



Guidelines for support and promotion of Family Farming in CPLP Member States



CPLP
Comunidade dos Países
de Língua Portuguesa



**Organização das Nações Unidas
para a Alimentação
e a Agricultura**

With the support of:



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Technical datasheet

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Presentation

Food Security and Nutrition is a fundamental issue on the political agenda of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP).

Committed to the eradication of hunger, the CPLP Member States, in the 16th Regular Meeting of the Council of Ministers in 2011, approved the Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN-CPLP), which aims to promote the progressive institutionalisation of Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) in the CPLP and the effective implementation of the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRAN) in their territory.

Given the importance of this subject for the CPLP Member States, the 10th Conference of Heads of State and Government, held in Dili in 2014, confirmed the prioritization of this subject on pro tempore presidency and Community Summits agendas until 2025.

Following approval by ESAN-CPLP, the CPLP's Food Security and Nutrition Council (CONSAN-CPLP) was created, a multi-stakeholder body, formed by representatives of CPLP Member States, Civil Society, Universities, Parliamentarians, the Private Sector and Local Authorities, which aims to ensure the governance of SAN at the Community level by promoting intersectionality, convergence and coherence of policies and programmes developed by all relevant stakeholders.

CONSAN-CPLP is the body responsible for advising the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the CPLP on SAN issues and representing the CPLP on regional and international governance platforms, such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

Within CONSAN-CPLP, Family Farming was chosen as a priority subject for CPLP's agenda and, for this reason, the Working Group on Family Farming (WGFF), composed of representatives of CPLP Member States, Civil Society and Universities, was formed. The WGFF is mandated to draw up proposals for the promotion of Family Farming in the CPLP and the recognition of family farmers within the Community.

In its 2nd Regular Meeting, the WGFF approved the Terms of Reference for the Preparation of Regional Guidelines to Support Family Farming in the CPLP and the drafting of these Guidelines was conducted between September 2015 and October 2016. The final document, which is presented herein, incorporates contributions from two stages of public consultation (October–November 2015 and April–September 2016); the 3rd Regular Meeting of WGFF and the 1st Extraordinary Meeting of CONSAN–CPLP, both held in November 2015 in Dili; and the 2nd Forum on Family Farming and Food Security and Nutrition of the CPLP, held in September 2016 in Lisbon.

This exercise was possible due to the commitment of East Timor’s pro tempore Presidency of the CPLP in the 2014–2016 biennium, with the particular encouragement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of East Timor. It also had the technical support of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The guidelines for the Support and Promotion of Family Farming in the CPLP Member States were endorsed and approved in the 2nd Extraordinary Meeting of CONSAN–CPLP, held in June 2017 in Brasilia. They detail a set of common guidelines and priorities that aim to contribute to the recognition of family producers and the strengthening of sustainable agriculture, with the aim of fighting hunger and poverty and progressively establishing the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRAF) throughout the Community.

They therefore constitute a commitment by the CPLP to building public policies in the area of Food Security and Nutrition and a contribution from the Community towards compliance with the main development goals set out under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Maria do Carmo Silveira

Executive Secretary of CPLP

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CONSAN-CPLP	Food and Nutrition Security Council of the CPLP
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CFS UN	Committee on World Food Security
ESAN-CPLP	Food and Nutrition Security Strategy of the CPLP
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GTAF – CONSAN-CPLP	Working Group on Family Farming of the CONSAN-CPLP
MSC CONSAN-CPLP	Mechanism for the Facilitation of Civil Society Participation in the CONSAN-CPLP
UN	United Nations
REDSAN-CPLP	Civil Society Network for Food and Nutrition Security in the CPLP

I. Introduction

a. Background

The Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries – CPLP aims to promote political consultation and cooperation between Member States through the coordination of actions and approaches by their institutions.



One of the main objectives of the CPLP is the eradication of hunger in its Member States by 2025. At the 9th Conference of Heads of States and Government of the CPLP, which took place in Maputo in July 2012, the ESAN-CPLP was ratified, adopting a rights-based approach and creating the CONSAN-CPLP, a multi-actor governing body.

A significant proportion of the population of CPLP countries lives in rural areas and a large part of their income is generated by agriculture. This is often supplemented by non-agricultural activities, which have been developing through the interaction of urban and rural settings.

The Member States recognise the importance of developing the agriculture and the rural areas as a strategy for overcoming poverty and food insecurity, strengthening the local and regional economy and consolidating an environment of peace, progress and social justice.

