**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\*** | Local and Fair Milk in West Africa and Europe |
| **Geographical coverage***Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level* | regional levels (Western Africa and European Union), international level |
| **Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission** | *West Africa and Europe* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: *Thierry Kesteloot*Email address: Thierry.Kesteloot@oxfam.org |
| **Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)** |  Government UN organizationx 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)?

*Through the CFS directly. different West African small scale food producers, member of the West-African campaign “mon lait est local” (eg. ROPPA, APESS, RBM) as well as Oxfam (from EU affiliates and from WAF region) have participated in the CSM and been actively involved in the CFS negotiations* * 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: What were the different activities?*As described below (Question -ii-), Oxfam’s work on European and West African milk markets has led to the production of analytical reports and an action week in Brussels, in which we informed about the current problematic (how the European overproduction impacts the West African milk market) and – albeit not directly – thereby also about the principles and recommendations contained in the Policy Recommendations. The problematic addressed is at the intersection of the three policy issues.** 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:

*The small scale food producers themselves, need to be at the center of any activity aimed at implementing policy products of the CFS. It is therefore indispensable to first and foremost aim at informing small scale food producers about these products: about the rights they have, how they can demand their realization from the duty bearers and which recommendations they can use as instruments to do so. Their participation in CFS processes, among others in the negotiations of the policy recommendations and their adoption at the plenary session in October, should therefore be guaranteed and actively supported by the member states of the CFS. Equally their participation is critical when the CFS recommendations are to be taken up, used and monitored at regional and national levels. This requires the support for adequate inclusive policy fora at these levels, including for the Regional FAO conferences.**Linking different CFS policy recommendations together to raise awareness of CFS products seems an effective way to increase their relevance for local actors, because the interconnectedness between them. This would also allow to make policy recommendations known beyond agricultural sectors and the sharing of information between sectors (e.g. economic, environmental, agricultural) about the use of these policy recommendations stepped up.* *The issue on which we have worked also show the importance to focus on the level of the territory, the rural-urban linkages, in which local actors and authorities interact with each other, and in which many recommendations eventually have to be implemented.*  |
| 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

[ ]  Set 1: [Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av034e.pdf)  Main purpose(s): *Analysis of constraints and potential.* *The analysis of different initiatives of investments by and in support of smallholders and pastoralists in the local dairy value chain has enabled to identify the potential of developing them, the constraints for their development, the good practices that can be upscaled. The analysis highlighted the conflicting interests between the investments by foreign investments, mostly aiming at capturing local market shares on the basis of cheap milk powders (in particular skimmed milk refattened with palm oil) on the one hand, and on the other hand investments by and for local dairy actors that are responding to broader societal, environmental and economical objectives, like food security, nutritious food, women’s and youth employment and income, creation of local value-added and national and regional economic development. The policy environment in both regions has been more conducive to the interests of European dairies than to the development of local dairy value chains.* [x]  Set 2: [Connecting Smallholders to Markets](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq853e.pdf)Main purpose(s): *Analysis and advocacy.* *The policy recommendations have contributed to build broad coalitions on the dairy sector in Europe and West Africa, led by the campaign Mon Lait est Local, Oxfam, SOS Faim, Veterinaires sans frontières, CFSI, for just and fair milk in West Africa and Europe[[1]](#footnote-1) in which we problematize how the overproduction of milk in Europe destroys, in the form of cheap exports of (also modified) milk, local and regional markets in West Africa and affects the right to food of West African producers and consumers, but similarly does not benefit the European producers.[[2]](#footnote-2) This campaign produced analytical reports (“N’exportons pas nos problèmes”[[3]](#footnote-3) and the short version[[4]](#footnote-4), also available in English: “Let’s not export our problems”) explaining the situation and interconnection of European and West African milk markets and making recommendations on how to address this problematic. Apart from these analytical reports, the campaign organized, together with European and West African milk producers, an action week called “72 heures du lait de Bruxelles” from 8.04.2019 to 12.04.2019[[5]](#footnote-5), providing space for exchange about the topic and advocating for the change of dairy and agricultural policies in the European Union.* *This work – both the analytical work, the organizing and the advocacy work – is and was based on some of the key concepts contained in the Policy Recommendations (PR) on Connecting Smallholders to Markets, particularly on the necessity to protect and strengthen “local, national, and regional markets and food systems”.* ☐ 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): *Analysis and advocacy.* *The issue specifically highlights the need for coherence of policies (trade, agricultural, investment, and development cooperation) between the EU and Western-Africa. The booming exports of fat-filled powders (skimmed milk mixed vegetable oils – mainly palm oil) (FFP) are a result of failing policies that lead to overproduction (and subsequent prices falls under production costs), and unfair trade rules, at the expense of small scale milk producers in both regions. These exports of FFP to WAF are even more less nutritious, economically devasting for local pastoralists and value chains, environmentally damaging.* *It brought together common challenges and features of dairy producers coming from pastoralist systems and grazing systems.*  * Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to support smallholders and their food and nutrition security? Please explain:

