**Call for experiences in the use and application of three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of food security and nutrition**

**Template for submissions**

 **Please use this**[submission form](http://bit.ly/2nAitb1)**to share your experience in the use and application of three interconnected sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of food security and nutrition.

For the necessary background and guidance, please refer to the topic note:** <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS-smallholders-fsn>**.**
**You can upload the completed form to the** FSN Forum **(**[www.fao.org/fsnforum](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum)) **or send it via email to** fsn-moderator@fao.org**.**

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| **Title of your submission\*** | **Smallholders Contribute to Food Security in Cambodia** |
| **Geographical coverage***Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level* | *CFAP covers national level, subnational and grass-root levels* |
| **Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission** |  *Cambodia*  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: SOK SothaEmail address: soksotha@cfap-cambodia.org and or soksotha@camintel.com  |
| **Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)** |  Government UN organization🗹 Civil Society / NGO Private Sector Academia Donor Other ………………………………………………………… |

*\*Please choose a title for your submission, referring e.g. to your organization or/ and geographical coverage*

**If the information provided in your submission results from a multistakeholder consultation, please also fill the table in annex.**

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| 1. Awareness of CFS policy recommendations
 | * How have you heard of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?
* CFAP is a member of the WFO and we were invited to participate in the CFS meetings accordingly. We also received information about CFS by email and website researches.
* Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?

[ ]  No[x]  Yes If yes, please explain: * We raised these recommendations in other meetings/forum at national level where there are participation from government, development agencies, academy, research, private sector and farmers. We also disseminated information within our own network and meetings with farmer members.
* What would you recommend to CFS member states, Rome-based Agencies or/ and other stakeholders to make CFS policy products more widely known? Please explain:
* National government should involve national farmers’ organizations (NFO) in their national projects/programs in the future.
* Structure network with relevant stakeholders such as Government, Civil Society Organizations (FOs/NGOs), Private Sector, Research Institute, Academy and Media, etc
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| 1. Use of the three sets of policy recommendations

  | * Which set(s) of policy recommendations have been used at sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level to support smallholder agriculture (please tick the answer below)?

***[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xi)]**** For each set that has been used, please indicate for which main purpose(s) it has been used

(*e.g training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favour of smallholders; development of finance proposals that are more favourable to small-scale producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies in favour of smallholder agriculture; other*) [x]  Set 1: [Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av034e.pdf)  Main purpose(s): Provide advisory support, training and development of financial proposals and submit to donor and or development partners for intervention to small scale farmers at subnational level. [x]  Set 2: [Connecting Smallholders to Markets](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq853e.pdf)Main purpose(s): Enable smallholders continue farming in a year round and increased incomes properly for small scale farmers in particular, those live in rural areas. Both quality and quantity have increased as needed by current and future market demands. Smallholders live in rural areas can send their children to higher educational level in the future. [x]  Set 3: [Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq854e.pdf)Main purpose(s): Increasing of number of livestock for smallholders from few chickens, ducks, pigs, buffalos and cows to proper amount for better household income to survive the family and market demands. * Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain: To meet a Development Sustainable Goal, in particular in the area of Food Security and Nutrition. Base on our current work with smallholders and relevant stakeholders, therefore Poverty, Clean Water, Inequalities, Climate Change, Just and Peace, and Partnership for Sustainable Development are particularly for useful support smallholders. Zero hunger, however is more necessarily needed to strengthen, especially those live in rural poor areas. In short, Sustainable Agricultural Development cannot go without smallholders, and smallholders really needed agricultural technical skills, digital technology, irrigation system, grant/loan with low interest rate (3-5%/year), and farmer own market based.
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| 1. Present and expected benefits for smallholders