Family farming deserves special attention and the definition of specialised public policies, due to its importance for the economic, social and environmental sustainability of rural areas, its potential for increasing agricultural production and its role in the production of safe and healthy food, the creation of employment opportunities, income generation, productive diversification, land and water management and the protection and promotion of biodiversity. Furthermore, over time this sector has demonstrated strong resilience in the face of adverse conditions and has played a fundamental role in the promotion of nutritional transition in various countries.

The ESAN-CPLP is based on this recognition, defining the strengthening of the role of family farming in food production as one of its priority axes.

Therefore, Member States recommend the development and implementation of specific agricultural and food and nutrition security policies for family farming, based on the principles of sustainable development and the gradual fulfilment of the Human Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition.

As noted by the Director-General of the FAO, when 2014 was declared as the International Year of Family Farming by the UN: “nothing comes closer to the sustainable food production paradigm than family farming. Family farmers usually run non-specialized, diversified agricultural activities that give them a central role in securing environmental sustainability and preserving biodiversity”.

The family sector in rural areas of CPLP countries is characterised by social, cultural and even ethnic diversity. It is formed by men and women who make up a broad and specialised group of lifestyles and livelihoods, identified as “family farmers” (in Brazil), “autonomous farmers” (in Portugal), “small-scale producers” and “family sector” (in some African countries and East Timor) or even “peasants” (in the majority of African countries), including shepherds, fishermen and small-scale fish farmers, extractive populations and other rural communities.



Family farming is still marked by gender inequality, which restricts the rights and access of women to natural resources and economic autonomy.

Acknowledging that it is the role of governments to play a key role in leading the support and promotion of family farming so that it reaches its full potential, it is necessary to establish objective conditions for the sector to become a priority in national and regional policies and programmes on agriculture, food and nutrition, recognising traditional ancestral knowledge and practices and its potential for innovation in the framework of changes taking place in Member States.

The proposed Guidelines for Support and Promotion of Family Farming in CPLP Member States seeks to improve recognition of this sector and support its development through policies that support access to natural resources, ensure the right to land and to territory, support production, technology and services, promote the autonomy of rural women, youth involvement, social security and access to public services.

These Guidelines are part of the framework of the ESAN-CPLP and the international commitments of Member States, resulting from the consensus of the Community, particularly the CONSAN-CPLP and, more specifically, the GTAF CONSAN-CPLP, having benefited from the significant contribution of social movements and civil society organisations through the MSC CONSAN-CPLP and dialogue with the academia, lawmakers and, more recently, the private sector.

At the 1st Forum on Family Farming and Food and Nutrition Security of the CPLP, which took place in March 2015 in São Tomé and Príncipe, the Coordinating Committee of the MSC CONSAN-CPLP stressed the need to create regional guidelines for the recognition of family farming in the Community. This understanding was agreed on and reinforced at the 2nd Meeting of the GTAF CONSAN-CPLP, which took place in July 2015 in Rome, with the participation of members of the REDSAN-CPLP and the CPLP Farmers' Platform, who were gathered in the Coordination Committee of the MSC CONSAN-CPLP, where the first steps were taken to create these Guidelines.

The significance of this initiative and the recognition of social participation were reinforced at the 2nd Extraordinary Meeting of the CONSAN-CPLP, which took place in November 2015 in Dili, East Timor, and included in the 15th proposal of its Final Declaration: “[The CONSAN-CPLP] welcomes the creation of these Guidelines for Support and Promotion of Family Farming in CPLP Member States, recommending that the team responsible for the process take into account the guidelines resulting from the public survey carried out by the GTAF at its 3rd meeting”.

Finally, the 2nd Forum on Family Farming and Food and Nutrition Security of the CPLP, which took place in September 2016 in Lisbon, Portugal, having discussed concrete actions to be taken to guarantee the Human Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition for the populations of the Community, recommended that Member

States endorse the approval of the Guidelines by CONSAN-CPLP. Representatives of civil society, academia, lawmakers and the private sector reached a consensus on the idea of an agreement for better land governance, reinforcing the role of developing institutions in the Community, with the Food Security Councils of São Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Brazil and East Timor.

