, which were often critical of local, national, and international governments and other actors such as mining corporations.

Moreover, the diversity of smallholder farmer perspectives is usually not recognized and incorporated into knowledge generating or decision-making processes, or into policies or other legislative frameworks. A few quotes offer some insights into this finding.

We [farmers] want our words to be impactful. We work hard and we hope our words will be taken at value and seriously.¹²

Both the large-scale, industrial food producers and smallholders need to be part of the paradigm shift needed to achieve sustainable food systems. However, smallholder producers and especially small-scale farmers require particular support as they are often underrepresented in decision making in terms of policies and investments. Further, their livelihoods are disproportionately vulnerable to the impact of climate change and biodiversity-loss.¹³

Further, there are examples of how smallholder farmers' voices can be co-opted by commercial concerns, which is explored more fully in Section 2. As Paolo Freire writes, "Only when the people of the dependent society break out of the culture of silence and win their right to speak ... can such a society as a whole cease to be silent toward the director society."¹⁴

From their traditional knowledge to their practical experience, smallholder farmers can and should play an essential role toward creating an equitable and sustainable food system

¹² Voices of Small Farmers on Agroecology, Organic Agriculture, and Food Sovereignty In North America... Inclusion and Capacity Building, 13 June 2021, 25890, page 9.

¹³ Farming with (and for) biodiversity – scaling smallholder, nature-based solutions for sustainable food systems, 16 June 2021, 15420 page 6.

¹⁴ Freire, P. (1985). *The politics of education: Culture, power, and liberation*. Greenwood Publishing Group. Loc. 1021.

Section 2:

Smallholder Farmers' Perspectives on Food Systems

This section provides insight into the smallholder farmers' perspectives on food systems. Their perspective tends to bring a systemic, holistic and broad approach to thinking about and working on food issues. A smallholder farmers' perspective is informed through multiple influences; a need to meet their own economic requirements, being mindful of their roles as caretakers of land and traditional and local knowledge, and the necessity of meeting the food and nutrition needs for themselves and others.

Shared Vision. Holistic, regenerative, equitable food systems that produce adequate, safe, and nutritious food and ensure decent livelihoods for producers.

Smallholder farmers have a holistic view of food systems, which includes integrating socio-cultural, economic and ecological dimensions. The focus group discussion confirmed this finding, including the critical importance of promoting a vision for the food system that appreciates the multiple roles played by smallholder farmers and recognizes the contributions they make to the environment and to society as a whole.

A sustainable, equitable food system which regenerates the environment, ensures decent incomes and livelihoods for producers, and facilitates access to and consumption of nutritious, safe food.¹⁵

Empower BIPOC small farmers and their communities and support resilient agroecology-organic livelihoods and wellbeing.¹⁶

Dialogues that had more smallholder farmer participants tended to discuss and encourage locally based agroecological approaches.

Acknowledge and Respect Rights. Smallholder farmers' rights and those of other smaller-scale producers are not sufficiently acknowledged.

Fishers, farmers, pastoralists, and other smaller scale producers' rights need to be acknowledged, from their rights to land, water, and fair prices to their right to be engaged as active participants in decision-making processes. One urgent issue is around fair access to seeds. Dialogues and focus group participants express concerns that crop breeding companies have created new seed varieties and made them proprietary. In some countries, governments have made exchanging seed illegal to protect the rights of private industry. Protecting larger seed companies in this way infringes on the rights of farmers who have saved and exchanged seeds for millennia.

¹⁵ UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from India, 29 January 2021, 1956, page 12.

¹⁶ Voices of Small Farmers on Agroecology, Organic Agriculture, and Food Sovereignty In North America... Inclusion and Capacity Building, 13 June 2021, 25890, page 6.

Legislate and operationalize Farmers' Rights in the context of a rights-based approach; Formulate a stand-alone farmers rights policy and legislation.¹⁷

Both farmers' rights to participate in decision making as well as farmers' rights to save, use, sell and exchange seeds are highly relevant for the realisation of Farmers' Rights as recognised in Article 9 of the International Treaty.¹⁸

Another discussion around rights includes smallholder farmer representation in decision-making processes and others, such as Dialogues held for the Food Summit. Five of the thirty-one Dialogues reviewed that focused on smallholder farmers were co-sponsored and or attended by food industry lobbyists or multinational plant breeders. These groups often have a specific commercial interest in promoting their agenda (e.g., U.S. Dairy Council, U.S. Almond Board, Croplife, U.S. Farmers and Ranchers, Spanish Pork lobby) however that agenda sometimes supports that of the smallholder farmer. From the comments of Dialogue participants, and our analysis and observations, these kinds of lobby groups appear to heavily influence the current food system.

One Dialogue attendee commented,

Everyone's realized the limitations of the current agrochemical production system. They all want change. That is slow to arrive because of powerful lobbies.¹⁹

Although not always the case, deregulation can bring in a discussion about rights that can benefit smallholder farmers. For example, the right to accessing technology was an issue raised in the dialogues.

Access to technology does not need to be regulated globally: different technology will be beneficial in different locations.²⁰

Another viewpoint prominent in these five Dialogues was around precision agriculture. This concept is less known and less controversial than similar terms such as “conventional”, “industrial”, and “external input intensive.”, or even “green revolution.” Precision agriculture, like those other terms, represents a world view that emphasizes technological solutions that can be applied widely instead of a more localized, holistic, systems approach that looks at the multi-dimensional tradeoffs of different practices.

Programs such as the Four Rs (Right fertilizer source, at the Right rate, at the Right time, and in the Right place) help ensure safe food and increases efficiency to produce more with less that aids in keeping food affordable. Properly managed fertilizers support cropping systems that provide economic, social and environmental benefits.²¹

Change the Narrative. Demonstrate how agriculture is a viable career and part of the global and local solution to sustainable food systems.

There is a need to change the narrative so that young people find agriculture an exciting and innovative business opportunity.

¹⁷ Farmers' Perspectives, From Seeds to Food II, 12 May 2021, 11594, page 8.

¹⁸ Farmers' Perspectives from Seeds to Food - Global Dialogue, 29 June 2021, 20829, Chat Box

¹⁹ Visioning the future of food and agricultural systems, 13 April 2021, 11127, author copy.

²⁰ What Farmers Need in Future Food Systems, 4 March 2021, 4362, page 9.

²¹ U.S. Farmers and Ranchers as a Solution to Building the Sustainable Food Systems of the Future, 23 June 2021, 17571, page 3.

Finally, it was noted by our participants that young people are increasingly unwilling to take over what once termed the family business but are instead opting to migrate to larger cities in search of more prosperous job opportunities. That has largely been brought about by their parents being trapped in revolving cycles of debt by predatory loan management companies and the closure of local agricultural businesses. That in turn only makes it harder for young farmers to earn a reasonable standard of living...²²

Presenting farming as nature-positive, diverse, and essential for addressing “glocal” challenges could be motivating for young people. Food production should be a source of productivity, hope, pride, and joy.

This transition needs to go hand in hand with a change in the narrative around farming in the Global South. Agriculture is often associated with poverty, and adopting nature-based approaches could help change this to one of pride and joy.²³

In most parts of Asia and Africa, farming is associated with pain and poverty. Moving away from conventional farming practices could help change this narrative to one of hope and productivity.²⁴

Agriculture should be seen as a business and not just a culture that can provide financial as well as ecological returns to our households, community and the planet.²⁵

While lobby groups are mentioned in the above section as often overshadowing the rights of the smallholder farmer, these lobbyists also support all farmers. For example, they lobby for shifting the narrative to farmers being blamed for climate change or hurting animals, to one that shows how farmers are part of the solution.

Proposed approaches within the FSS currently do not adequately reflect producers’ realities, acknowledge their achievements, or recognize that conventional agriculture must shoulder the majority of work needed to achieve more sustainable food systems. Therefore, greater work is needed to appropriately frame the challenges, understand the landscape and horizon, and develop solutions for meaningful and lasting change.²⁶

Build Partnerships. Inclusive collaboration among smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers enhances their power and influence; partnerships with other actors enable systems change.

Partnerships that include smallholder farmers are essential for food systems change. This refers to farmer-to farmer partnerships that can influence their power and influence.

²² Rights of Small Farmers in Light of Corporate Take Over: The Deregulation of TNCs are Negatively Affecting the Rights of Small Farmers; How can both amicably coexist?, 19 July 2021, 32822, page 10.

²³ UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from Asia & Africa, 18 February 2021, 2060, page 6.

²⁴ UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from Asia & Africa, 18 February 2021, 2060, page 8.

²⁵ The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people’s knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production, 19 April 2021, 12151, page 7.

²⁶ U.S. Animal Agriculture as a Solution to Global Food Systems Challenges, 8 April 2021, 7117, page 13.

Black Indigenous small holder farmers and farmers of color (BIPOC) and their farmer organizations recognize that it is important to listen, learn, and share information with each other and other communities.²⁷

Partnerships are needed for systems changes, and these partnerships need to take place across actor groups such as farmers, consumers, researchers, private sector, and decision-makers, as well as partnerships among farmers, like cooperatives, farmer associations, and farmer to farmer networks. Partnerships allow for creating and sharing knowledge that is essential to adaptive capacity and change in the system. Below are some examples drawn from the Dialogues that exemplify the need for various partnerships.

[There is need for] evidence-based and people-centred approaches that reflect the concerns of producers and multiple stakeholder groups to implement solutions and partnerships at landscape scale.²⁸

Farmers and consumers need to be better connected, not only in terms of market access but also in terms of mutual understanding, which in turn informs consumer behaviour and expectations.²⁹

Farmers must collaborate more effectively (e.g., via cooperatives) to have a larger voice in policy discussions and to be able to access bigger markets or partnerships.³⁰

[They value the fostering of] new engagements and partnerships that will stimulate the emergence of innovations and ways to advance collectively and creatively towards the future of agriculture while embracing the entire scope of opinions erupting from other stakeholders in the food system.³¹

All of this aim to make typical farmers become “transformers” (combination of ‘transformer’ and ‘farmers’) - by exploring innovative ways to work together with the academe, the industry, and the government in transforming food systems.³²

Think Local. Recognize how the local social, ecological, cultural, political, and economic contexts affect smallholder farmers.

Growing food is a complex endeavor with local influences from weather, soil, and labor availability to social and cultural systems all affecting farming. These varying factors suggest that smallholder farmers need to be able to innovate and implement localized solutions.

Traditional foods are often nutritious and therefore it is logical that local foods should be valued instead of importing less-nutritional foods. For example, markets need to offer local farmers fair prices and at the same time encourage people to consume local foods; that combination leads to improved farmer

²⁷ Voices of Small Farmers on Agroecology, Organic Agriculture, and Food Sovereignty In North America... Inclusion and Capacity Building, 13 June 2021, 25890, page 7.

²⁸ Boosting Nature Positive Agricultural Solutions: U.S. Farmer, Rancher, Grower Perspectives, 6 April 2021, 9149, page 6.

²⁹ What Farmers Need in Future Food Systems, 4 March 2021, 4362, page 8.

³⁰ What Farmers Need in Future Food Systems, 4 March 2021, 4362, page 9.

³¹ The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people’s knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production, 19 April 2021, 12151, page 3.

³² Transforming Pathways: Working with Farmers in Agri-Food Systems, 14 June 2021, 14699, page 5.

income while at the same time reducing carbon. Local knowledge and research systems should be established or strengthened with an emphasis on engaging local farmers in the research, a group that brings rich contextual information. There is a worry, at least among farmers in the U.S. and Europe, of being over-regulated from distant governing bodies. There is a broader call for decentralization of public funds and policies, so they are useful and relevant for local conditions.

A set of principles are needed that can be applicable to a range of contexts where there are efforts to create a demonstration of integrated and inclusive agroecological land management.³³

To promote local food systems, Government should take proactive steps for decentralization of the procurement rules for public service program. Local food systems could be a viable option to address hunger and malnutrition.³⁴

Any transition has to be community-driven to be sustainable over time. Thus, communities should be empowered to take ownership of this transition. This could be facilitated through capacity building and collectivizing schemes for specific stakeholders such as farmers, women, youth and consumers (such as women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and consumer co-operatives).³⁵

Encourage Supportive Infrastructure and Systems. Smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers need supportive policies and resources.

Smallholder farmers are increasingly being asked to change the food system yet are not offered anything in return. Producers need access to infrastructure (roads, irrigation, storage facilities, water, communication), finance, markets, land tenure, insurance, services, and appropriate technology, including plant genetic material. The finance industry needs to support smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers.

Farmers cannot access low interested loan (2-6% interest, special loan) which are offered by the different Bank due to Bank needs different mortgage if any farmer want to take loan. Farmers cannot manage the mortgage so that they cannot get the loan for quality produce production for marketing. The government can advise to Bank to be flexible on the issue.³⁶

Smallholder farmers need a strong process that encourages two-way knowledge sharing. For instance, rather than a one-way technology or knowledge transfer, a process is needed that supports farmer-to-farmer engagement as well as with other actors such as government and private sector, on seed, production, markets, nutrition, advocacy, training, innovation, and technology.

In the process of transformation, smallholder farmers need access to appropriate, affordable, profit-enhancing technologies and crop systems. However, it is essential that these technological

³³ Farmer Research Network Collective Voice and Aligned Organizations, 28 April 2021, 11117, author's copy.

³⁴ UN Independent Food System Summit Dialogue Grassroot Perspective for Jharkhand, 2021, 12 April 2021, 8532, page 8.

³⁵ UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from Asia & Africa, 18 February 2021, 2060, page 6.

³⁶ Independent Dialogue on Farmers' Groups in Agriculture & Food System of Bangladesh, 31 May 2021, 33968, page 10.

*interventions be sustainable and do not perpetuate the ecological degradation or social conditions so often seen in agricultural development.*³⁷

Further, smallholder farmers need policies that support local food systems and smallholder farmers. Policies that actively work against smallholder farmers include those that support large-scale agro-export farms and subsidize imported food. Below are some examples of how the Dialogues discussed policy and regulations in relation to smallholder farmers.

*Why did the vice minister not promote the approval of the Regulation of Organizations and Functions in a participatory manner? The supposed restructuring of the Ministry does not represent the demand of the small producers.*³⁸

*[The] priorities of the governments are misplaced, which are pushing small scale and marginalized farmers further in the periphery. The proposed solution are all in the agroecology framework of FAO, but as part of the output of the dialogue, there is a strong recommendation to include the political dimension, especially farmers right recognition, to bring the back the resources (land, biodiversity, knowledge, technology, market) into the hands of the farmers, as this is basic requirement to have [a] better food systems.*³⁹

*Small farming should become a protected category within international instruments and international policy.*⁴⁰

Finally, smallholder farming is synonymous with poverty, yet it should not be. Markets and prices should reflect the true cost of agricultural products (e.g., consider labor and health).