*Why did we, in our work on the dairy sector in Europe and West Africa, find the Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets particularly useful? As mentioned above, one of the key ideas contained in these policy recommendations is their recognition of the importance of territorial markets (under the term “local, national, and regional markets and food systems”). The recommendations recognize that the large majority of smallholders operate in these markets and that the large majority of food transits these markets. They similarly recognize the advantages of these territorial markets in the realization of the right to food and sustainable development: because the food traded is produced and consumed within territories, territorial markets strengthen the local economy and provide employment; and territorial markets provide beyond economic also social, cultural and political services.* *To name a few examples how the policy recommendations have been shaping our work:**In line with PR-18-* “promote short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production*”, our work on fair and just milk markets is based on the recognition that West African territorial milk markets must be strengthened and protected from the negative effects of the dumping of cheap and refattened milk powders from the European milk market.* *In line with PR-1*- “Collect comprehensive data on markets linked to local, national and/or regional food systems”, *our report makes a first step in the needed collective effort to collect more data on West African milk markets (see p. 11-13 in the report).* *In line with PR-2*- “promote … fair and transparent prices that adequately remunerate smallholders’ work”*, we have been advocating for fair and transparent prices in European and West African milk markets, making clear that limiting the incentives for overproduction of milk in Europe are a necessary condition to fair milk prices in Europe and in West-Africa alike.**In line with PR-10-* “improve access to inclusive financial systems”*, we advocated for the fostering of existing initiatives by West African milk producers among others through adequate financial support, emphasizing that food security for West African smallholders depends both on a change in European policies and on a strong program increasing the capacities of the West African dairy sector.* *On the recommendations on SAD and livestock, the most important one relates to fostering policy coherence of EU policies (trade and agriculture in particular) to WAF FSN, and showed the ambiguity and contradictions between recommendation I.B. and I.C. As explained in the report, the current multilateral and regional trade rules need to be reviewed and harnessed to be fair and ensure sustainable agricultural development for FSN.**The recommendations III are particularly relevant. Rural women are at the heart of the local dairy systems, from which they derive income which is primarily allocated to the needs of their families and which foster their economic and social empowerment. But at the same time rural women are the first victims of the dominant global dairy value chains.**The work is mainly an expression of the recommendation VII.A and VII.C fostering N-S, and S-S cooperation between smallholders and pastoralists from West, East Africa and Europe. The event has also been attended by South Asian actors. Transfer of knowledge and sharing different experiences to develop local value chains is key of the exchanges. A full day of the 72h has been dedicated to this.* |
| 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)**In the short term, the use of these recommendations has supported the analytical and advocacy work around the unsustainable and destructive relationship between the European and West African milk market. We have disclosed the mechanisms and, through the report, ongoing advocacy work and the action week, discussed them with policy-makers, particularly from the European Union, and reached out to other NGOs, civil society movements (including consumer, environmental organisations, trade unions), researchers and small scale food producers.**Beyond this, we have supported the cooperation between organizations of local milk producers in West Africa and Chad, representing nearly 50 million people, with organizations of European dairy producers. European dairy producers have expressed their solidarity with West African dairy producers, refusing to be complicit in the harmful European dairy policy and demanding change. West African dairy producers similarly expressed solidarity with their European colleagues, suffering from non-remunerative prices for milk within the European Union.**Quantitative assessment: more than 60 people attended the 72h du lait local, of which small scale food producers coming from 13 countries, 10 members of Parliament (from the EU and West Africa), and a dozen of civil servants from the European Commission and donor agencies.* *A declaration has been drafted and signed by more 50 international, regional and national organizations of civil society.* |
| 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*)*In the medium to long term, our work is expected to lead to the improvement of public policies in Europe and West Africa alike, although we have here been particularly focusing on the level of European agricultural policy making. We have, together with the small scale food producers from West Africa, Chad and Europe, developed a set of recommendations to guide the formulation of these European policies (see section good practices, -ix-, below). As outlined above, these initiatives are well connected to the ideas and recommendations contained in the three CFS products. Regarding policy changes on the West African side, the livestock keepers and dairy producers from West Africa have also pledged to “hold [their] governments and ECOWAS accountable for their political choices and expect increased support for equitable development of the local dairy sector” and are engaged with the development of the regional “offensive lait”.**Through these policy changes, we expect to support West African dairy markets in a way that brings their many potentials to the forefront: Political changes on the West African level are expected to encourage the production, collection and processing of local milk and contribute to the development of the West African dairy sector that is as yet unable to meet local demand. Political changes on the European level are expected to stop the unfair competition of West African dairy producers with the EU exports at prices under the costs of production of skimmed and re-fattened milk. Thereby, West African dairy markets are expected to be better protected and fostered, contributing to the sustainable socio-economic development of their rural areas, providing high-quality local dairy products to their consumers and guaranteeing remunerative prices for dairy products to their producers. We expect to reduce health risks that West African consumers are currently facing, as some of the milk they buy is imported skimmed milk, re-fattened with vegetable oils and therefore not containing the same nutritional qualities (fatty acids, minerals, vitamins) as whole milk.**We also expect that the development of fatfilled powders is being made more visible and transparent in the market observatories at the EU and FAO levels, as they are so far extracted from dairy trade, despite their damaging effects. Potentially we’ll explore to link up with other regions being confronted with similar issues (South Asia, Central America).* *Quantitative assessment: ECOWAS sets a quantitative target of minimum 20% of collection of local milk to dairies in West Africa; In at least 4 countries in West-Africa, local and fair dairy value chains under the control of local dairy and women’s organizations will be developed with the support of CSOs. 3 regional and 7 national smallholders and pastoralists organisations engage a policy dialogue with West-African authorities and are engaged together with European counterparts in policy dialogue the EU authorities.* |
| 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:

*Half of the West African delegation were women. A gender perspective has been included in our analytical and advocacy work on West African and European dairy markets. The recommendations build on the critical role of women in the dairy sector, as well as the impact the skimmed and re-fattened milk could have on the livelihoods of women. Attention is also given to the need of correct labeling of re-fattened milk, including that it is not suitable for infants and pregnant women.* * 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:

*As West African and European smallholders point out in their joint statement for local and fair milk, “rural women are the first victims of [the unequal competition West African small scale food producers face through European milk powder exports], as they are quite often milk producers, processors as well as entrepreneurs. They are at the heart of the local dairy system, from which they derive income which is primarily allocated to the needs of their families and which improves their social position.” Actions supporting West African territorial milk markets – both in terms of the direct strengthening of livestock keepers and pastoralists and in terms of advocating for a change in European trade policy – are expected to positively benefit female small scale food producers. Our advocacy work aimed at exposing the potential disinformation and dangers of the exposure to dairy products based on imported refattened powder (the replacement of dairy fat with vegetable fat) for female consumers, particularly pregnant women and their children, potentially less nutritional than the dairy products based on local milk powder.* |
| 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:
* 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 people, especially young small scale food producers have been leaving rural areas, not because all of them want to leave their homes, but rather because they are obliged to do. If rural areas are lacking public investments, hard and soft infrastructure, if security and peace are not guaranteed, rural youth migrates into towns due to a lack of opportunities to gain a living. The development of territorial food systems and dairy markets, as outlined in the policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets and in the policy recommendations on SAD and livestock, can be crucial for the socio-economic development of rural territories, providing jobs and keeping the value-added within the local economy.* *In this sense, our use of the policy recommendations for the West African and European dairy markets – advocating for an end to the harmful effect of European milk exports and for a development of the West African dairy sector and territorial dairy markets – is expected to contribute to creating flourishing rural areas that provide job opportunities and decent living conditions to their youth, giving young small scale food producers a perspective in which they do not have to exchange their profession against a life in urban centers.*  |
| 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):