In the other countries, existing structures aimed at promoting dialogue on the matter of Land could be brought into the process. Based on the reports of each country, informed by the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security and by these Guidelines, the matter will be discussed as a specific item on the agenda of the CONSAN-CPLP,

promoting national-regional feedback. A proposed agreement was shared at the 43rd session of the CSA, which took place in Rome in October 2016, having received public support in the interventions of CPLP Member States and the Secretariat of the Committee, since it would allow for better and more frequent reports to the CSA, consistently reinforcing the global structure for better governance of land and other natural resources.



These Guidelines, along with the ESAN-CPLP, are consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda and contribute significantly to their compliance in CPLP countries.

The Guidelines also engage with similar initiatives for the development of guidelines and policies by Member States and civil society, at a national level, in platforms for regional integration and international forums, such as the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, the proposal of a Universal Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, under discussion at the UN Human Rights Council Consultative Group, and the process of developing Global Guidelines for the Governance of Agricultural Systems based on Family Farming, the latter as part of the campaign for the International Year of Family Farming +10 (IYFF+10).

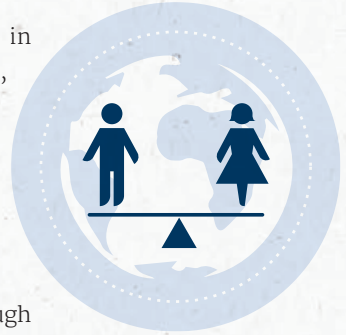
b. General principles and objectives

1. These Guidelines correspond to a set of common priorities and principles to support CPLP Member States in the development of sustainable agriculture with the aim of eradicating hunger and poverty, gradually fulfilling the Human Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition and complying with the main sustainable development goals.
2. These Guidelines allow for the recognition and appreciation of family farmers and rural communities and the strengthening of their economic and social participation, primarily through policies to democratise access and use of natural resources, guarantee the right to land and territories, promote sustainable production and biodiversity conservation and improve the social and productive infrastructure.
3. These Guidelines contribute to the definition of concrete actions of integrated multilateral cooperation that strengthen family farming, thus contributing to the development of each Member State and the Community as a whole, according to principles of social justice.
4. These Guidelines contribute to the promotion of the sovereign right of countries and peoples to democratically decide on their form of governance and policies for the agri-food system.
5. The public policies in support of family farming contained in these Guidelines should be consistent with the various agreements already reached on a global level and assumed by the Member States, especially the CSA, namely, the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security, the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems and the Sustainable Development Goals.
6. These Guidelines aim to:
 - 6.1. Improve recognition of the contributions of family farming and rural communities as producers of healthy foods, cultural expressions and public

assets which should be protected and promoted through specific, specialised and appropriate policies, in order to ensure the nutritional transition of CPLP Member States;

6.2. Contribute to the development and improvement of institutional frameworks to regulate policies in support of family farming and rural communities, in a way that promotes their economic development and transition towards sustainable systems of production and consumption;

6.3. Recognise and address gender inequality in access to natural and productive resources, recognise women as holders of rights and as agents and beneficiaries of public policies, promote the integration of women in more favourable conditions of territorial development;



6.4. Recognise and value the work of youth through access to productive resources, the creation of employment opportunities, income generation and socialisation;

6.5. Strengthen civil society participation in general and of different sectors of family farming and rural communities, gathered in the MSC CONSAN-CPLP, in the development, monitoring and assessment of public policies resulting from these Guidelines;

6.6. Reinforce and consolidate mechanisms to facilitate the participation of society and the multi-actor bodies set out in ESAN-CPLP, particularly the Food and Nutrition Security Councils;

6.7. Build capacities of agencies, structures and forums for dialogue and social participation and family farming and rural community organisations, as well as strengthen cooperation between the various actors;

6.8. Create an agenda for exchange and cooperation on public policies between CPLP Member States, involving academic institutions, governmental bodies and civil society organisations, particularly family farming and rural community organisations;

6.9. Recognise, value and protect the cultures and knowledge of rural communities, their various forms of expression, food habits and agricultural and agri-food systems.

c. Nature and scope

1. These Guidelines will be approved by the CONSAN-CPLP and their implementation in each national context will be consistent with the ESAN-CPLP.
2. The implementation of these Guidelines will be done in accordance with and within the limits of existing national legal systems and institutional and legal frameworks, constituting a reference for processes of institutional improvement, modernisation and innovation.
3. These Guidelines should be used by Member States and their executive bodies, local authorities, organisations of different sectors that integrate family and peasant agriculture, civil society, academic institutions and all parties interested in the recognition and appreciation of these social groups.
4. All policies, programmes and actions of cooperation directed at strengthening family and peasant agriculture should promote the fulfilment of human rights in rural populations, be consistent with State obligations and international commitments, especially the CSA, and be implemented in a way that complements the relevant national, regional and international initiatives.

d. Principles of implementation

1. **Equity and justice:** the recognition of equality between individuals must require the recognition of differences and the adoption of measures of affirmative action to guarantee access to natural resources and policies supporting production and social security.
2. **Gender equality:** ensure equality and conditions that promote the economic autonomy of women in rural areas with transversal and specific policies.