Value Learning. In a complex and shifting world, action should always be accompanied by learning.

Successful, adaptive action should be embedded in all learning and planning cycles. Dialogues pointed to the need for more learning and research around specific areas. One call for learning was around understanding how food systems can change. For instance, there is ample evidence on how agroecology can work at a small scale, yet how larger scale transformation will happen, is not yet clear.

Dialogues discussed how to assess change beyond monitoring activities, to focus more on learning how different interventions, activities and policies impacted change. The Dialogues also discussed how to engage in learning by exploring more than one-dimensional impacts and indicators like productivity, income, nutrition, or carbon but rather assessing systems impacts, including wellbeing and vulnerability, in different contexts.

[Focus on] practical, broad-based, action-oriented solutions backed by science, innovation, and proven impact - solutions that include producers of all sizes and types

³⁷ Transforming Pathways: Working with Farmers in Agri-Food Systems, 14 June 2021, 14699, page 5.

³⁸ El aporte de las comunidades campesinas para los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles resilientes e incluyente, 28 June 2021, 24420, chat box, translated from Spanish

³⁹ From Seeds to Table: Re-instating the farmers to the core of the food systems in Asia, 15 June 2021, 23679, page 9.

⁴⁰ Rights of Small Farmers in Light of Corporate Take Over: The Deregulation of TNCs are Negatively Affecting the Rights of Small Farmers; How can both amicably coexist?, 19 July 2021, 32822, page 7.

and at many points in their journey for continuous improvement and more sustainable systems.⁴¹

There is also a need to closely monitor and evaluate (M&E) the impact of programs/projects for farmers in line with their respective objectives, particularly the new technologies being introduced to the farmers ... By doing so, it will be easy to understand how well the farmers on the ground are actually benefiting from such interventions.⁴²

It also proposed for the creation of monitoring team involving fisherfolks and farmers that will supervise and observe good agricultural practices per municipal/provincial level... the active participation of multi-stakeholders in budgeting and monitoring disasters programs and environmental project.⁴³

⁴¹ U.S. Animal Agriculture as a Solution to Global Food Systems Challenges, 8 April 2021, 7117, page 13.

⁴² Transforming Pathways: Working with Farmers in Agri-Food Systems, 14 June 2021, 14699, page 11.

⁴³ Philippines Farmers and Fishers National Independent Dialogue, 8 June 2021, 22131, page 6.

Section 3: How Smallholder Farmers Want to Engage in the Summit & Beyond

Smallholder farmer engagement in the Summit and beyond should ensure the meaningful participation and representation of diversity of smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers and their communities in multi-actor spaces. Proposals, policies, and actions for change should be co-generated and include their perspectives, insights, and knowledge.

Seat at the Table. Include diverse smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers in decision-making spaces.

A few Dialogue reports mentioned that the perceived exclusion of smallholder farmers' voices at the beginning of the FSS process made it difficult to include their voices at later stages. Smallholder farmers should not be perceived (by themselves or others) as beneficiaries but as co-contributors. Diverse representation entails the ongoing and active participation of smallholder farmers who represent different roles and perspectives within the larger smallholder farmers grouping. These groups include but are not limited to women and men; youth; and crop farmers, forest people, livestock keepers and fishers. Including smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers is more than extending an invitation. For example, the language that is used in meetings, or bringing the meeting to the farmers through in-person or virtual meetings, would support their engagement. Here are two quotes taken from the Dialogues that support that sentiment.

Don't wait for them [smallholder farmers] to have internet connections or be tech savvy before involving them to take a seat at the table for a conversation in matters that affects their everyday life, take the discussions to where they are to achieve a maximum and best result.⁴⁴

A paradigm shift is essential - we consider how to invite farmers to the table at dialogues and during interventions like this - instead we should be doing the work to be invited to the tables of farmers, so to speak. Relationships are key to this.⁴⁵

Make sure to encourage diverse viewpoints. Build trust so that every participant feels comfortable expressing views in his or her own voice, reinforcing the principle that the dialogue is inclusive and not designed to achieve a prescribed consensus.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production, 19 April 2021, 12151, page 3.

⁴⁵ Who's missing at dinner? Bringing farmers into the conversation on food systems through inclusive communication platforms, 2 June 2021, 15672, page 6.

⁴⁶ Black American Farmers' Path Towards Equitable Livelihoods, 2 June 2021, 19523, page 3.

Empowered Participation. Encourage and support farmer engagement in multi-actor, multi-sectoral knowledge co-generation.

Having a seat at the table is not enough; smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers need to be involved in knowledge co-generation and processes that lead up to decisions being made. They need to form strong partnerships with training and research organizations. Governments and NGOs need to create enabling spaces for them to engage with actors where knowledge generation and informed discussions take place.

*Institutionalise farmers' active participation and capacity building in decision making and implementation, taking into account the diversity of farmers seed perspectives, cultures, gender and social inclusion, and knowledge management systems.*⁴⁷

*Returning farmers to the centre of policy decisions is fundamental to the sustainable food systems of the future.*⁴⁸

*Organized/Strengthened farmers organization is needed. We need stronger participation of farmers/consumers in decision-making about food and agriculture. Lobby for public policies in support of farmers/ IP; decentralized, collective participatory governance of farming and food systems and farmers control of seeds, land, market price set by producers.*⁴⁹

*Inclusive approach for organizing the local institutions (farmer groups, cooperatives etc.) at grass roots level and campaigning must be initiated for increasing the level of awareness and sensitization of those institutions especially using digitization for accessing the all services across the board by ensuring "Leave No One Behind."*⁵⁰

Return Learning to the System. Information should be shared with smallholder farmer participants and ensure its usability.

Historically, there is a pattern of researchers exploiting smallholder farmer's and other producers' knowledge. New approaches to research are needed to ensure that the smallholder farmers' participate, and that their participation in knowledge and solution co-generation processes benefit the farmers. Benefits can be through sharing the research or engaging in conversations around the data that has led, or will lead, to suggested changes or improvements. We have provided a quote from the Dialogues that speaks to this issue.

*Our Dialogues, efforts and actions should not end there. In case of a series of dialogues: Make sure you share reports and new insights with earlier participants.*⁵¹

⁴⁷ Farmers' Perspectives from Seeds to Food - Global Dialogue, 29 June 2021, 20829, chat box.

⁴⁸ What Farmers Need in Future Food Systems, 4 March 2021, 4362, page 3.

⁴⁹ From Seeds to Table: Re-instating the farmers to the core of the food systems in Asia, 15 June 2021, 23679, page 6.

⁵⁰ The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems, 2 June 2021, 21790, page 7.

⁵¹ Farmers' Perspectives, From Seeds to Food II, 12 May 2021, 11594, page 3.

Continuous Engagement. Institutionalize participation in on-going food systems future dialogues and decision-making processes.

Participation of smaller-scale producers in policy and decision-making dialogues should be fostered at different levels, ranging from the local, national, regional, and international. The Dialogues also underlined the importance of establishing partnerships and coalitions to work on the implementation of farmers' recommendations beyond the UNFSS.

It was also agreed that the engagement of relevant stakeholders on food systems issues should not be limited to the Dialogues or end with the Food Systems Summit, but continue as an essential part of food systems transformation.⁵²

Section 4: An Inclusive and Expansive Perspective on Smaller-scale Food Producers

Following the original deep dive synthesis based on dialogue reports focused on smallholder farmers and the focus group with those conveners, additional dialogues reports were incorporated into this deep dive synthesis from a broader range of smaller-scale producers. The additional perspectives included in this section offer an inclusive and expansive perspective on smaller-scale food producers. Because the original focus was on smallholder farmers, the first three parts of this report have focused primarily on that group though other small-scale producers are acknowledged throughout. Section 4 broadens the synthesis to more comprehensively incorporate smaller-scale producers overall.

United Nations Food Systems Summit Global Summit Dialogue with Farmers, Fishers, Pastoralists and Other Producers⁵³

Building upon the outcomes of a series of producer-led independent dialogues, the Global Summit Dialogue with Farmers, Fishers, Pastoralists and Other Producers examined the challenges, contributions, responsibilities and expectations of farmers, fishers, pastoralists and others in transforming our food systems with regards to nutrition, climate, biodiversity, livelihoods, resilience and other areas. The outcomes of this Global Dialogue contribute to the UN Food Systems Summit to advance the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Key themes and challenges in food systems transformation raised in over 50 producer-focused independent dialogues at national, regional and global levels, such as agroecology, cooperatives that foster inclusive value chains, producers' access to finance

⁵² UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from India, 29 January 2021, 1956, page 6.

⁵³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28341/>

*and technology, evidence-based and rights-based approaches, as well as empowerment of the agency of producers.*⁵⁴

1. What producers are ready to commit to?

Overall producers are committed to playing an active role in transforming food systems. A strong and clear commitment towards agroecology and fishing methods that benefit people, planet and prosperity was identified.

Producers also commit to promoting inclusive value chains that give farmers, fishers, pastoralists and other producers more market power through their organizations and cooperatives. They also commit to organizing and federating movements and organizations of producers and to building the capacities of producers to be key actors for sustainable food systems. Young and female farmers, fishers, pastoralists and other producers were recognized as critical agent for change in transforming our food systems. Producers also commit to actively engaging in evidence-based and technology-empowered solutions for food system transformation as equal partners.

Fully recognizing the need to work with all types of stakeholders across the food system value chain, producers also commit to respond to the changing realities as well as needs of our society (e.g., growing population, increasing fragmentation of land holdings, harmful fishing subsidies increasing divide and conflict between industrial and small-scale fisheries, consumers' demand for more nutritious food, etc). Food producers are the first to experience the impacts of climate change and have consequently implemented a series of risk coping strategies which make their food systems more resilient. Their role gives them the capacity to be enablers of solutions, which is why their efforts are aimed at: taking actions to mitigate climate change as well as adapt to it, restoring land and soil, protecting biodiversity, promoting innovation in order to reduce food waste and loss, feeding people with safe and nutritious food.

2. What producers would like to see others commit to?

Producers have identified consumers, governments, private sector, science and technology community, as well as financial institutions as five main stakeholders that they would like to seek support from. In order for producers to play an active role in transforming food systems, it is requested that consumers need to better understand the challenge producer face especially regarding the overall cost of food production (e.g. ecosystem damage and bycatch when excessively damaging fishing gears are used), and mutually beneficial solutions are needed to ensure fair price and food affordability.

⁵⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28341/> p. 7.

Governments should commit to developing more targeted policies that are rights-based, evidence-based, and actually meet producers' needs, specific areas mentioned include securing rights of producers over their natural resources (e.g., lands, waters, forests, and seeds), infrastructure, price stability, trade barriers, support to stronger producer organizations as well as transition to agroecology with the use of production gears and methods that cause minimal impacts on ecosystems. Also, to design and implement national action plans for the UN Decade of Family Farming, with family farmers as key stakeholder. Moreover, local differences should be taken into account and a flexible approach should be adopted, tailored to food producers' needs. For this reason policy needs to be more customized: it is vital to promote an enabling policy environment in order to meet current and emerging challenges as well as to maintain policy coherence and enhance integration in key sectors such as agriculture, health, education and the environment.

Private sector actors are urged to commit to ensuring that producers get fair financial return, and make efforts to ensure their trade doesn't marginalise small scale fishers or farmers. This can be achieved by promoting innovative contractual forms, which are not detrimental to the weaker contracting party and by recognising all actors along the value chain as economic actors and equal partners. Feeding people with safe and nutritious food.

Support from science and technology community is needed in investing more in research and technology, in partnership with producers, that helps improve productivity and efficiency of farming and fishing activities while respecting traditional and indigenous agricultural knowledge, as well as making data more accessible for farmers, fishers, pastoralists and other producers transitioning towards agroecology. Research must be based on the real needs of food producers and producers at grassroots level in order to implement win-win solutions, both for the actors involved and for the planet.

Financial support, including subsidy transitions, direct financing to producer organizations and cooperatives, and innovative credit systems that can be tailored to the needs of different types of producers were requested from financial institutions.⁵⁵

3. What producers need to see the world stop doing?

Producers request the world to stop criticizing them as part of the problem, but to recognize them as a key part of the solution, especially when they are using responsible gears and techniques. A strong emphasis on re-balancing value distribution across the

⁵⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28341/> p. 8-10.

food systems value chain, and have producers treated as equal partners rather than as beneficiaries or targets was raised. Producers also demand the world to stop disrespecting producers' knowledge and experience, but to treat them as experts in their own fields and invite them to sit at the decision table. A strong urge to stop using general, one-size-fits-all, and top-down policy approach to producers was raised, and the need to pay for the true cost of raw materials and food was emphasized (e.g., the true cost of seafood production must consider the ecosystem damage, bycatch and pollution caused by the fishing gears and methods used). Producers also request to stop having the food system value chain controlled by a few powerful actors without factoring in the voice, rights and needs of grass-root level farmers, fishers, pastoralist and other producers.

SUPPORT FOR SMALLER-SCALE PRODUCERS THROUGHOUT THE INDEPENDENT DIALOGUES

Throughout the 443 reports included in the Final Independent Dialogue Synthesis Report, Dialogue participants commented on the significance of smaller-scale producers to the future of food and the importance of engaging them meaningfully in food systems transformation initiatives. What follows is a sample of those quotations.

f4:47 p 8 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

□ Support for small-scale stakeholders across the globe is also critical. Investments, partnerships, and support to implement lessons learned can help increase global sustainable practices across the board and help smaller businesses and farmers thrive sustainably while alleviating burdens on the environment and the food system.

7:31 p 6 in 167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

- Smallholder farmers play a crucial role in the growth of rural economy, not only in Jharkhand, but many part of the world by their multifunctional role of diverse food production, seed conservation and nature positive production pattern. Hence, it is very important to build their capacities on climate resilient farming systems and practices through practical demonstrations and accompaniments. Participatory Action Research (PAR) on crop performance/cost benefit analysis in control plots systems help in building confidence of small holder farmers. Along with this, vulnerability of the landless people also needs to be addressed adequately.

12:34 p 5 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

While exploring indigenous people and small-scale fishermen knowledge and ideas in ensuring the long-term viability of our fish stocks and aquatics for sustainable food systems and indigenous

people's knowledge on sustainable management of our forests to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of our territorial ecosystems. Participants acknowledged that provision of irrigation facilities and small dams using our water-bodies littered all over the place to increase production capacity of smallholder farmers for food security will create a sustainable food system.

20:56 p 7 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

There will be more farmers on smaller farms, and eating the food they produce.

23:91 p 10 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

o Highly consider small farmers concerns regarding the SFS: i) Need to access to financial solutions: innovative, equitable and sustainable ii) Better control the value chains to enhance the marketing potential of local products, iii) adopt encouraging pricing policies to produce sustainably while having reasonable benefits, iv) provide and apply relevant political support at on economic , private investment boosting or climate resilience solutions.