[x]  SDG 1 (no poverty)Please explain: [x]  SDG 2 (zero hunger)Please explain:[x]  SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)Please explain: [x]  SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)Please explain: [x]  SDG 13 (climate action) Please explain:*Our work on fair and local milk in West Africa and Europe does, at first sight, particularly aim at the achievement of SDG1 and SDG2. Yet, in our longstanding engagement for realizing food security for small scale food producers, we have learned that SDGs cannot be held apart that easily. A holistic approach is needed: zero hunger can only be achieved if we also tackle poverty, lack of decent work, inequalities and global warming. Fighting for fair and local milk markets in West Africa and Europe therefore also contributes to SDG 8 – to achieving decent work and fair pay for all small scale food producers in both regions, to SDG10 – to achieving reduced inequalities, between West Africa and Europe, among Europeans, among West Africans, regarding gender and other structures of discrimination. And we also contribute to SDG 13: Advocating for local and fair milk in West Africa means also advocating for mitigation of climate change, as global warming is currently aggravating the effect of prolonged droughts, especially in the Sahel. Similarly, we expect that local and fair milk, remunerative for small scale food producers, enables small scale food producers to engage in ecologically sustainable livestock keeping, avoids the waste of overproduced milk, the fattening of skimmed milk with potentially climate-intensive vegetable oils and reduces emissions by reducing transport and export of dairy products across continents.* |
| 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:

*The Policy Recommendations on the three sets of CFS products contribute to the UN Decade of Family Farming as they remind the member states and the CFS that small scale food producers are the key actors in our food system and that the UN Decade is therefore key to step up investing in small scale food producers and in food systems and markets that are remunerative for them. The policy recommendations provide useful guidance for the development of policies and programs aimed at supporting family farmers. The issue of fair and local milk highlights the need for comprehensive and coherent approaches where human rights and sustainable development are central. Both decades can be conducive to this process.*  |
| 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?

*Small scale food producers and pastoralists organisations and NGOs like Oxfam are already engaged since many years on fair and mutually supportive agricultural policies, in particular on dairy. When EU dairy farmers declared their “milk strike” in 2009, African farmers organisations expressed their solidarity with them. This has led to developing joint work looking at policies that are mutually supportive, rather than mutually damaging. The successive policy recommendations were seen as contributing to this reflection, putting people, in particular small scale food producers at the center of the approach, rather than merely a market approach. Their reference to territorial food systems, short supply chains and the need of establishing fair prices allows to use the recommendations as a reference point and resource in our advocacy work.** What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition smallholders?

*One key constraint is that government agencies are often lacking information about the policy recommendations. This is even more problematic as the policy recommendations do not only need to be known by one government agency (e.g. the agricultural ministry), but across sectors and agencies (eg. trade, finance, health, justice, competition,…). They demand a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to the realization of the right to food. And this policy coherence is at the moment widely lacking: National laws and policies need to be made coherent with CFS policy recommendations – and simply working on the policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets is impossible if European dairy policies, European trade policies and West African import policies are counteracting this endeavor.* *Another constraint was that the Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets and SAD & livestock do not sufficiently refer to the negative impacts of international trade in the food sector, nor give recommendations on how to address unfair trade rules and change trade policies in order to improve the livelihoods and food security of small scale food producers.* |
| 1. Good practices
 | * What good practices would you recommend for successful use of these policy recommendations?

*Learning from the joint statement made by dairy producers and farmers’ organizations in West Africa and Europe, made during the Action Week in Brussels on April 10th, 2019, we would like to propose the following good practices for the use of the Policy Recommendations relevant in the dairy sector:** 1. *Prohibit all forms of dumping of dairy products and re-fattened powder blends on African markets, including by avoiding all forms of export support to comply with the interests of European dairy exporters in overcoming European overproduction; stop funding the promotion of dairy products and fat-filled powder mixture exports that endanger the development of the local milk sector in Africa.*
	2. *Allow European producers to benefit from prices covering their production costs. At this point, European producers do not receive prices that cover their costs entirely.*
	3. *Adopt measures to manage the supply of European dairy production in the event of a crisis in order to avoid structural and cyclical overproduction, notably through the Market Responsibility Programme (MRP).*
	4. *Review the trade agreements and negotiations between the European Union and West Africa, avoiding any pressure for the conclusion of the Economic Partnership Agreements and agree to revise them so that they support the integration of the regional market; and by respecting the sovereignty of West African countries to protect and develop the potential of the local dairy sector (including the West African regional policy which is under preparation, entitled thee "milk offensive") and to review their common external tariffs in 2020, without reciprocal concessions.*
	5. *Strengthen the transparency of the markets by extending the mandate of the European Milk Market Observatory.*
	6. *Ensure the coherence of European agricultural and commercial policies for sustainable development by ensuring effective analyses of their impact on the sustainable development objectives, on human rights and on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.*
	7. *Support existing initiatives in Africa by milk producers, including through financial support for local and equitable dairy sector development projects that help to increase producers' incomes, enhance cooperation between stakeholders, including by promoting local dairy products to West African consumers, and by supporting the ECOWAS "milk offensive".*
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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?