3. **Promotion of rural youth:** create opportunities for rural succession and access to public facilities and services.

4. **Participation:** guarantee and encourage free and informed participation of producers and rural communities, gathered in the MSC CONSAN-CPLP, in processes of decision, definition, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policies, allowing Food and Nutrition Security Councils or equivalent bodies to function as instruments of negotiated and participative implementation.

5. **Prior consultation:** encourage social interaction through consultations aimed at all sectors involved, in order to ensure the prior and informed demonstration of rural communities that could be affected by decisions concerning policies, programmes, investments and construction of infrastructure.

6. **Transparency and accountability:** clear, full and accessible disclosure of all policies, laws, procedures and decisions and accountability of individuals, public bodies and non-governmental actors for their actions and decisions, in accordance with the rule of law.

7. **Continuous improvement:** create and improve mechanisms to collect, process and openly exchange information, in order to monitor and assess public policies in support of family farming, including spaces and procedures for social participation in these activities and the necessary resources for its implementation.

II. Guidelines

1. Recognition, identification and promotion of family farming

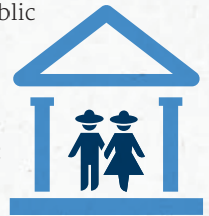


- 1.1. Member States must prioritise the development of national standards, statutes and legislation that recognise, identify and promote family farming and rural communities as a guidance in the implementation of specialised public policies. Complementing the need of each country for autonomy on the matter, these Guidelines establish the following common minimum criteria for the definition of family and peasant agriculture in each national context:
- a) a concept and definition that, in addition to family farmers linked to agricultural holdings, also include extractivist populations, shepherds, fishermen and small-scale fish farmers, indigenous peoples and other traditional rural communities;
 - b) direct management of production units by families, either individually or through associations or cooperatives, or by communities;
 - c) work involving primarily family-run businesses;
 - d) significant earnings from business are important to family income;
 - e) a maximum area of exploited land per family production unit, appropriate for different productive systems, soil and climatic conditions and national or regional economic contexts.
- 1.2. Member States must gradually develop and regularly maintain updated records of family farming as a pre-requisite for access to specialised public policies that guarantee the right to land and territory, production support, specialised credit, social security and access to all public rights and services (housing, energy, water and sanitation, etc.) and support funds to address natural disasters and bad harvest years.

- 1.3. Member States must make efforts to identify and recognise specific groups of the population in situations of more severe social and nutritional vulnerability in each country, adapting tools of productive inclusion and access to rights according to their special conditions.
- 1.4. Member States must improve and adapt their Farming Statistics and other data collection tools, in order to incorporate the category of “family farming”, develop and improve information on the sector, guarantee easy access for interested parties and keep the information up to date.

2. Political, legal and institutional frameworks

- 2.1. Member States must provide specialised treatment of public policies for family farming and rural communities in their legal framework.
- 2.2. Member States must create or adapt specialised public institutions and specialised services and policies in support of family farming, decentralising, as far as possible, governmental bodies and public services, which should promote greater participation and empowerment of rural communities.
- 2.3. Member States must value social participation in the development, implementation and assessment of public policies that strengthen family farming, especially through the national members of the MSC CONSAN-CPLP, contributing to the adaptation of tools to different local realities for more effective actions.
- 2.4. Member States must guarantee the existence and regular operation of transparent forums and mechanisms that ensure effective, regular and efficient participation of communities, family farming and its representative bodies, as set out in the ESAN-CPLP, and civil society organisations.
- 2.5. Member States must implement and strengthen the National Food and Nutrition Security Councils that are part of the ESAN-CPLP as fundamental elements in the promotion of dialogue and political consultation, as well as in discussions on public policies in support of family farming and food and



nutrition security and in the monitoring of these Guidelines, ensuring the participation of civil society and other actors in establishing the framework of the CONSAN–CPLP Statutes.