27:4 p 6 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

Banks and NBFCs should also be incentivized to provide credit to small farmers, for use in nature-positive production. • Need for continuous engagement - The engagement of relevant stakeholders on food systems issues should not be limited to the Dialogues or end with the Food Systems Summit, but continue as an essential part of food systems transformation.

54:63 p 8 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

Actions: Assist smallholder farmers—provide access to technology and seeds to improve productivity and diversify income streams. Address gender gap. Who: Farmers, government, businesses. Assess: Measure greenhouse gas emissions and diversity of farmers' revenues. Challenge: De-risking farmer livelihoods.

74:64 p 4 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

We in the Ateneo de Manila University have been doing our small part in responding to the challenge of health and nutrition for our country, especially among young children, through the feeding programs of the Ateneo Center for Educational Development, and the Gawad Kalinga-Ateneo. Furthermore, together with the Tanging Yaman Foundation and the generous support of our alumni and friends, we have provided food packs to our social outreach partner communities throughout the prolonged and varying levels of community quarantine. Happy as we are of these efforts, we also know that it is but a drop in the bucket of the Philippines' tremendous hunger and malnutrition problem. A continuing search for long-term sustainable solutions, therefore, is imperative, and since food security and sustainable food production, especially in the light of the climate crisis, are complex, and the engagement of a broad spectrum of experts, practitioners,

researchers and leaders, is necessary. The academic community with its expertise in a wide variety of fields clearly has a role in the search for solutions.

74:71 p 21 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

Restructuring places a huge challenge to small-scale producers as they struggle to adapt to these changes due to limited assets and access to resources. Their staying power will depend on their ability to adapt and adjust in this dynamic environment.

74:72 pp 21 – 22 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

Dr. Digal added that these small-scale producers do not only mean small-scale farmers; but include fishers, micro, small, and medium enterprises, women, indigenous peoples, youth, and landless laborers as well. The goal of restructuring is

not just to make these value chains inclusive, but also equitable, to eliminate poverty through better jobs, better incomes and value distribution, and the reduction of risks for small-scale producers without compromising the environment.

74:87 p 30 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

Until there is a willingness to invest in small-scale businesses, farmers in the uplands will have no access to money other than from loan sharks that impose 10% monthly interest for four months of harvest. The rates are criminal.

75:63 ¶ 84 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

- Distribute seeds, and monitor small producers and the most vulnerable.

75:65 ¶ 108 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

Small food producers in the municipality face various situations that limit their development and deter production:

79:80 p 11 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

The group also considered efficiency and small-scale production as a means for more resilient production but there's not enough land for everyone. Small-scale production is easier to control and divides the risk and reward among a larger pool of producers. Diversification was seen important for resilience, but it was noted that market demand is more specialized and focuses on single products.

79:81 p 11 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

Currently only 1.7% of climate financing reaches smallholders and thus the group suggested that more climate financing should trickle to the producer level. If financing was increased on the producer level, smallholders' and food systems' resilience would increase. Farmers could come up with better solutions against the effects of climate change and increase food security.

84:55 p 3 in 153_Apr_28_21_GCNF_Multi

Each small group discussion was structured in a similar way and guided by a trained facilitator. Participants started broad by reflecting on a vision statement related to their discussion topic and food systems transformation. Then, they worked to identify stakeholders to involve, opportunities and barriers to address, and specific actions they'd recommend taking to make that vision statement a reality. Throughout all nine discussions, the Principles were applied.

86:50 p 6 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

- Concentration within agricultural and small farm operations access to finance.
-

86:52 p 8 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

- Farmers markets participation (especially for small-scale farmers) incentives to improve access to nutritious food for all consumers.
-

89:19 ¶ 80 in 186a_Apr_15_21_Caballeros_eng

The importance of small producers going from having only one subsistence farming and selling the surplus to having much broader production processes was mentioned. Later, the need for providing support to these small producers was mentioned, so they can transform their production structure and get into local markets.

99:80 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

2. Small actors in the food system need a greater voice, that goes from the small farmer to the individual consumer and includes SMEs which are the majority of the food systems actors (99%) and are often not accessing the innovation being produced by researchers and innovation providers. It is key also to understand the sectoral and regional/cultural aspects of food systems, thus a multistakeholder approach is needed at different levels (global, European, national, regional), and shall be facilitated by policy makers. It was noted that multinationals (e.g. seed companies) are relevant in the discussion, but must not be allowed to 'abuse' their power.

99:87 p 13 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

- Give a greater voice to small players (such as small farmer communities and SMEs).

99:89 p 14 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

-Small farmers, SMEs and consumers are often missing from the discussion (we all talk on their behalf, but they are not 'in the system' to join these sorts of discussions. They also do not have time!) -We strive for circularity in the economy and yet we do not recognize circularity in existing systems. An example is the pork industry, which - according to one of our participants - is fully circular. Abandoning pork production may cause input shortages in other sectors of the economy.

101:51 p 8 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

- Smallholder farmer - capacity building of urban farmers for food production in a sustainable manner. Dissemination of relevant technologies through our extension workers.
-

103:89 p 4 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

We in the Ateneo de Manila University have been doing our small part in responding to the challenge of health and nutrition for our country, especially among young children, through the feeding programs of the Ateneo Center for Educational Development, and the Gawad Kalinga-Ateneo. Furthermore, together with the Tanging Yaman Foundation and the generous support of our alumni and friends, we have provided food packs to our social outreach partner communities throughout the prolonged and varying levels of community quarantine. Happy as we are of these efforts, we also know that it is but a drop in the bucket of the Philippines' tremendous hunger and malnutrition problem. A continuing search for long-term sustainable solutions, therefore, is imperative, and since food security and sustainable food production, especially in the light of the climate crisis, are complex, and the engagement of a broad spectrum of experts, practitioners, researchers and leaders, is necessary. The academic community with its expertise in a wide variety of fields clearly has a role in the search for solutions.

103:96 p 21 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

Restructuring places a huge challenge to small-scale producers as they struggle to adapt to these changes due to limited assets and access to resources. Their staying power will depend on their ability to adapt and adjust in this dynamic environment.

103:97 pp 21 – 22 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

Dr. Digal added that these small-scale producers do not only mean small-scale farmers; but include fishers, micro, small, and medium enterprises, women, indigenous peoples, youth, and landless laborers as well. The goal of restructuring is

not just to make these value chains inclusive, but also equitable, to eliminate poverty through better jobs, better incomes and value distribution, and the reduction of risks for small-scale producers without compromising the environment.

103:112 p 30 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

Until there is a willingness to invest in small-scale businesses, farmers in the uplands will have no access to money other than from loan sharks that impose 10% monthly interest for four months of harvest. The rates are criminal.

117:102 p 8 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

- When approaching small-scale farmers with new technology we also should give them access to services to maintain them.

117:105 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

Food systems, smallholder farmers should be resilient Policy mechanisms- are important more especially in addressing conflicting interests.

117:109 p 16 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

Use of gravity in irrigation spaces among smallholder farmers (e.g in Zambia) Interconnected water projects with fish ponds in Kenya Exchange visits- learning exchanges More youth voices taking up spaces to address environmental challenges A number of smallholder irrigation examples across the SADC and South Africa.

117:110 p 17 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

Marginalized voices of smallholder farmers Climate change related disasters such as drought have heavily impacted agro-based systems, perpetuating poverty. COVID- 19 has also impacted the systems heavily.

118:93 p 11 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

Smaller deals, reduce approach and long-term capital is key. In the group there was willingness to work collaboratively, especially working to bring together different pools of capital with different objectives (social, environmental, economic) for greater impact.

118:96 p 13 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

D. As Loan products need to be tailor made to gather for smallholder farmers, market, credit access are key. As such, maybe technology will definitely help to reduce (monitoring, execution) costs (geo data, etc). Technology will also be a key driver for sustainable efficient food production. Connecting national consumer to farmer using tech could double the profit of farmer.

119:85 p 8 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

The lack of investment in smallholder farms is a primary challenge to social inclusion. A few participants noted that institutions in the Global North are uncomfortable working at the local level. Joint marketing and direct investments can go a long way in supporting small scale farmers. This would bring them closer to consumers in the value chain, promote technical innovation, and create a market that can sustain these farmers and their families. Participants agreed that institutions need to understand how seaweed benefits the families and small operations who produce it. Political will is an important component to ensure advocacy along the entirety of the value chain. This requires the buy-in of policy makers.

121:64 p 9 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

Support should be provided to small and indigenous farmers and herfolk by providing opportunities to expand production through financial and technical assistance. National, state and local policy and decision-makers have to move local food production higher in the political agenda and link it to health outcomes, preventable death and social costs.

127:107 p 9 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

d) Incentives for small farmers: Policies must be modified so that they can provide incentives to the small farmers who are 70-80% of the farming community for using renewable energy for pumping.

127:113 p 16 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

Some small-scale programs can be expanded to achieve the desired results. For instance, a project in Punjab that aimed to develop the capacity of women involved in rice production by including them in every step of the crop's value chain can be implemented at the national level to increase the representation of women in the market value chains. Enterprises can be established to develop the capacity of women in pre-and post-harvest activities. Moreover, market infrastructures can be developed to support the increased participation of women in the value chains. Female extension agents can be employed to increase access of female producers to technology and market information.

127:117 p 18 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

- Poverty and limited access to resources often coupled with small landholdings is another big challenge identified in the discussion. For this purpose, improved access to resources along with a well-established support system to support climate-smart agriculture for enhanced food and nutrition security in Pakistan.

132:98 p 10 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

- Implementing small scale projects on-the-ground to represent success stories which can be mainstreamed on a larger scale.
-

132:107 p 12 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

- Enhancing climate resilience for small farmers through distribution of drought tolerant seeds and crop varieties.
-

132:111 p 13 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

- Distributing the benefits of new technologies across to smallholder farmers in Egypt. Much like in India, there is land fragmentation and small land holding sizes in Egypt. This affects farmers who may not have enough capital to invest in their farms and use new technologies.
-

132:114 p 13 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

- Land fragmentation and small land-holding size make it difficult to use optical satellite images with coarse grid resolution for crop mapping, using machine learning algorithms. Instead, crop type mapping using SAR radar technology will be a game changer in identifying cropping areas and non-cropping areas.
-

140:39 p 7 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

- Smallholder farmers have a role in conserving and improving seeds through engaging in Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS), Enhancement (PVE) and Breeding (PPB). These are best conducted in Farmer Field Schools with the support of national and internal research and extension services.
-

140:53 p 6 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

E. A vibrant seed sector is an inclusive sector. Smallholder farmers are critical to food and nutrition security and they play a key role in the farmer managed seeds system. In this regard, the participation and leadership of women needs to be ensured along with men and the youth.

140:74 p 9 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

- Increase research and investment on small grain processing equipment for smallholder farmers to ease the drudgery involved in processing small grains.
-

143:66 p 6 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

5. Building Networks of small-holder farmers Smallholder farmers who form the bulk of the global food systems face numerous barriers from access to technology to high production costs, lack of storage facilities and unequal access to markets. Examples from India (Group Federation of Small Farmers Initiative in Tamil Nadu by the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation)and other parts of the world show the importance of creating federations of small farmers who can not only serve as a pressure group to highlight their interests but also leverage funds from banks and governments and undertake collective action for ensuring better access to technology and local infrastructure.

143:78 p 15 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

One area to consider is that could organization of small holder farmers into federations coupled with a strong policy environment that recognizes, documents and seeks to support indigenous crops and knowledge provide small farmers with the information, incentive and infrastructure to invest in local superfoods?

146:55 p 7 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

- Smallholder farmers need accompaniment in the production of their produce.

146:56 p 8 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

- Guatemala's economy does not support smallholder farmers and local economy, in Guatemala we have everything healthy but we don't consume it, hence high overweight/obesity indexes, malnutrition.

146:57 p 9 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

- Bargaining to smallholder farmers is diminishing and devaluing. Education plays a big role, since value education in their works worth has not being taught, and also the lack of voicing the importance of their work. And also lack of education of how to maximize (use all parts) of the food.

146:59 p 14 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

- Smallholders farmers into tech tools, information for them to be even more relevant.

148:36 p 5 in 240_May_27_21_Schwartz A

A Third focus area was on smallholders and localization. Our food systems have become overly commodified and industrialized placing major emphasis, reliance, and money in large agri-corporate producers. This model is driven by profit and metrics on a spreadsheet that give little accord to the health of the land that produces the food nor to the workers who harvest it nor to community based farmers and food workers. The system is unbalanced and this imbalance systematically disadvantages smallholders.

152:73 pp 10 – 11 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

Solutions - Address land issues of landless and smallholder farmers through local institutional and regulatory frameworks. Land policies should particularly pay attention to the issues of landless and smallholder farmers - Take measure to protect access to commons (e.g. assuring access to non-wood forest products) as they are often key to livelihoods of landless people and contribute to ensure sustainable management of local biodiversity and land restoration - Build partnerships with women and youth constituencies within this group - Share knowledge capturing practices from other countries to resolve issues Stakeholders and partnerships - Women and youth including regional and international women and youth groups - Civil society and international organisations - National and local government authorities - Financial institutions ACTION TRACKS ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress KEYWORDS ✓ Finance ✓ Policy ✓ Innovation ✓ Data & Evidence ✓ Human rights ✓ Governance ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment Trade-offs ✓ Environment and Climate Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Securing Land Tenure Rights for Sustainable and Inclusive Food Systems – Asia Date published 21/06/2021

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE Given the paramount significance of secure land tenure for sustainable food systems, we need the attention of all stakeholders including governments, civil society organisations, private sector, international organisations, multi-lateral organisations and donors to come together to strengthen land tenure security of women, men, youth, family farmers, indigenous peoples, pastoralists and landless farmers and other communities as relevant. The stakeholders can be facilitated to come together through multi-stakeholder platforms to identify challenges, find solutions, implement and monitor solutions, channel resources as needed and celebrate successes.

153:43 p 7 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

Various barriers were noted including Canada's smaller population base, its geographic size and diversity, scalability, and its regulatory environment.

155:60 p 6 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~Emphasize the value of small-scale fishery resources for consumption and F&N needs, rather than for export -- find a way to value fishery resources in terms of micronutrients or mouths fed rather than pounds or dollars. Design policies to ensure aquatic foods are available at a fair price to the people who catch them.

155:62 p 6 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~Highlight especially the potential value of small-scale fisheries in meeting these goals, as well as the specific challenges faced by small-scale fishing communities.

155:65 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~Governments should support small-scale fishers through granting of secure and exclusive tenure rights for fishing to avoid competition with industrial sectors, and through investment in capacity building to enable co-management.