*Indicate the results obtained/ expected in the short term and in the medium-to-long term, with quantitative indications where feasible (i.e. estimate of the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be affected)*  | How have smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short and medium to long-term? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to food? *(please answer in the two boxes below)* |
| Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)** Smallholders got technical training on use of water, water management, agricultural technical skills, Marketing Planning, Business Planning, Soil Testing, Entrepreneurship, Business Management, Leadership, and many other soft and hard skills accordingly
* Advisory support on organizational strengthening for organizational sustainability and service delivering to farmer members
* So far, we provided services directly to more than 6300HHs or 30% of total HH members.
* Among the above HH members, 70% of farmer members applied new agricultural technical practice.
* Others are expected to scale up in the future.
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| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):(*In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of smallholders that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 smallholders*)* Smallholders got technical training on use of Water, Water management, Agricultural technical skills, Marketing Planning, Business Planning, Soil Testing, Entrepreneurship, Business Management, Study/Research, Forum, Workshop, Study Visit, Financial and Organizational Management, Leadership, and many other soft and hard skills accordingly
* Advisory support on organizational strengthening for organizational sustainability and service delivering to farmer members
* So far, we provided services directly to more than 100000HHs which 52% of total HH members are female.
* Observed that number of HH members of farmer members applied new agricultural technical practice accordingly at communities.
* Smallholders would be able to produce for high market when they meet their needs such as irrigation system, grant and or capital with low interest rate and farmer own market based in the future.
* Others are expected to scale up in the future.
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| 1. Present and expected benefits for female smallholders
 | * Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) topromote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain: Women participated actively not only in agriculture, marketing, businesses and social development, but also housework. Gender Equality will enable women to access to services and digital technologies. The recommendations will enable women to profit from policy equally.
* How have female smallholders benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food? Please explain: Women really can benefit from the recommendations to improve food security and nutrition. This can be done unless, there is strong commitment from policy makers at national and international levels to ensure that the policy is functioning.
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| 1. Present and expected benefits for the youth
 | * Have any specific actions been taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain: Young women and men are equally promoted to benefit from policy in agriculture.
* How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to food of youth? Please explain: Young women and men got awareness on food security and nutrition for extension to their community and network now and in the future.
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| 1. Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs
 | * How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2 and some of the SDGs targeted in the 2019 review, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):