*One key lesson learned is that policy coherence has to be one of the main goals in the use of the policy recommendations. They recommend the strengthening of territorial markets to improve the food security of small scale food producers or fostering coherence to maximizing the positive role of SAD and livestock in improving the economic, social and environmental sustainability of food systems, yet the European dairy policy as well as European trade policies are currently counter-acting any efforts to foster strong local, national and regional dairy markets in West Africa. At the same time the European dairy system is in many ways unsustainable. While policy coherence for development is legally enshrined in the EU treaties, the mechanisms to address the negative impacts, notably the ones on dairy, are ineffective to recognize and remediate these impacts. One way to achieve policy coherence would be a mechanism bringing together all the European institutions and policies (agriculture, trade, environment, health, cooperation, international relations, migration) and stakeholders to develop approaches and tools to promote rights and the attainment of the sustainable development goals in a coherent and inclusive way**A lesson connected to this is that the policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets should be amended with a stronger trade policy angle. They only mention that* “Smallholders can be vulnerable to disadvantageous contracts or unfair conditions and practices in [international] markets”*, yet the approach they propose to change these unfair conditions only addresses actions by the smallholders themselves –*“training and capacity development on market functions, literacy and numeracy can facilitate and better prepare smallholders for markets” *– not by the governments and their domestic and international trade policies that partly produce these unfair conditions.* *Another lesson learned is that analysis and assessment of the markets small scale food producers are engaged in often is still lacking and therefore information about the respective conditions hardly known– such as in the case of the production, exports, prices and transformation of re-fattened European powders– thereby also hindering stronger actions to use and implement the recommendations. The mechanisms leading to the disadvantage of small scale food producers need to be further studied and understood, and policy-makers on all levels, as well as civil society themselves, have to be informed about these mechanisms.* *Furthermore, we learned about the positive impact of the cooperation of small scale food producers across space – beyond the cooperation of those small scale food producers and civil society actors active in the CSM. In our case, West African smallholders and European smallholders showed solidarity with each other, although it is European farmers’ products that West African smallholders have to compete in their national and regional markets with. Instead of holding animosities, the small scale food producers recognized that they are suffering from the same market paradigms, dairy and trade policies and that a joint struggle for a change in European policies and West African policies will benefit both European and West African small scale food producers. In recent years, with reoccurring crises in Europe and increasing dairy exports to West Africa, relationships between European and West-African livestock keepers have thus intensified and new projects begin to emerge. For instance, the Belgian brand of local and fair milk Fairebel, has allowed to create the "advocacy brand" Fairefaso, connected to the National Union of Mini-Dairies and Local Milk Producers in Burkina Faso.**And then, lastly, our experience shows that States, as duty bearers, need to be strongly committed to the implementation of policy recommendations, using them across sectors and on multiple levels of governance. In order to make sure that states are actively engaged, the use and application of policy recommendations therefore needs to be continuously monitored.*  |
| 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:
* 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:
* 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:
 |
| 1. Link to additional information
 | * [https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Résumé\_Dossier\_Campagnelait\_FR.pdf](https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/R%C3%A9sum%C3%A9_Dossier_Campagnelait_FR.pdf)
* <https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Dossier_Campagnelait_.pdf>
* <https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org>
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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** | **9th of May 2019** |
| **Location of the event** | **Brussels** |
| **Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?**  |  X Government UN organizationx Civil Society / NGOx Private Sectorx Academia Donor Other ………………………………………………………………… |
| **Who organized the event?** |  Government UN organizationx Civil Society / NGO Private Sector Academia Donor Other ………………………………………………………………… |

1. <https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Cf. In our report (English summary, p.2): „Actors in the West African local dairy sector (ECOWAS1 + Mauritania) are facing increasing imports of European milk powder, sold cheaper than local milk on the markets. A new mixture of fat-filled powder - skimmed milk powder mixed with palm oil - is taking an increasingly important part in these imports. This fat-filled powder is sold on local markets at an even lower price than “regular” milk powder. Contrary to what one might think, most European dairy farmers do not benefit from this export growth. European Union agriculture and trade policies promote this development by encouraging the overproduction of milk and the export of subsidised dairy surpluses.“ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Dossier_Campagnelait_.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Résumé\_Dossier\_Campagnelait\_FR.pdf](https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/R%C3%A9sum%C3%A9_Dossier_Campagnelait_FR.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.nexportonspasnosproblemes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Programme-72h-du-lait-de-Bruxelles.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)