155:68 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~Redesigning international trade systems so that small-scale fishery resources may be profitably directed toward local consumption rather than export. I.e., Not treating fish as a commodity, but instead as a way to provision food and nutrients; Avoiding pressure to channel small-scale fishery resources to fishmeal factories; etc.

155:69 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~Finding balance between using small-scale fishery resources to generate income and keeping necessary aquatic nutrient sources accessible to the people who need them locally/ within the country.

155:70 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~Climate change impacts are coming too quickly for small-scale fisheries to respond to on their own - we must start preparing, not just reacting.

155:71 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~In many countries small-scale fisheries are not managed at all and the sector is not formalized. This could be seen as an opportunity to "leapfrog" ineffective policies and implement sustainable, equitable, climate-resilient policies right from the start, but it would be naive to ignore the gaps in capacity, data, infrastructure, and enforcement.

155:72 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~The Pandemic has highlighted the struggles facing women in small-scale fisheries, which are not (generally) being addressed with any targeted or systematic efforts.

155:74 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

~Supply chain tracing is lacking in most small-scale fisheries. Not being captured in global databases.

156:80 p 13 in 275_May_13_21_Dornom H

4) Larger vs smaller operations Some noted there should be a focus on supporting small-scale operations as this helps build up farm diversity and provides more support for regional communities and economies. Others highlighted that larger operations will be more efficient and productive, helping to reduce waste, emissions, resource use and overall environmental impact.

157:111 p 11 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

Actions to be taken: • We need to start small, and from small successes, we can build models for upscaling solutions in the food systems.

158:55 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

- Smallholder farmers, who still make up the vast majority of farmers in the region, are already actively practicing nature positive agriculture and growing interest in agroecological principles
- There is growing interest by private sector in fostering sustainable production models
- Each partner comes to agriculture with different expectations, so catalysing action will require different actors to work together in partnership
- There is need to understand the gaps between available technologies and the capacity or willingness of farmers to adopt
- Focus on partnership also reflects well the investment environment for climate-smart and nature positive agriculture
- There are more public and private actors working to find innovative ways to deliver finance resources to farmers and provide incentives for other value chain actors
- There is need to improve understanding of stakeholders needs and potential adopt and/or scale up climate-smart and nature-positive innovations for agriculture.

158:65 p 10 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

- Farm to table concepts to support smallholders - some supermarkets and small shops are already moving towards sustainable products, but this is not yet enough to support the smallholder farmers at this time.

161:61 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

~ Small-scale producers are the most vulnerable to food insecurity, system shocks, and affects of climate change, but they are also at the forefront of efforts to transition food production systems to nature positive techniques – they need more support!

161:62 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

Challenges: ~ Governments are not listening to the needs of small-scale producer communities.

161:63 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

~ Small-scale producers have little agency and are not empowered to engage in decision-making.

161:64 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

~ It is extremely challenging for small-scale producers to change fishing gear/ farming techniques (especially at scale) without government support and funding.

161:65 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

~ Climate change impacts are advancing much faster than small-scale producers can adapt on their own.

161:66 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

* Center needs and ideas of small-scale producers in decisions.

161:68 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

~ Policies must address climate change and support small-scale communities in staying ahead of the climate change curve.

161:69 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

* Support small-scale producers in helping to meet *local* food and nutrition needs.

161:71 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

* Support small-scale producers with economic and technical transitions to nature positive production.

161:74 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

~ Recognize the contribution small-scale producers make to nutrition, food security, and climate adaptation and abatement, not just production.

161:75 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

Biggest challenges/ obstacles facing small-scale producers seeking to transition to nature positive production: ~ Small-scale producers are generally not included in decision-making - only large-scale producers. When they are included, it's not in a meaningful way. E.G., "open comment periods" on laws vs. actually having a seat at the table to design the law.

164:43 p 5 in 304_June_02_21_FAO_Multi

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are vital to our food economies. Each country is different, but SMEs are often over 90% of businesses in the agri-food sector, creating half the economic value, providing more than half the sector's jobs, and handling more than half the food consumed. Their tenacity and agility sustain food supplies and access through the COVID pandemic.

174:45 p 3 in 332_May_24_21_FAO_UNDP

Small group sizes make it easier to adhere to the principles.

176:9 p 6 in 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J

v. Smallholder farmers need seed banks to be established in their villages and communities.

180:41 p 7 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

Educate and incentivize the community to create gardens -(e.g. small gardens/home gardens to plant tomatoes, cabbages - increase food access) Ensure access to resources to buy the necessary food AND access to professional information on nutrition to accompany people in using their resources for a diet that really nourishes them.

182:113 p 9 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

- Mechanization and equipment: the majority of smallholder farmers do not own adequate equipment and tractors, therefore rely on tractor services that are offered by the government. However, this service is very inefficient. Government must improve the delivery of this service, and should consider handing it over to the private sector, preferably to competent farmers' organizations.

185:3 p 8 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

- Recognition of land rights for small-scale producers; By providing access to productive land that has not been managed so far, this form can be used as an example of customary rights for indigenous peoples, but in this case for small-scale food producers.

187:22 p 7 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo_J

iii. Smallholder farmers need regenerative agriculture trainings and education to know modern ways of agriculture.

187:29 p 5 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo_J

Objectives • To highlight the current setbacks that hinder smallholder farmers in agriculture.

187:30 p 5 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

- Policy makers should create a space for smallholder farmers to engage effectively in the agriculture issues.
-

187:35 p 6 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

- ◆ Smallholder farmers should be drivers of change in Agriculture sector. School clubs should be established to students in order to transmit ideas first hand during early years of school.
-

187:37 p 7 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

- iv. Smallholder farmers needs to be empowered in terms of finance and loans to have access to their money.
-

187:38 p 7 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

- vi. Smallholder farmers needs seed banks savers to be established in their villages and communities.
-

187:39 p 7 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

- vii. The government should assist smallholder farmers in setting up policies that are friendly for them.
-

187:41 p 8 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

- a. It was emphasized that smallholder farmers does not need chemical fertilizers, pesticides and GMO seeds while others said it needs time to undergo transition.
-

187:43 p 8 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

- c. Agro ecology has been recommended as the best way to assist smallholder farmers especially regenerative agriculture and permaculture while others said farmers should be trained in modernized agriculture d. Governments, Financial institutions and Companies should work together to assist farmers in creating friendly infrastructure to make them flourish. While others stressed that government and policy makers has upper hand in making these dreams come true.
-

190:28 pp 7 – 9 in 348_June_02_21_ASF Pakistan

- State bank should create low cost re-financing for small farmers Pakistan Credit Guarantee Company should incentivize such schemes for the commercial banks 2. Contract farming need to be introduced especially in newly merged districts of KP and Baluchistan that will lead to following 3

areas Access to market Access to affordable finance Access to advisory services Further we need to draft and regulate the legal framework for newly merged districts of KP and Baluchistan 3. Inclusive approach for organizing the local institutions (farmer groups, cooperatives etc.) at grass roots level and campaigning must be initiated for increasing the level of awareness and sensitization of those institutions especially using digitization for accessing the all services across the board by ensuring "Leave No One Behind" Digitization of the local institutions and utilization of the digital tools for increasing the awareness and access to the services ACTION TRACKS Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress KEYWORDS Finance ✓ Policy ✓ Innovation Data & Evidence Human rights ✓ Governance Women & Youth Empowerment Trade-offs Environment and Climate Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems Date published 08/06/2021

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE ACTION TRACKS Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress KEYWORDS Finance Policy Innovation Data & Evidence Human rights Governance Women & Youth Empowerment Trade-offs Environment and Climate Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems Date published 08/06/2021

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS ATTACHMENTS Group 2: Action Track 1 and 2 <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Slide1.jpg> Group 3: Action Track 4 <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Slide2.jpg> Kashtkar Farmers Cooperative <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/kashtkarr-zoom-meeting-presentation.pdf> Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems Date published 08/06/2021

199:72 p 6 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

Local and small-scale farmers are both producers and consumers. Their families and local communities depend on their farm products. There is no food sustainability when farmers cannot access and control production factors, primary of which is land. Over the years, climate change has brought severe challenges to local food productions. If efforts on mitigation and adaptation measures are to be successful, local communities should be able to participate in mitigation and adaptation measures and restore their local eco-systems. Having security of land is the first steps in this process. Policies on resource allocation should focus on supporting and strengthening communities and their ecosystem values through improving local governance structures, extending technical assistance such as skills relating to agroecological management.

199:77 p 11 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

Smallholder farmers are also affected by state led development projects especially large scale land based investments.

199:79 pp 11 – 12 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

Solutions - Recognise smallholders and landless farmers as productive contributors to sustainable food systems. If adequately supported their contribution can further be increased for robust and resilient food systems making them economically empowered - Make legal and policy arrangements to grant land rights to these farmers (including long term tenure security where applicable). This will increase their contribution to food systems - In the absence of long term tenure security, bring protection measures to prevent them from other forms of exploitation including eviction and land grabbing - Build support networks to advocate for the rights of these farmers. These support systems could focus on building their capacity and resource mobilisation to sustain advocacy efforts Stakeholders and partnerships - Multi-stakeholder land networks (national, regional and international) consisted of smallholders farmers, landless people, CSOs, governments and other relevant stakeholders - Agro ecological networks to mobilise support ACTION TRACKS ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress KEYWORDS Finance ✓ Policy Innovation ✓ Data & Evidence ✓ Human rights ✓ Governance ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment Trade-offs ✓ Environment and Climate Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Securing Land Tenure Rights for Sustainable and Inclusive Food Systems – Africa / Europe / Middle East Date published 30/06/2021

OUTCOMESFOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC-5/6 Land Investment Land tenure recognised through customary systems offer less security for landowners. International or national investments can easily undermine locally existing tenure arrangements. Unless clearly pronounced and protected linking to a legitimate tenure security framework, land investments can take over land from their owners and dwellers. Absence of tenure rights give less or no bargaining power excluding local communities from negotiations and/or making them vulnerable to corrupt practices.

202:29 p 6 in 361_May_19_21_Cadogan_Hincks

- Sustainability can be inexpensive, small changes can make a huge difference and make a big impact.

204:42 p 6 in 363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista

Indigenous people and small scale farmers have been practicing other ways of farming and are currently producing up to 70% of the food we eat. Indigenous groups around the world have been practicing agroecology for eons and are safeguarding 80% of the world's biodiversity, while they make up only 5% of the human population.

206:28 p 6 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

Smallholder Farmer Focus 1. Africa produces its food from two main types of systems: smallholder-based, highly diversified production systems and “progressive” semi-to-extensive production systems that are increasingly owned and managed by urban elite.

206:29 p 6 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

2. The smallholder farmers that feed and employ the vast majority of people, with women accounting for up to 70% of the labour force.

206:30 p 6 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

4. The weak linkages between African smallholder farmers and research/extension, as well as agricultural markets must be strengthened.

208:42 p 9 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

While there is policy provision that small-scale fishers should have access to government owned water bodies, the situation is often different, with large fishers having most access and small fishers having very limited access. There is need to ensure that there is equality in access to public water bodies. Co-management approach would be the best option to including the poor fishers and other resource users in accessing government owned public water bodies.

208:43 p 10 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

There is urgent need to promote research on small scale or artisanal fisheries to promote low-trophic, diversified, environmental-friendly, economically viable, and socially acceptable aquatic foods. This would involve technology/innovation generation, capacity building from production and throughout the value chain (small storage facilities, insulated transport vans to minimise post harvest losses, small landing sites in inland water areas, and quality control along the entire value chain). Reforms as suggested in other thematic groups are required to increase access to finance. A revolving fund mechanism may be created to support fishers' input quality procurement to improve productivity. Additionally, efforts to improve and adopt co-friendly management approaches to promote a more sustainable farming system are required.

208:45 p 10 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

Discussion topic 4: Promotion of guidelines for sustainable small-scale fisheries (SSF).

209:31 p 7 in 368_May_31_21_Lao Farmer

AT4 Equitable livelihoods: Equality between small and large producers and Organic producers and chemicals producers, foreign investment that affects the environment. Companies investing in the country must have farmers involved with the company, creating jobs to young and Promote youth in Agriculture and access to funding AT5: Resilience: Food Systems Resilience, storing product after harvest, preserving food and processing. risk management during a disaster or epidemic, Dissemination of information of climate change, capacity building on resilience of Climate change or Covid-19, fluctuations in the market, should be research how to resilience and provide information

to confidence in production, Farmers' innovation (researching climate-resilient crops, upscaling a successful model on new crop variety, etc.), meteorology information, Seasonal pest information
And discussion on 3 Action: Action 1: Establish Farmers' Resiliency Trust Fund for Transformative Food System, Action 2: Establish Farmer Impact Investment Fund, Action 3: UN partnership with Global Farmers Forum.

218:26 p 3 in 379_June_08_21_KAMMPIL

Yes. In the FSS processes, small producers of food, particularly farmers and processors, are many times relegated to footnotes or anecdotal. We should encourage small farmers and processors to contribute in the formulation of game changing solutions.

223:28 p 6 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A

- Smallholder farmers have limited entrepreneurial ability, productive assets and skills potential for value addition. This warrants skilling such populations and improving the labor productivity. This will enable African Agriculture meet local and global food demand.

224:38 p 7 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S

However, the small and medium scale farmers who took part in the dialogue said that farmers are often unwilling or financially unable to take up these innovations, it seems important to create incentives for farmers to actually adopt these technologies. One way could be through financial support and incentives from governments, another would be through the purchasing power of more aware consumers. According to participants, there are four possible solutions that farmers and industry could adopt directly.

226:11 p 8 in 387_June_09_21_Mone S

Talanoa 1: Culture and Tradition Pacific farmers are smallholders and indigenous by nature, resilient, sustainable, independent, rich in tradition and culture. In the Pacific region, organic production is both traditional and new. It is traditional in the sense that most producers to this day use tried and tested practices handed down through the generations that are generally in harmony with the environment and with modern organic principles. And it is new in that Pacific countries and territories are realizing the benefits of organics for obtaining access to markets, and the need for research and training to develop the sector.

228:4 p 20 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

Promote the access of communities and small producers to land, water, technical assistance, and technologies for the production and sale of safe food, with the support of public agencies, research institutes, and universities.

231:8 p 3 in 269a_May_11_21_MinAgri_English

-Creation of a tax incentive that protects family farming and small entrepreneurs.

233:9 p 6 in 271a_May_11_21_JAD_English

Small economies bear an even greater load due to their intrinsic characteristics.

234:57 p 8 in 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

3) Alternative models, such as agro-ecology and small local farming, do not entail a loss of profitability for the local farming families. Moreover, they involve advancement of innovation processes, so that the community members who so wish can have access to market production levels, and those who do not can achieve effective sustainability for their communities.