[ ]  SDG 1 (no poverty)Please explain: Through the world bank, it is evidenced that majority of the poors come from Asia. Most of them live under USD1.90 per day. It means that they live in extreme poverty because daily living costs are too high to enable the rural poors to get access to daily living properly, not only food but also commodities for daily consumption. However, to halve the poverty is a good strategy to get rid of poverty step by step. Policy to enable smallholders to own land for agriculture, income generation, rural job creation and, [ ]  SDG 2 (zero hunger)Please explain: It is correct to have planned to achieve food demands and population growth in 31 years behind. Lots of food produced today, but also lots of people cannot have nutrient food intake to eat. According to FAO 821 million people are chronically undernourished. To achieve this goal, then strong network structuring between national government, international development institutions, national farmers’ organizations, subnational farmers’ organizations, community, academies, media and private sector needed to work together to provide capacity building to the community to ensure that people have healthy food to eat. ☐ SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)Please explain: Creation of standard work with good structure from rural to urban areas is very helpful to rural poor people, women, youth and migrants. In Cambodia, agriculture represents about 80% of the total population and they work with very low income and poorly paid. Decent job creation helped effectively contributing to the poors. ☐ SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)Please explain: Income inequality in particular will lead to inequality of quality of life and also inequality of services too, not talking about food, health condition, living condition and education. Therefore, smallholders needed access to knowledge, finance, sustainable farming, sustainable marketing, and sustainable business at the community with better structure from farm to market. ☐ SDG 13 (climate action) Please explain: It is the fact that agriculture contributed to the carbon dioxide emission, if compared to the emission from industries is less. However agriculture contributed actively to feed people. Raising awareness and capacity building on climate change, resilience, mitigation, and adaptation for the communities are the best solution to sustain our globe. Best to find good strategy to deliver information and knowledge at the country level i.e. from national to subnational and grass-root levels.  |
| 1. Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the [UN Decade of Family Farming](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1479766/files/A_RES_72_239-EN.pdf) and the [UN Decade of Action on Nutrition](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/259)
 | How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming or (further) contribute to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders? Please explain: CFAP has contributed lots on social development since 2002 till present, our work focused mainly on capacity building, dissemination, extension, advisory support, training, food safety, democracy strengthening at the community level, basic right for human being, representation of smallholders and participation in policy development. Our programs always engaged in friendly agriculture and free from negative impacts on environment, the organization has promoted good agricultural practices and natural agricultural practice. Use of drip irrigation system, use of wind mill to get water for rice production and water pumping without using fuel for agriculture, so on and so forth to ensure that smallholders contributed to sustainable environment.Farmers also got opportunity to participate in social development, economic development, cultural exchange, food intake awareness for health and prevent the environment. Farmers are also proud to feed people in the world. Last, but not least, farmers needed more participation in policy development at subnational, national and international levels to ensure that the rights of farmers are protected.We believe the UN Decade of Family farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition brought together a unique opportunity for smallholders worldwide, rural poor people, vulnerable, indigenous people and poverty reduction thus to contribute largely to sustain our environment globally.  |
| 1. Catalysts and constraints
 | * What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?
* It is true that the policy recommendations contributed great opportunity for relevant stakeholders to tackle common issues that smallholders have faced and or being faced globally.
* Relevant stakeholders, especially smallholders are familiar with the policy for practices and follow up
* The policy provide great inputs and road map for development relevant programs to support smallholders for short, medium and long term
* What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?
* Smallholders may not be applicable as they are still depend much on external support, no access to grant and or loan with low interest rate, and so on and so forth.
* There is no strong structure based from global, regional, national, subnational and grass-root
* Application of policy is limited, smallholders cannot get access to policy
* Political issues
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| 1. Good practices
 | * What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?
* Involve all relevant stakeholders in particular government, development agencies, civil society organizations/FOs, private sector, research institute, academy and media in the projects/programs implementation
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| 1. Lessons learned
 | * Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders?
* Best to strengthen International Steering Committee (ISC), thus to function the role of ISC and members at regional and national levels
* Involve relevant stakeholders at national level, subnational level and grass-root level in food security program and nutrition
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| 1. Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders
 | * If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition of smallholders, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs or/ and fostering policy coherence? Please explain: It would be best to involve relevant stakeholders in the projects/programs implementation (Government, Civil Society Organization, International Development Agencies, National Farmers’ Organizations, Private Sector, Academy and Media) at national level.
* What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain: Best to empower women, women’s right and youth to participate not only in agricultural activities, but also management, leadership and any other decision making bodies in particular at grass-root, subnational, national levels.
* What actions could be taken (in line with these policy recommendations) to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities in the context of smallholder agriculture? Please explain: It is the fact that smallholders in Cambodia represented about 80% of total population and majority of them live in rural area. Youth is not very interested in agriculture as agriculture is not profitable; therefore urban jobs are more attractive for youth. With this regard, agriculture is now needed to profit for current and next generation. To inspire youth to get interested in agriculture, therefore agricultural technical trainings should not only focus on rural community and groups of farmers, but also secondary school level. Engagement of youth in agriculture at secondary school will make youth interested in agriculture and stay in agriculture in the future. Link smallholders to market, provide water source to smallholders, and engagement of smallholders access to grant and loan with low interest rate and establishment of farmer own market based will help smallholders access to sustainable agriculture. Best to train farmers to understand well about the added value of farmers’ organizations and working in a cooperative manner by collective sale and purchase.
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| 1. Link to additional information
 | * [www.cfap-cambodia.org](http://www.cfap-cambodia.org) and facebook: cfap cambodia
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**Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation**

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| **Date of the multistakeholder event** |  |
| **Location of the event** |  |
| **Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?**  | 🗹 Government🗹 UN organization Civil Society / NGO Private Sector Academia Donor Other ………………………………………………………………… |
| **Who organized the event?** | 🗹 Government🗹 UN organization Civil Society / NGO Private Sector Academia Donor Other ………………………………………………………………… |