234:66 p 10 in 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

4) The small producers are transforming their modes of production and allocating their plots to the production of monocultures for export, to comply with organic certification and in response to consumer demand abroad. This generates competition between high Andean countries, where improved income is lacking and agro-diversity is lost due to the preference given to a single crop.

240:49 p 6 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

On a smaller scale, participants acknowledged the need to build capacity for the implementation of technology locally, in a way that is considerate and adapted to the resources available. Technology has to be affordable, attend to local needs and the focus of development and implementation of innovation must remain on creating value for producers if we're going to see innovation adopted in practice. On a broader scale, international bodies (such as the UN) can help by establishing global sustainability standards for production, providing support for developing regions, and by defining clear attainable goals for sustainable aquaculture in those regions.

240:51 p 8 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

6. Increase support for cluster organisations for small-scale and artisanal farmers. Clusters of small-scale farmers allows artisanal producers to group and gain better deals on feed, resources (boats, nets, warehouses etc.) or technology, and would ensure individual producers are accountable to the same sustainability standards as other members of the cluster.

242:22 p 5 in 478_June_19_21_SEWA

The dialogue was organized by SEWA to engage small and marginal women farmers and informal sector women workers in the food systems across India and provide a platform to bring forth their

issues, challenges and solutions to enhance their visibility, identity and livelihood in the food system in the presence of appropriate policymakers, private sector organizations, scientists and individual consumers.

242:28 p 7 in 478_June_19_21_SEWA

- Resilience building of the smallholder farmers to absorb climate and market shocks through an agriculture resilience and recovery fund.

242:30 p 7 in 478_June_19_21_SEWA

- Linking the produce of smallholder women farmers to the Public Distribution System which would help in food grains produced by the farmers being available for their consumption, consumption for their family members and the local villagers.

245:45 p 12 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

- How to encourage the benefits of local, small scale farming, while others raised the risks from localised food systems.

250:37 p 7 in 486_June_23_21_AFA_Multi

E.Strategy for Small Farmer's Autonomy and Sustainability During Pandemic through (PGS) In many country, the government only allow certification of organic by 3rd party which is expensive for small scale farmers.

256:56 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

-Small farmers should support and learn from one another in their transition to sustainable practices. So, there needs to be greater systematic support for cooperatives.

256:63 p 10 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

4. Small-scale farmers should be incentivised or given affordable access to sustainable certification to dismantle barriers between small-scale farmers and consumers.

259:34 p 9 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

- More collective voice and coordination across existing smaller-scale innovators, such as community-based initiatives and entrepreneurs (often overstretched and underfunded) to share skills and resources, and demonstrate collective impact and value. Perhaps starting with a national union of community initiatives?

261:114 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

- These incentives should also improve the livelihood of the smaller farmers and promote sustainable economic growth.
-

262:53 p 6 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

- Reduce interest rates for the benefit of smallholder farmers and also encourage savings among smallholder producers.
-

263:36 p 8 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

- Ensure that finance programmes include women, youth and small-scale producers.
-

263:53 p 6 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

- Emphasise the role of small fish in human nutrition and livelihoods, particularly for women.
-

263:56 p 7 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

- Integrate powdered small fish in supplementary nutrition programmes.
-

263:57 p 8 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

- Adopt pro-poor financial innovations for small producer in the aquatic sector.
-

263:59 p 9 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

- Protect, support and develop the role of small-scale fisheries and producers to optimise the potential of aquatic foods to help end malnutrition.
-

264:108 p 12 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

- Support the small scale farmers: We need to devolve decision-making, include people in different subsystems and invite a diversity of people to a seat at the table. Seaweed farmers and fishers need to have stronger involvement in decision making.
-

281:13 p 9 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A

Some expressed the opinion that much of the small holder farmers in Sri Lanka were part time farmers, where they were also engaged in other livelihoods to supplement their income. They

argued that techniques like zero budget natural farming that require more labour intensive practices, will carry externalities that need to be factored in.

283:5 p 6 in 519_July_05_21_FABLE_Multi

2. Need to ensure an equal transformation: The livelihoods of smallholder farmers should be at the center of these transformations. Policies promoting trade liberalization should ensure these benefit national trade balances and smallholder welfare. To ensure this, regulations to set standards are needed (e.g. preventing dumping). The African Free Trade Area is an opportunity to promote economic growth and regional resilience. According to the Report on Green recovery for Africa, investing in energy, food security, and nature-based solutions brings the best return in terms of jobs created and value addition. Climate-smart agricultural practices can help reduce climate impacts and increase resilience at the community level. Science-based evidence needs to be embedded in the trading system, prioritizing food security. Assessment of environmental impacts along the value and trade chain is essential if we want to achieve an equal sustainable transformation.

290:23 p 11 in 526_July_06_21_WWF-Brazil

The debate about the essentiality of small producers already exists in the academic environment: they are capable of bringing positive environmental and social consequences to food systems. However, measuring these consequences is still very complex, and the public sector could offer subsidies to advance this issue.

295:33 p 8 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

Many felt smaller farms were easier to run sustainably and could build connections and trust with local communities more effectively than larger, more commercial farms. Relying on smaller farms for meat production could be more feasible if meat consumption/demand were to fall, thus providing another route towards more sustainable meat production (at lower volume).

295:45 p 11 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

Economic viability for smallholder palm oil farmers was identified as a major issue. Solutions, approaches and technologies for producing palm oil more sustainably must be made accessible and available to smallholder farmers through education and training, but more importantly through clear business cases that show smallholders ways to implement changes that simultaneously reduce their environmental footprints and bring economic returns in the short and long term - otherwise it is unlikely they will agree to invest in more sustainable approaches. This could be supported by microfinance opportunities, grants or other financial tools provided by governments, industry coalitions and civil society that directly incentivise and support smallholder farmers to move towards more sustainable production. A key area of focus for researchers and innovators should be increasing yield per hectare, as this would boost farmer incomes and production outputs without increasing land use.

295:46 p 11 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

Change among smallholder farmers could be supported by ensuring that profits from the palm oil industry are more equitably divided along the supply chain and farmers (and especially smallholders) receive their fair share, as higher incomes would facilitate investment by farmers in more sustainable production approaches. A fairer distribution of profits specifically in certified sustainable palm oil chains, and therefore higher farmer incomes, could also become an incentive for farmers to switch to more sustainable production methods. Wealthier palm oil-consuming countries can invest in sustainable production by the food industry (and consumers) valuing and being willing to pay slightly more for certified sustainable palm oil - but the focus of the responsibility for this should shift from consumers to companies.

299:99 p 11 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

- Support for agroecological transitions through small-family agriculture projects and linking these to broader landscape scale initiatives and international support organizations.
-

300:52 p 9 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

2. Inconsistencies in energy supply render most small-scale enterprises not able to deliver goods and services on time. The FSIH can help by clustering entrepreneurs.

302:43 pp 11 – 12 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

Date published 23/07/2021

AREASOF DIVERGENCE The prevalence of small producers in the informal economy is a big challenge. It is important to recognize the role and potential of the informal sector as a key player in local food systems. There are different perspectives on the formalization of the sector in a context such as COVID where informality is a vulnerability factor but, in some cases, can be a resilience factor for some of the producers. Participants raised questions about whether informal systems were more nimble than formal markets in times of crisis, and whether they might offer more environmentally sustainable approaches.

310:47 p 7 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

4. Invest in skills to increase financial literacy in small/family farms (particularly among women) 5. Improve farmers' resilience by investing in adaptive and mitigation needs to climate change 6. Promote local product development – agricultural extension and other rural entrepreneurship/advisory e.g. branding, name recognition and identification with geographic region 7. The importance of ecological and biological agriculture related to the use of pesticides, and accompanying regulation to ensure safe and adequate use of these. Linkages with organic agriculture, tourism and consumer health.

310:48 p 7 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

9. Reduce barriers for small farmers and other particular groups in agriculture through the provision of microcredit and more accessible and affordable financing mechanisms .

311:33 p 6 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

5. Smaller structures and shorter supply chains help to avoid food waste. Smaller stores have better possibilities to manage their food supply and create less food waste overall. Moreover, shorter supply chains lead to less waste creation. In that sense, it is not only important to watch out for regional but also for seasonal food. Food grown in the season is also tastier and provides people with additional health benefits. Zero Waste stores, farmers' markets and small organic stores, but also other alternative forms of purchasing food e.g. SOLAWI and growing own food in gardens are found to have beneficial effects for food waste reduction. Every consumer can do his/her part here: Informing themselves about local fruits and vegetables and establishing alternative purchasing habits.

311:36 p 7 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

- Smaller businesses are not willing to donate their food, especially in Singapore. They rather need to find a core solution on how to reduce over-production.

311:37 p 7 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

- Problem: How can we support smaller businesses that create food waste?

311:40 p 10 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

Hence, smaller business structures are needed to help fighting food waste; it also easier for a better management overall. A small organic supermarket was observed to offer less fresh fruits and vegetables, but also to have less food waste overall.

315:11 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

E-commerce could build a bridge between small farmers and consumers to reduce food loss in the process, transferring the demand from the consumer side to the production side to short the supply chain of agricultural products.

315:33 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

Within food systems, interaction is needed among smallholders and agribusinesses. Through collaboration with farmer cooperatives in the operations, local “grain banks” could prevent food

losses and increase farmers' income by providing storage, credit and exchange solutions of agricultural products.

316:34 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

Participants also identified an opportunity for small and medium size enterprises to leverage shorter, more agile supply chains. A key component of sustainable food business is paying farmers a better-than-fair wage while also providing accessibility to consumers. Small and medium-sized businesses are at a disadvantage in terms of economies of scale, but they can reduce intermediaries in the supply chain to maximize return to farmers, allowing farmers to invest in sustainable initiatives such as reforestation efforts or pollinators habitats. In this way, small businesses can chart the path forward for larger, more established companies and supply chains.

317:30 p 7 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

- Further marginalization as data is taken away from smallholder farmers.
-

317:36 p 10 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

- Business remains small.
-

317:38 p 11 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

- Provision of small-scale food processing equipment and less strict certification, encouraging farmers to start processing such as the production of Tofu for the local food markets.
-

317:41 p 12 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

Lack of government support for smallholder farmers, and who produce the majority of the food consumed globally was also a matter of concern and a point of divergence. Especially because some highlighted that current food policies affecting both the global and local markets overwhelmingly tend to support large agri-food companies in detriment of smallholder farmers.

323:7 p 7 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

Small farmers should begin by looking at what is feasible under the current system. By asking themselves 'what can I do within the current system to grow more sustainably?'. For instance, if the farmer is reliant upon growing rice and has no other option within the current system but to grow rice, regardless of the negative consequences, then they should undertake the necessary enquiries to unearth the modern techniques or methods that would allow them to grow rice but with less water consumption and less pesticides.

323:53 p 7 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

Small farmers often lack the necessary resources to attend court and/or to advocate for themselves. Therefore, this lack of access to judicial recourse only favours large agribusinesses interests who have large funds at their disposal.

323:55 p 7 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

With the help of unions, small farmers can achieve a crucial amendment to food chain law which bans the procurement of food below the cost of production.

323:56 p 7 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

Agroecology is weakened if small farmers do not own the land they work. Therefore, Governments must do more to ensure that the land rights are in the hands of those who work and live on the land rather than the corporate sector. However, this contention is complicated by the fact that in countries that do not have property records, the Governments (mainly postcolonial Governments) are persuaded by TNCs to digitise land records. In the process they are denying indigenous practices where there isn't one individual that owns a certain plot of land but rather a communal style of ownership.

323:57 p 7 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

What practical steps do you think small farmers around the globe could take or should take to compete with agribusinesses who are currently operating within their domestic markets?

323:58 p 7 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

Small farmers should shift towards more sustainable agriculture by looking into the alternative crops that can be grown.

323:60 p 7 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

Small farming should become a protected category within international instruments and international policy.

323:68 p 10 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

The participants also noted that State Governments, large and small agricultural organisations, businesses and civil society organisations need to do more to mitigate and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change which have been brought about, in part, by the increase in large scale farming. Particularly, when it comes to the automation of what once used to be human inputs and an ever increasing reliance upon the mass use of fertilisers and pesticides. However, it was also

noted that this shift can only be affected by policy makers recognising the urgent need for swift and irreversible action towards more environmentally friendly policies and legislation that are targeted to incentive small farmers towards more sustainable methods and practices.

323:75 p 12 in 560_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

However, small farmers can take practical step themselves to advance their livelihoods. For instance, by collaborating with one another, via cooperatives, to have a larger more enhanced voice in policy discussions and to be able to access bigger markets and partnerships.

327:12 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

- Investing in smallholder producers to empower them and create opportunities for them to access to benefits and incentives. Frequently, the results of economic policies or subsidies in the food sector do not reach small holder farmers, who are often in need of dependable streams of finance/investment as well as technical support. Women and youth should be a major priority for such investments given their critical role in food systems globally.

331:7 p 1 in 139a_May_27_21_WBCSD

After opening remarks, attendees moved into facilitated small group discussions focused on one of the six themes/prompts listed below. After fifty-five minutes of discussion, each group provided a report out to all FSDI attendees focused on each discussion's high-level takeaways, including areas of alignment and disconnect, plus proposals for action.

335:10 p 1 in 484a_June_24_21_WBCSD_USFRA

After opening remarks, attendees moved into facilitated small group discussions focused on one of the six themes/prompts listed below. After fifty-five minutes of discussion, each group provided a report out to all FSDI attendees focused on each discussion's high-level takeaways, including areas of alignment and disconnect, plus proposals for action.

336:31 p 5 in 494a_June_23_21_US Farmers

- Focusing on individual targets are a small, but necessary path to realizing the overall benefits to boosting nature-positive production systems.

337:18 p 7 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

– Fragility of rural communities and small producers: although these groups provide more than half of the world's food (and up to 80% in some areas), they also represent the weakest link in the agri-food value chain. In many countries lacking protection systems, these small producers are highly

exposed to food price fluctuations they cannot cope with, often generated by external shocks (climate change, regional conflicts, health crisis, etc).

337:23 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

– Focus on small producers. Throughout the Dialogue, much emphasis was placed on the centrality of small producers, who are key agents in the agri-food system but the most vulnerable link in the chain. Consequently, they emphasized both the public and private perspectives, including the third sector, on the importance of regenerating and articulating the rural milieu, reinforcing precisely the actors that structure this milieu, i.e., small- and medium-scale family farming. The sustainability of agri-food systems is intrinsically linked to the empowerment and improvement of the conditions of small producers, and this objective must be a priority for both governments and companies.

342:10 p 1 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

Wednesday, 16 June 2021 Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America.

342:15 pp 3 – 4 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America.

30/MAY/2021 Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Date published

Yes ✓ No Meetings and events were held at INOFO in other continents that served as an example for the Latin American region that held the last meeting. Regionally, the dialogue takes place firstly between INOFO central coordination with the region, then IFOAM Latin America with the small group of Latin American participants. Thus, the program was defined and the participation of two speakers at the event, the welcoming and closing actions coordinated by IFOAM Latin America, and the discussion with guiding questions proposed in three tables. However, there were issues with the virtual connection and only one table with its three coordinators was asking guiding questions and collecting the main contributions of the participants.

342:16 pp 4 – 5 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America.

30/MAY/2021 Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Date published

I believe that the invitation to participate freely, without restrictions to Latin American producers and participants sharing their points of view, is an important element in the process.

342:20 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

Public policies must be promoted; the international market harms small farmers, the political struggle is difficult; recognition of the rights of farmers must be achieved, such as influencing local

governments in the events to support and not oppose policies such as cutting the subsidy to agrochemicals, and support small farmers.

342:24 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

Jerónimo, SPP Small Farmers Network: Promote methods of cultivation and consumption, unite the efforts of the organic and agroecological movement; there are common points. On a small scale, there is collective strength, horizontality, and dialogue.

342:25 pp 6 – 9 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

MAIN FINDINGS Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America. 30/MAY/2021 Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Date published

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ Action Tracks keywords Action track #1 ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all Action track #2 shift to sustainable consumption patterns Action track #3 boost nature-positive production Action track #4 advance equitable livelihoods Action track #5 build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress Finance Innovation Human rights Women & Youth Empowerment Policy Data & Evidence Governance Trade-offs Environment and Climate ✓ Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America. 30/MAY/2021 Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Date published ✓

Outcomes for each Discussion Topic Action Tracks keywords Action track #1 ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all Action track #2 shift to sustainable consumption patterns Action track #3 boost nature-positive production Action track #4 advance equitable livelihoods Action track #5 build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress Finance Innovation Human rights Women & Youth Empowerment Policy Data & Evidence Governance Trade-offs Environment and Climate Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America. 30/MAY/2021 Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Date published

Areas of divergence Action Tracks keywords Action track #1 ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all Action track #2 shift to sustainable consumption patterns Action track #3 boost nature-positive production Action track #4 advance equitable livelihoods Action track #5 build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress Finance Innovation Human rights Women & Youth Empowerment Policy Data & Evidence Governance Trade-offs Environment and Climate Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America. 30/MAY/2021 Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Date published

356:10 p 5 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

Agroecology-regenerative, and small organic Black Indigenous farmers and farmers of color were successful in continuing to provide their local grown fresh produce and value added products to communities and urban areas, effectively serving in their role as essential service providers to the nation.

356:12 p 6 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

BIPOC small farmers/underserved small farmers and their communities and their farmer organizations realize that it is important to build local farmer markets, provide alternative food access to our communities, and develop and maintain diverse alternative distribution strategies to avoid system breakdown and outbreaks.

356:13 p 6 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

BIPOC small farmers/underserved small farmers and their communities realize that it is important to increase production, small farm sustainability, access to fresh local nutritious foods, and a build resilient nutritious food systems.

356:15 p 6 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

BIPOC small farmers/underserved small farmers and their communities and farmer organizations recognize that seed saving and the work of seed keepers provides a critical food systems pathway that promotes a value added product (the seed) while promoting relationships with farmers and future generations of farming and supporting food security and sustainable resilient food systems.

356:21 p 7 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

BIPOC small farmers have the ability to increase and be successful in our environments, communities, on our small farms enterprises, and to work together to grow diverse nutritious food systems.

356:22 p 7 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

Black Indigenous small farmers and farmers of color (BIPOC) and their farmer organizations recognize that it is important to listen, learn, and share information with each other and other communities.

356:23 p 7 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

Black Indigenous farmers and farmers of color - small farms and their food systems would benefit from additional:

- Resources and infrastructure; equipment access and availability; capital; entrepreneurship opportunities that add value to their products;
- Mentors and sustainable models that demonstrate small farm-good stewardship; land ownership models and seed saving models;
- Business credit and knowledge about Business credit; Understanding alternative cooperative models, development and management for small farms;
- Innovative agroecology farming practices, regenerative-organic agriculture small farm models;
- Continual learning and mentorships/and youth mentorships and trainings in agroecology, organic regenerative farming, and organic farming;
- Access to skill and knowledge on relationships and wellbeing to land, water,

and the earth; and • Knowledge on regenerative mind, land and food ways that grow sustainable conscientious life, agroecology and organic agriculture, and that support viable healthy nutritious food systems and quality of life.

356:25 p 8 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

As small farmers we have the same challenges, we have a need for the same successful models - we want to work together.

356:26 p 8 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

Black Indigenous small farmers and farmers of color and their farmer organizations hope that the United Nations would help with the following innovations: • Removing barriers to access appropriately scaled small farm equipment for small acreage, for example small farm combines. The United Nations could help in trading these small farm equipment, tools and items instead of guns; • Promoting active virtual learning opportunities between small farmers around the world.

356:28 p 8 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

- Developing incentives for markets and grocery stores to help small farmers through developing alternative strategies that support BIPOC small farmers by purchasing directly from BIPOC small farmers or BIPOC small farm organizations;
- Increasing investments in BIPOC small farmer's production, Increase incentive programs that promote building relationships with local Black Indigenous farmers and farmers of color, and local Black Indigenous people and people of color that ensures inclusive access to safe and nutritious food for all.

356:30 p 9 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

- Black Indigenous small farmers and farmers of color are endangered. We need your support. Our young farmers need even greater support.

356:31 p 9 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

- Black Indigenous small farmers and farmers of color need to know how to develop strategies to be recognized and to speak across borders and issues - to empower the ability of BIPOC small farmers/socially disadvantage farmers to exist beyond this generation.

356:35 p 10 in 409_June_13_21_Mone S

The INOFO North America Dialogue added the voices of small farmers, agroecology and organic Black Indigenous farmers and farmers of color and farmer organizations from North America to the 2021 UN Food System Summit Dialogues and Summit Process, and enabled a platform of as we shared our history, our great resiliencies, deliberate actions, and hopes.

360:4 p 3 in 404_June_10_21_Mone S

To enrich the dialogue, the organic farmers worked in 8 small groups in Kenya and also in Mauritius a group of farmers were also in a hall. This helped them to share their experiences, ideas and concerns amongst themselves and amplify their voices.

364:3 p 5 in 415_June_16_21_van Schoonhoven M

What is the role for (smallholder) farmers, businesses, and retailers further up in the food chains, governments/authorities, and consumers to achieve a more inclusive and just food production system?

366:7 p 5 in 410_June_14_21_Gregorio_Tan

In the process of transformation, smallholder farmers need access to appropriate, affordable, profit-enhancing technologies and crop systems. However, it is essential that these technological interventions be sustainable and do not perpetuate the ecological degradation or social conditions so often seen in agricultural development.

366:28 p 8 in 410_June_14_21_Gregorio_Tan

5. Research outputs will be packaged in a way that will allow smallholder farmers to easily use and apply the technology.

367:9 p 6 in 411_June_15_21_Mone S

c) There should be a trainer of the trainer for small organic – agroecology farmers and training on market access. Small organic farmers can also have collaboration with university, local NGO, CSR program as well as farmers exchange education.

367:16 p 6 in 411_June_15_21_Mone S

f) Develop a new food system that is for small scale farmers, for sustainability, for the earth and for the coming generation.

367:25 p 8 in 411_June_15_21_Mone S

7. Highlighting small farmers in all aspects of production, processing and marketing: Food system by corporate won't be beneficial for the small farmers, because all the capital and source will be controlled by the big corporate. Farmers have their indigenous knowledges about farming and live in the unique cultures that differ each village. So points are : a) Farmers must have an organization or cooperative b) Farmers must have a fair price in the market that tolerate to their production cost c) An alternatif market for farmers, so would be easy for farmers to deliver their harvest d) Farmers

must feel free to do their technical when doing farming that comes from their own knowledges not from corporate guidelines that only consider about the market.

371:1 ¶ 111 in 426A_July_06_21_Mendoza IA_English

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

371:2 ¶ 123 in 426A_July_06_21_Mendoza IA_English

Small-scale farmer

371:7 ¶ 238 in 426A_July_06_21_Mendoza IA_English

The fact that small producers, productive patios and "conqueros" are taken into account, makes the productive awareness even more motivated, with a high maintenance yield and leads to continue expanding their own, acquired, ancestral, agricultural, livestock, fish and agro-ecological knowledge in the area selected for the execution of the project.

385:3 p 5 in 428_July_14_21_Sadira C

6. Empowerment of small-scale farmers by providing access to quality inputs.

385:5 p 8 in 428_July_14_21_Sadira C

Relationship between capital owner and smallholder farmers in the food production system and how it affects resilience.

389:4 p 7 in 431_June_22_21_CEBOS_EMBRAPA

2 - Capacity building for small producers is strongly associated with increased access to markets for products from the Brazilian biomes and territories, an expanded associative capacity, and the involvement of more smallholders in national initiatives such as the efforts to increase the use of integrated systems in agriculture. Continuous scientific, technological advancements and the expansion of technical assistance are essential for the adoption of good production and processing, democratizing the access to healthy and sustainable food. Smallholders should be prioritized as a key stakeholder in the process of increasing the sustainability of food systems. The need to improve the diversification of agricultural production was also mentioned, with special attention to production systems based on native species.

389:6 p 9 in 431_June_22_21_CEBOS_EMBRAPA

The expansion of the associative capacity of small and medium producers; 4. Putting into practice the payment market for environmental services, related to sustainable practices, biodiversity conservation, in situ conservation of genetic resources, carbon stock; 5. The increase in the diversity of integrated systems, and the design of inclusive integrated systems for other regions that do not have grains, with more attention to social metrics; 6. The exploration of the nexus between water-energy-food-climate or between food-nutrition-health to understand the complexity of food systems and the need to communicate what the crop-livestock-forest nexus is; 7. Developing metrics for the sustainability of systems and agricultural properties, which is essential for the certification scheme of integrated systems, when Life Cycle analysis and ESG criteria are growing in importance and can strengthen sustainable practices; 8. Measuring the impacts of the transition to regenerative practices, and practicing with new forms of financing, such as blended finance; 9. The need for mechanization adapted for diversification and regeneration; 10. Making it clear to consumers, investors and other stakeholders, the transparency and traceability of products throughout the chain.

391:3 p 5 in 433_May_25_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

Participants in this dialogue were drawn from smallscale producers, civil society, CBO, national and local government, research, academia, media, local and international NGOs, consumer groups, private companies, and human rights advocates. The plenary and group discussions were informative and lively. In this report, the discussion outcomes are based on five key discussion themes: 1) We need a way that ensures accountability for the Right to Adequate Food in Kenya. This is a role for multiple actors but are there existing policies addressing issues in food systems? Are they inclusive in their representation? 2) Smallholder and urban farmers are critical stakeholders in addressing food and nutrition security but their role might be overlooked. 3) There is a lot of power-play in food and farming systems - can these be identified and managed to drive more inclusivity? 4) We desire to have sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and equitable food systems; and 5) Food safety and adequacy are increasingly becoming important.

391:10 p 6 in 433_May_25_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

- Increased budget allocations to agriculture, with a focus on smallholder farming and projects that support food sovereignty and food access (not cash crops for export)
- A fiscal policy in Kenya that does not punish the poor (through taxation on essential foods); and that will incentivize agroecological transition in agriculture
- Food system policies and implementation frameworks that are responsive to the needs of farmers, and marginalized groups

The success of the above actions will be visible in several ways. First, we will be able to see more affordable, safe, and adequate food for everyone. The production of safe, diverse foods will significantly rely on farmers embracing agroecology principles, taking up more bio instead of synthetic pest and disease management approaches, and improved food safety standards for Kenyans. With proper implementation of the policies related to agriculture, food, and nutrition security, there will be a positive shift in the country's food and nutrition security situation. County governments will also be taking up policies that ensure food is produced safely, diversified, and redistributed where practical. As a result, improved citizens' health and well-being, including reduced child malnutrition and improved food and nutrition security levels, and reduced food-borne illnesses will be seen. In summary, areas where participants will need to undertake these actions: a) Create consumer awareness on the

impacts of excessive use and growing misuse of chemical inputs in production and work closely with regulators, alternatives and sustainable practices, the value of having a food rescue system to ensure that food does not go to waste when it can be redistributed or stored safely b) Pilot interventions promoting urban farming in informal settlements in Nairobi c) Promote a culture of small-scale urban farming across socio-economic divides.

391:19 p 9 in 433_May_25_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

- Corporates need to source from the local and small-scale farmers. They can also provide the needed resources in supporting the scaling of farmer activities.
-

391:28 p 11 in 433_May_25_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

Now, more than ever, the smallholder farmer needs to embrace value addition, access their pool of seed adapted to their agroecology, and be in cooperatives or associations that advocate for their needs. A great deterrent to equity in farming systems is capitalism. The subsidy regime fronted by the Government and other stakeholders are heavily inclined toward commercial farmers. Middlemen and other players like chemical sellers are the ones who benefit from the farming system.

393:5 p 5 in 435_June_08_21_FAO_ICC_UNFSS

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are vital to our food economies, from bakeries to farm suppliers, coffee co-ops to digital start-ups. Each country is different, but SMEs often make up over 90% of businesses in the agri-food sector, creating half the economic value, providing more than half the sector's jobs, and handling more than half the food consumed.

393:8 p 6 in 435_June_08_21_FAO_ICC_UNFSS

5. Low education and lack of decent business practice from the small-scale farmers.
-

394:2 p 13 in 436_June_16_21_GIYC_Multi

Originally nomadic pastoralists with only a small bit of farming, but due to global warming and reduced lands, have limited space to practice nomadic pastoralism, so transitioned to more farming.

396:5 p 6 in 438_June_16_21_Caballero_Multi

Both the large-scale, industrial food producers and smallholders need to be part of the paradigm shift needed to achieve sustainable food systems. However, smallholder producers and especially small-scale farmers require particular support as they are often underrepresented in decision making in terms of policies and investments. Further, their livelihoods are disproportionately vulnerable to the impact of climate change and biodiversity-loss. Given that they play a key role for

local and regional food security and sovereignty, urgent action to build capacity and an enabling policy environment are needed. To do so, the apparent gap between high-level development policy and the reality of farmers and communities needs to be closed. On the one hand, this requires translating development policy into local action. On the other hand, smallholders need to be involved in the design of what local action looks like to develop feasible, yet effective measures that merge biodiversity conservation with agricultural production.

396:13 p 11 in 438_June_16_21_Caballero_Multi

To tackle this issue, participants agreed that smallholders would need to come together, share their experiences with each other and effectively demonstrate their collective impact on food systems and the environment. This would improve local smallholders' access to markets and ensure that the policy makers understand the needs of local producers in terms of capacity, infrastructure and agency, which are currently lacking. Participants listed examples from China, where the government encourages smallholders to collectively found co-operatives. In contrast to this, in other areas it was raised that there is an apparent shift of some smallholder farmers selling land to large landowners, who, in return, would employ these former smallholders as direct employees. This has significant implications on tenure rights and perceived agency of smallholders.

396:15 p 12 in 438_June_16_21_Caballero_Multi

At the same time, participants argued that policy makers and smallholder farmers alike would need to work with industries to bring about transformative change. Regardless of potential biases, participants underlined the importance of creating synergies between smallholder and large-scale producers to find a common vision that enables the creation of sustainable food systems. Solutions and knowledge originating in either sector could be replicated in the other, effectively building an environment in which both smallholders and large-scale producers thrive. Others argued that, for this to happen, policy makers would have to start to pay equal attention and divide support equally among smallholders and large-scale producers.

399:5 p 7 in 440a_June_17_21_PAFO_Eng

- Better adapt agricultural policies to the specificities of small family farms - Support governments in developing implementation measures for agricultural policies.

399:17 p 13 in 440a_June_17_21_PAFO_Eng

- Encourage setting up small groups at the local level for marketing.

403:4 p 7 in 444_May_25_21_FAO_UNICEF_Multi

Small-holders and other actors responsible for producing and supplying our food can also be VULNERABLE. Young farmers continue to face many challenges including access to land, finance and income; affordable knowledge and innovation.

404:2 p 6 in 445_May_26_21_ICLEI USA

Protect small land owners, small food businesses, and communities from the influence of big business interests and consolidation.

406:7 p 7 in 447_Jan_29_21_IFAD_Multi

6. Good governance is critical. Smallholder farmers should be at the center of all conversations. They need tools to give their voices agency and to hold governments accountable (like CARE's "Score Card" tool).

409:5 p 7 in 450_Mar_11_21_IFAD_Multi

70% of food is produced by small farmers, so the question really is what kind of policies can support the production systems of smallholder farmers? The current exclusion of these farmers is not a failure of the system because the system is deliberately designed to exclude them.

416:3 p 7 in 457_May_20_21_Ekwamu_A

2. The smallholder farmers that feed and employ the vast majority of people, with women accounting for up to 70% of the labour force.

416:4 p 7 in 457_May_20_21_Ekwamu_A

4. The weak linkages between African smallholder farmers and research/extension, as well as agricultural markets must be strengthened.

418:5 p 9 in 459_June_01_21_Rashid Md J

- Micro and small traders should be empowered through their inclusion in the private sector based procurement channels.
-

422:11 p 7 in 463_June_10_21_FRI_IFAD_Multi

Second, while climate change is increasingly affecting small-scale farmers, few rural people think that migration is necessary to help them deal with climate-related threats. Over 90% of participants felt there was something they could do in their community to cope with climate change. To increase the resilience of their farming activities and livelihoods, these farmers need support in protecting the natural environment, and receiving improved inputs and better information.

422:12 p 7 in 463_June_10_21_FRI_IFAD_Multi

The On Air Dialogues show that small-scale farmers and other rural people are concerned about the food they eat and the future of farming. They see the impacts of climate change on their lives, and in their communities. They want more—and better—resources and information to improve their livelihoods. The initiative also demonstrated that small-scale farmers are ready and able to offer solutions.

422:13 p 7 in 463_June_10_21_FRI_IFAD_Multi

The On Air Dialogues are one of many simple ways to engage small-scale farmers and other rural people in discussions about the systems that directly affect them. When given the chance, farmers are keen to contribute. As nations, organizations, and individuals, we must commit to creating inclusive, accessible channels for farmers to join the conversation—and be heard—no matter what work they do, where they live, or what language they speak.

424:2 pp 6 – 7 in 465_June_16_21_Congressional Hunger

- Ensure smallholder farmers have access to quality inputs and resources to grow for their own consumption and sell at prices that allow them to live adequately - Empower women and youth to be directly engaged with agriculture value chains and improve market access for both income generation and nutrition outcomes - Ensure that foreign assistance truly supports communities in becoming resilient and self-sufficient rather than perpetually dependent on aid ACTION TRACKS ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress KEYWORDS ✓ Finance ✓ Policy Innovation Data & Evidence ✓ Human rights ✓ Governance ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment Trade-offs ✓ Environment and Climate Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Form Dialogue title Elevating Community Voices in Development and Humanitarian Aid Date published 23/07/2021

OUTCOMESFOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC-1/4 - There are politics involved in ending hunger and inequities- leads to trade-offs, such as focusing on scaling up production, using non-organic fertilizers that harm soil health, and large scale producers instead of smallholder farmers - Water scarcity a major issue of hunger - Need to scale up innovative practices, such as the use of wastewater and fecal sludge in the growing system, which could assist in the affordability of fertilizer; could also learn from other regions with water scarcity - We must include the community, as they are the ones impacted by hunger and directly impacted by climate change community should be educated on climate change so they can advocate and provide accountability.

429:4 p 5 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

3. Provide support and resources for smallholder farmers Providing smallholder farmers with technical assistance, access to technology and connectivity, the best seeds, and crop insurance, will promote sustainable farming while also improving farmers' livelihoods. Regenerative food systems and foodscapes must be attuned to local cultures, and economic and biophysical circumstances to

produce food, on land and in water, in ways that actively restore habitats, protect biodiversity, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

429:8 p 7 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Recognize that smallholder farmers are often on the frontlines of catastrophic impacts of climate variability and change, nature loss, deepening poverty, and the wide inequality gap.
-

429:10 p 7 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Provide smallholder farmers with technical assistance, resources, incentives, payment systems, and access to technology and connectivity, the best seeds, and crop insurance, so they can produce crops sustainably, while making a livelihood for themselves and their families.
-

429:24 p 9 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

5. Understand the unique challenges facing smallholder farmers and provide resources to help them.

429:25 p 9 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Understand and acknowledge the unique challenges facing smallholder farmers, who first need to meet their daily needs before addressing food loss.
-

429:26 p 9 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Provide technical support and guidance to smallholder farmers to reduce food loss from the beginning of production.
-

429:27 p 9 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Scale programs that assist smallholder farmers in distributing products via larger producers.
-

429:28 p 9 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Work with the private sector to get insurance to small and medium farms. The group discussed a current example in Latin America.
-

429:29 p 9 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Find ways to help smallholder farmers stay in the market when international trade is not possible.

429:31 p 10 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Create collaboration between smaller/newer producers and more experienced producers to create a farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange.
-

429:33 p 10 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

- Integrated smallholder farming systems that have benefits for food security and income, and provide ample ecosystem services, such as those in Cambodia that also use small biodigesters to provide energy to cook food.
-

429:38 p 10 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

2. Between smaller, newer producers and those with more experience, as well as multi-generational farmers.
-

429:48 p 12 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

2. Recognize that smallholder farmers are often on the frontlines of catastrophic impacts of climate change, nature loss, deepening poverty, and the wide inequality gap.
-

429:59 p 13 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

Discussion Topic, Group 7 By 2030, 300+ million small scale agricultural producers have become resilient to climate change.

429:60 p 13 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

ACTIONS 1. Foster the adoption of new technologies by smallholder farmers by showing that they address/solve the risk of losing crops that are so precious.

429:62 p 13 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

PARTNERSHIPS 1. Develop partnership platforms to benefit small farmers; also involve governments.

429:86 p 16 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

15. Recognize that small-scale farmers have different needs. Policies are too broad – they need to consider scale and location. All policies don't work for all farmers.

429:104 p 20 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

5. Integrating small and large farms is important to limit risk.

431:15 p 11 in 472_June_18_21_van Oosterhoud_Kusumadireja

3. small scale farmers are the stakeholders most in need of empowerment.

431:16 p 11 in 472_June_18_21_van Oosterhoud_Kusumadireja

4. Organic Agriculture as an innovative solution for small scale farmers to reach the organic market
5. Governments should encourage more public and private partnerships and enabling partnerships....and mass communication for internet accessibility for small scale farmers.

431:17 p 11 in 472_June_18_21_van Oosterhoud_Kusumadireja

6. I would say that small scale farmers need to be heard, they are mostly the ones producing food in third countries. And we need to include them in the decision-making process because most of the solutions and decisions need to be applied by them
7. indeed, solutions don't need always to be technology-oriented. I also think that simplification of knowledge provided by researchers to small scale farmers will bridge the gap between the research providers and people in need of that knowledge.

431:18 p 11 in 472_June_18_21_van Oosterhoud_Kusumadireja

8. small scale farmers are the stakeholders most in need of empowerment.

431:20 p 12 in 472_June_18_21_van Oosterhoud_Kusumadireja

Internet entrance was mentioned as a crucial point to empower small-holder farmers. However, the main question is how to make internet accessible to them. More research is needed on this.

433:5 p 5 in 474_June_18_21_Matu_Opiyo

Women led micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are less likely to access formal finance loans and support.

439:2 p 6 in 519_July_05_21_FABLE_Multi

2. Need to ensure an equal transformation: The livelihoods of smallholder farmers should be at the center of these transformations. Policies promoting trade liberalization should ensure these benefit national trade balances and smallholder welfare. To ensure this, regulations to set standards are

needed (e.g. preventing dumping). The African Free Trade Area is an opportunity to promote economic growth and regional resilience. According to the Report on Green recovery for Africa, investing in energy, food security, and nature-based solutions brings the best return in terms of jobs created and value addition. Climate-smart agricultural practices can help reduce climate impacts and increase resilience at the community level. Science-based evidence needs to be embedded in the trading system, prioritizing food security. Assessment of environmental impacts along the value and trade chain is essential if we want to achieve an equal sustainable transformation.

441:4 p 7 in 529A_July_07_21_Ziadat_Bhaduri_Feedback2

This happens to the majority of landholders, especially smallholder farmers who has agriculture as the main source of income and main source of living. It is true that few landholders may decide to lease their land and go in cities to look for other source of income.

455:4 p 6 in 063_Mar_04_21_Nanavaty_Multi

1. Organizing is the key to empower rural women workers and small holder women farmers and make the food systems equitable and just. Promoting their own member-owned and managed supply chain will help building their collective strength, bargaining power and decision-making agencies.

455:7 p 7 in 063_Mar_04_21_Nanavaty_Multi

1. Organizing poor smallholder farmers and women workers, promoting their own member-owned and managed supply chain and thus building their collective strength, bargaining power and decision-making agencies.

455:11 p 10 in 063_Mar_04_21_Nanavaty_Multi

1. Organizing is the key to empower rural women workers and small holder women farmers and make the food systems equitable and just.

457:22 p 14 in 120_Apr_27_21_Mauderli_U

How: in ten years all smallholder farmers need to have access to digital technology, access needs to be free for especially vulnerable groups. It is crucial that companies develop a viable business model for digital service provision to farmers. So far digitalization in smallholder farming has been donor driven and failed to scale.

458:23 p 14 in 123_May_04_21_Mauderli_U

How: in ten years all smallholder farmers need to have access to digital technology, access needs to be free for especially vulnerable groups. It is crucial that companies develop a viable business model

for digital service provision to farmers. So far digitalization in smallholder farming has been donor driven and failed to scale.

459:23 p 14 in 125_May_11_21_Mauderli_COSUDE

How: in ten years all smallholder farmers need to have access to digital technology, access needs to be free for especially vulnerable groups. It is crucial that companies develop a viable business model for digital service provision to farmers. So far digitalization in smallholder farming has been donor driven and failed to scale.

460:8 p 5 in 131_May_25_21_IISLA Ventures

To what extent do small-scale food producers have control over their livelihoods in Philippine food systems? Whilst there has been a recent increase in investment for agriculture and food processing in the country, producers and consumers have been structurally disconnected by a lengthened value chain. Moreover, there is also the need to expand regenerative and resilient agriculture practices to avert environmental degradation and climate change, and to increase the capacity of smallholder farmers and MSMEs in accessing affordable funding. Unless systemic changes are implemented to ensure that producers can afford their capital requirements and earn a decent living from their livelihoods, it would be impossible to achieve stable and sustainable food systems towards securing healthy, nutritious, and affordable food for all.

460:24 p 10 in 131_May_25_21_IISLA Ventures

Participants of the ‘main’ Dialogue shared the concern of smallholder farmers and MSMEs on the high prices of organic produce vis-a-vis conventional ones. The need to reduce the cost of organic inputs resurfaced, exploring the feasibility of farmers producing rather than buying their inputs to reduce overall production cost.

460:33 p 12 in 131_May_25_21_IISLA Ventures

With the current small and insecure market for organic produce, it was pointed out that farmers tend to go their own ways (“kanya-kanya”), nurturing competition rather than complementation and collaboration to ensure prosperity for all. It was suggested that farmers would organise themselves to facilitate coordinated production and avoid indiscriminate crop duplication. Moreover, aggregators should also create a network of food processing MSMEs that could accept crops not sold in the fresh vegetable markets. It was also suggested that these aggregators could be invested in to develop their own processing facilities and transportation services to lower the cost of bringing food from farm to table. Other investment suggested by Dialogue participants included: 1) multifunction processing facilities with fair schemes, such as pay-per-use model; 2) entire logistics chain from transport to storage; 3) credit to farmers, where they are given a reprieve of two to three planting seasons, in cash; 4) marketing and investment in education to boost consumer interest; 5) market and processing transformation mechanisms; and 6) building an ecosystem that can be a conduit of trust for farmers.

462:5 p 12 in 133_May_27_21_CIRAD_Multi

In this context, for smallholders, it was suggested to improve credit systems (better access, favorable conditions) to contribute to reaching a more balanced power between companies and small producers/ cooperatives regarding investments and avoid tensions between the governance of the value chain and territorial governance.

473:4 p 5 in 244_June_09_21_Macqueen_Multi

Fortunately, the world's 1.5 billion smallholder farmers (<2hectares) embody 3 billion helping hands. They are an efficient and professional bunch. Most smallholder farms (83%) are in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. While operating only 12% of the world's agricultural land, they produce more than 70% of the food calories to people living in those regions. But they, too, are vulnerable to climate threats. What can be done to help them?

485:5 p 6 in 288_May_20_21_GAN_Multi

☒ Approaches to scale-up from small-scale production to large-scale production (e.g. black soldier flies for aquafeeds).

485:7 p 10 in 288_May_20_21_GAN_Multi

☒ Advance our understanding of the value of small-scale fisheries (e.g. Illuminating Hidden Harvests) and increase efforts to capture their contributions in national accounts.

486:9 p 9 in 291_May_21_21_Polman_Prabha

b) We need to find ways of supporting and engaging small farmers. It's a difficult career which young people aren't attracted to, partly because the conditions are tough and there is limited legal protection. This is creating uncertainty in the long-term and farmers could disappear. By engaging universities and academics more, we could connect young people more to farming/the land, and create a different vision.

491:6 p 6 in 301_May_27_21_CropLife Latin America

2. Small farmers must have greater access to new technologies, particularly information technologies (Apps, GPS, etc.), and maintain over time the adoption of technologies with indicators that allow evaluating their benefits.

491:8 p 7 in 301_May_27_21_CropLife Latin America

a. Validator or independent agent For the small and medium farmer to be able to access the main markets and for their effort to be recognized on the basis of sustainability, a dialogue and an

alliance with the large marketers, the value chain, and agricultural producers is necessary. This requires that neutral institutions such as IICA have the capacity to bring large buyers to the same table, with small and medium farmers in a dialogue where neutral institutions balance their forces in the disproportion between small farmers / large traders. This mechanism makes it possible to provide sustainable solutions and strengthen the system linked to the triple helix (academy-industry-government) with a view to developing standards and practices that avoid over-regulation, allow economic access to technologies, and recognize the associated value to sustainability by the production chain.

495:7 p 5 in 309_June_10_21_ICC_EIT_Multi

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are vital to our food economies. Each country is different, but SMEs are often over 90% of businesses in the agri-food sector, creating half the economic value, providing more than half the sector's jobs, and handling more than half the food consumed. Their tenacity and agility sustain food supplies and access through the COVID pandemic.

496:4 p 5 in 312_June_15_21_FAO_ICC_Multi

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are vital to our food economies. Each country is different, but SMEs are often over 90% of businesses in the agri-food sector, creating half the economic value, providing more than half the sector's jobs, and handling more than half the food consumed. Their tenacity and agility sustain food supplies and access through the COVID pandemic.

496:9 p 7 in 312_June_15_21_FAO_ICC_Multi

Support for small and medium non-formalized producers, focus on the informal economy. Many times you cannot do business with them due to billing and administrative issues, segregating agroecological and local products, making it impossible to open businesses for this group.

496:10 p 7 in 312_June_15_21_FAO_ICC_Multi

3. Rewarding positive results Government incentives to help the small ones formalize, impulse and local and national impact.

497:7 p 5 in 314_June_16_21_ICC_US Farmers_Multi

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are vital to our food economies. Each country is different, but SMEs are often over 90% of businesses in the agri-food sector, creating half the economic value, providing more than half the sector's jobs, and handling more than half the food consumed. Their tenacity and agility sustain food supplies and access through the COVID pandemic.

497:13 p 7 in 314_June_16_21_ICC_US Farmers_Multi

c. The smaller your business, the more difficult it is to access that capital.

503:7 p 5 in 399_June_9_21_AFA_Multi

Small fishers are facing plethora of challenges in Asia and elsewhere. Owing to their poor economic status and often marginalized social status, their voices are not heard by the policy makers adequately. Small fishers are facing worst crises today. Apart from poverty and discrimination, the added perils are climate change induced extreme weather conditions and depletion of species. Access and control over natural resources has always been a contentious issue for poor fishers, who face hurdles to access sea beaches, to park their boats and dry their nets due to indiscriminate grabbing of coastal land for tourism and other industrial purposes. Also dumping effluent near the coast and in deep sea adversely affect their catches.

Conclusion

Smallholder farmers and smaller-scale producers are an essential component of food systems, and therefore a critical part of the food systems transition to becoming equitable and sustainable. They bring a wealth of traditional and local knowledge on sustainable farming practices which they use to help to feed the world. Ironically, these critical role players also suffer disproportionately from current food system injustices, and the negative effects of global climate change. They face

numerous barriers that influence their livelihoods, from land and seed challenges to policy and regulations that actively work against them. Further, barriers exist that prevent them from engaging in meaningful knowledge generation and sharing and active participation in decision-making spaces. Removing these barriers and supporting smaller-scale producers should be central to food systems transformation.

Authors

Claire Nicklin. Researcher, Key Stakeholder Deep Dive Special Reports, Blue Marble Evaluation Team, UN Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogues

Claire Nicklin lives in Quito, Ecuador and is the Andes Regional Representative for the Collaborative Crop Research Program (CCRP) of the McKnight Foundation. She helps to facilitate a Community of Practice among grantees and support a developmental, utilization-focused approach to evaluation. Claire is also part of the Integrated, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Planning team of the CCRP and assists in the gathering, analysis, and sharing of evaluative data and learning in this role.

Mutizwa Mukute. Researcher, Key Stakeholder Deep Dive Special Reports, Blue Marble Evaluation Team, UN Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogues

Mutizwa Mukute is the Director of Social Learning and Innovation Ltd, a Zimbabwe-based consultancy firm. He is also a member of the Adaptation Fund Technical Evaluation Reference Group (AF-TERG), a Rhodes University (Environmental Learning Research Centre) senior research associate, and an Emerald Network senior associate. He serves as a Friend of Promotion of Local Innovation (Prolinnova) and an Elder of Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association (PELUM) Zimbabwe.

Annex A: Independent Dialogues Included in this Thematic Synthesis

Title	Convener(s)	Date	# Smallholder farmers	# Participants	ID#
The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production	Asikaralu Okafor, Maklomy Technology Services Limited/Village Farmers Initiative(VFI)	19 April 2021	17	17	12151
UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from India	Bharat Krishak Rythy Sadhikara Samstha	29 January 2021	4	67	1956
UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from Asia & Africa	Bharat Krishak Rythy Sadhikara Samstha	18 February 2021	3	40	2060
What Farmers Need in Future Food Systems	Farming First	4 March 2021	6	62	4362
U.S. Animal Agriculture as a Solution to Global Food Systems Challenges	Animal Agriculture Alliance	8 April 2021	8	122	7117
UN Independent Food System Summit Dialogue Grassroot Perspective for Jharkhand, 2021	Welthungerhilfe, India CARITAS India Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network Bhoomi Ka	12 April 2021	50	93	8532
Boosting Nature Positive Agricultural Solutions: U.S. Farmer, Rancher, Grower Perspectives	Ernie Shea	6 April 2021	No data provided	No data provided	9149
Farmers' Perspectives, From Seeds to Food II	Andrew Mushita, Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT), Zimbabwe	12 May 2021	5	45 ⁵⁶	11594
Farmers' Perspectives from Seeds to Food - Global Dialogue	Andrew Mushita, Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT), Zimbabwe	29 June 2021	No data provided	No data provided	20829
Voices of Small Farmers on Agroecology, Organic Agriculture, and Food Sovereignty In North America... Inclusion and Capacity Building	Ms Shamika Mone	13 June 2021	8	8	25890
Hacia un enfoque sistématico para la agricultura familiar, biodiversidad, y seguridad alimentaria**	Juan Sánchez, vicepresidente del Consorcio Agroecológico Peruano	25 June 2021			28005

⁵⁶ There were 45 participants listed in the report, but other dialogues leading up had 100 farmer participants. There were a number of local face to face farmer-community consultations that fed into this series of dialogues. 9 in total, inclusive 6 preparatory meetings. The local consultations directly involved over 100 farmers representing 400 Farmer Field Schools (FFS), these field schools involved around 10,000 farmers who are servicing their community members.

Smallholder Farmers and Other Smaller-Scale Producers Perspectives

El aporte de las comunidades campesinas para los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles resilientes e incluyente**	Giovanna Vásquez - Gerenta de la Convención Nacional del Agro Peruano	28 June 2021			24420
Farming with (and for) biodiversity – scaling smallholder, nature-based solutions for sustainable food systems	Paula Caballero (Rare) Deon Nel (WWF Netherlands) Gábor Figeczky (IFOAM-Organics International)	16 June 2021	3	55	15420
Bangladesh-Nepal Farmers Dialogue: Putting Smallholder Farmers at the Centre of Food System*	Mr. Aamanur Rahman, Director-Extreme Poverty Program, CARE Bangladesh Mr. Jib Sharma, Emergency Coordinator, CARE Nepal	17 June 2021			26265
Visioning the future of food and agricultural systems*	Collaborative Crop Research Program – McKnight Foundation	13 April 2021	41	122	11127
Farmer Research Network Collective Voice and Aligned Organizations**	Collaborative Crop Research Program – McKnight Foundation	28 April 2021	4	19	11117
The livestock-meat chain and its compliance with the SDG: future challenges	INTERPORC (Spanish Interprofessional Agri-food Organization of White Pork)	19 May 2021	1	55	13544
U.S. Farmers and Ranchers as a Solution to Building the Sustainable Food Systems of the Future	U.S. Farmers & Ranchers in Action	23 June 2021	No data provided	60	17571
Transforming Pathways: Working with Farmers in Agri-Food Systems	Dr. Glenn B. Gregorio (SEARCA); Dr. Tan Shiang Hee (CLA)	14 June 2021	9	31	14699
Philippines Farmers and Fishers National Independent Dialogue	Kalipunan ng Maliliit na Magniniyog ng Pilipinas (KAMMPIL)	8 June 2021	53	75	22131
East and Southern Africa Dialogue for Strengthening Food Systems Research and Innovation	Professor Adipala Ekwamu-Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM)	17 May 2021	55	375	16044
From Seeds to Table: Re-instating the farmers to the core of the food systems in Asia	Ms Shamika Mone, President, Inter-continental Network of Organic Farmers Organisations	15 June 2021	5	100	23679
Pathways of creating sustainable food systems and building resilience to shocks and hazards among small scale farmers	Mr Kudakwashe Zombe, Zimbabwe Civil Society Organizations Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance	15 July 2021	2	38	33131
Rights of Small Farmers in Light of Corporate Take Over: The Deregulation of TNCs are Negatively Affecting the Rights of Small Farmers; How can both amicably coexist?	The Sikh Human Rights Group: Mr Carlos Arbuthnott - Ms Jenna Lanoil - Ms Monica Gill	19 July 2021	1	18	32822
The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems	Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF) Pakistan	2 June 2021	18	44	21790

Smallholder Farmers and Other Smaller-Scale Producers Perspectives

Black American Farmers' Path Towards Equitable Livelihoods	Bread for the World; National Black Farmers Association; The Federation of Southern Cooperatives	2 June 2021	20	35	19523
Who's missing at dinner? Bringing farmers into the conversation on food systems through inclusive communication platforms	Farm Radio International	2 June 2021	3	97 ⁵⁷	15672
Independent Dialogue on Farmers' Groups in Agriculture & Food System of Bangladesh	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Project SACP, MMI and HIHI	31 May 2021	60	110	33968
Farmers and Fishers Solutions: Sustainable Fishing	AFA, INOFO, PIFON, WFO	9 June 2021	136	138	23434
Presentation on the perspective of African Organic Family Farmers on sustainable food systems	Ms Shamika Mone, President, Inter-continental Network of Organic Farmer Organisations	10 June 2021	52	98	21034
DIALOGUES FOR NEGOTIATED TRADE-OFFS AND SYNERGIES IN SMALLHOLDER FARMER FOOD SYSTEMS IN MALAWI	Dr Daimon Kambewa (Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources)	3 May 2021	100	140	33956

**No report available at time of writing. No participant data available.*

Dialogue observed by BME team.

⁵⁷ In addition to this number, there were additional farmers engaged through radio, video, polls, and conversations.

Smallholder Farmers and Other Smaller-Scale Producers Perspectives

Title	Convener(s)	Date	# Smallholder farmers	# Participants	ID#
<p>United Nations Food Systems Summit Global Summit Dialogue with Farmers, Fishers, Pastoralists and Other Producers</p>	<p>Dr. Agnes Kalibata, Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for the Food Systems Summit 2021</p> <p>Mr. Ajay Vir Jakhar Chairman, Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum India)</p> <p>Ms. Elizabeth Nsimadala President, Pan-African Farmers' Organization (PAFO)</p> <p>Ms. Estrella "Esther" Penunia Secretary General, Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)</p> <p>Mr. Ishmael Sunga Chief Executive Officer, Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)</p> <p>Dr. Theo de Jager President, World Farmers' Organisation (WFO)</p>	<p>12 July 2021</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>202</p>	<p>28341</p>

Annex B: Smallholder farmers' perspectives spotlighted in the pre-Summit in Rome



26 July, 2021 FAO Rome

The Voice of Farmers, Fishers, Pastoralists, and other Producers toward the Food Systems of the Future

This Pre-Summit session focused on the priorities of farmers, fishers, pastoralists and other producers, the main challenges they face, their game-changing solutions and their joint commitment towards achieving sustainable food systems globally. This includes small- and large-scale producers (farmers, fisherfolk, pastoralists, livestock keepers, etc.). The session builds upon the outcomes of a series of farmer-focused consultation processes at national, regional and global level, which took place in the form of both Independent and Global Summit Dialogues. Led by farmers, fishers, pastoralists and other producers in all their diversity, the session engaged a wide range of stakeholders around a vision to jointly build more equitable, empowering, sustainable, and resilient food systems.

Opening Remarks by the moderator

- **Ms. Elizabeth Nsimadala**, President, Pan-African Farmers' Organization (PAFO)

Insight from the producer dialogues

- **H.E. Charlie McConalogue** TD. Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland
- **Dr. Ishmael Sunga**, CEO, Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)
- **Ms. Reema Nanavaty**, Executive Committee Member, Asian Farmers Association, AFA and Agricultural Director of Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

Challenges producers face in Finance, Value Distribution, Resilience & what solutions they are bringing

- **Ms. Erin Fitzgerald**, CEO, US Farmers and Ranchers in Action (USFRA)
- **Mr. Hijaba Ykhanbai**, Director, JASIL
- **Mr. Roy Bealey**, Fishery Director, International Pole & Line Foundation

Perspectives and Solutions from other stakeholders

- **Mr. Martien Van Nieuwkoop**, Global Director for the Agriculture and Food Global

- Practice, World Bank Group and Custodian, UNFSS Finance Lever
- **Ms Berenice Sanchez**, Coordinator for Mexico
- **Mr. Martien Van Nieuwkoop**, Global Director for the Agriculture and Food Global
- Practice, World Bank Group and Custodian, UNFSS Finance Lever
- **Ms. Berenice Sanchez**, Coordinator for Mexico and Central America, Alianza Milpa
- **Mr. Olivier de Schutter**, Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, and member, AT3, OHCHR
- **Mr. Gordon Bacon**, CEO, Pulse Canada and the Global Pulse Confederation **Mr. Daniel Zhang**, CEO, Alibaba Group

Closing Remarks

- **Mr. Vijay Kumar**, Vice-Chair on Producers, UNFSS Champions Network
- **Ms. Arianna Giuliiodori**, Secretary General, World Farmers' Organisation (WFO)

Video recordings of this session and these presentations are available online:

<https://www.unfoodsystems.org/highlights.php>

Additional focus on farmers in framing the Food Systems Summit: "What we owe farmers."

<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/news/what-we-owe-farmers>