3. Access to land

- 3.1. For improved governance of land tenure and ownership, Member States, in collaboration with other relevant actors, should prioritise the progressive implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security. They should also produce national progress reports, within the scope of the National Food and Nutrition Security Councils, which can contribute to the preparation of a report to improve policy convergence, exchange and cooperation on this matter, according to a draft approved by the CONSAN–CPLP.
- 3.2. Member States must collect, update and share relevant information for better governance of land and other natural resources and guarantee the use and tenure of land by rural communities, respecting common law and the rights of rural women and using land records and registries and appropriate measures for regularisation, restitution or redistribution in each situation.



4. Access to other natural resources

- 4.1. Member States must democratise and guarantee sustainable access to drinking water for human consumption and agricultural production, safeguarding irrigation systems and water sources and promoting social technology and participative management of supply systems.
- 4.2. Member States must implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security for the promotion and development of small-scale and community fishing and fish farms.



- 4.3. Member States must ensure that shepherds have access to and control of the necessary resources for their work and livelihood, including transhumance routes and water sources, as well as basic services tailored to their needs.
- 4.4. Member States must promote the protection, conservation and use of traditional seeds by family farming and traditional communities.

5. Means of production, access to markets and income guarantee

- 5.1. Member States must promote the integration of structural and cyclical actions aimed at eradicating hunger, overcoming poverty and guaranteeing food and nutrition security for rural populations.
- 5.2. Member States must offer family farmers guarantees of access and use of production factors, support services, technical assistance and rural extension services, rural lines of credit, means of transport and other infrastructure, irrigation and storage and state investment programmes appropriate for the production systems and reproduction logic of family and rural community production units.
- 5.3. Member States must create and develop specialised policies for family farming to support production, trading at appropriate prices, transformation and agro-industrialisation, access to markets, price stabilisation and income guarantee.
- 5.4. Member States must promote the extension of access by family farmers to specific programmes of rural credit, subsidised with specialised credit lines, and promote alternative kinds of community financing appropriate for the diverse segments and activities carried out by this sector, paying particular attention to women and youth.
- 5.5. Member States must enable and facilitate access to credit, extending the network of microcredit and encouraging forms of traditional credit when necessary, adapting the requirements of guarantees and administrative procedures and



securing public funds for the balance of interest rates and for actions aimed at strengthening the production capacity of family farming.

- 5.6. Member States must create support mechanisms and tools for the mechanisation of agricultural activity, in order to reduce the work burden and increase productivity, according to the needs and characteristics of family farming and sustainable production.
- 5.7. Member States must guarantee and expand access by family farmers to insurance for climate and price shocks, in exchange for their role in risk minimisation and management, credit expansion and income stability, with appropriate coverage for the characteristics of this sector.
- 5.8. Member States must support and promote the commercialisation of family farming products through short distribution channels, such as local markets and traditional local community markets, and strengthen family farming economic organisations so that they can access other public and private markets.
- 5.9. Member States must adapt regulatory framework concerning public contracting and channel budgetary funds to purchase family farming products to make physical and financial stocks allowing them to deal with food emergencies and provide assistance programmes for families dealing with food and nutrition insecurity and meals for schools and other public facilities.
- 5.10. Member States must encourage the diversification and production of healthy foods that improve the nutrition and diet of the population as a whole and of goods and services that contribute to territorial development and support systems of participative or public certification of products and production systems.
- 5.11. Member States must strengthen family farming economic organisations, especially associations and cooperatives, encouraging innovations in the organisation of value chains, in order to develop their capacity of intervention in areas of production, processing, transformation, trading and distribution of foods, through training programmes in management, specific credit lines, appropriate regulation for formalisation and support measures that allow access to local, regional and international markets and mechanisms of fair, inclusive trade.

- 5.12. Member States must make efforts to actively promote the differentiated quality of family farming products, reviewing, when necessary, current regulatory framework concerning industrial licensing and the local, regional and national trading of food products, supporting the creation of food processing units based on family-based technologies and trading by family farmers and their organisations, associations and cooperatives.

6. Protection and promotion of biodiversity

- 6.1. Member States must protect, promote, respect and guarantee the participative management of access to and use of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge.
- 6.2. Member States must guarantee and promote the fair distribution of benefits resulting from the use of biodiversity, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- 6.3. Member States must guarantee and support the right of family farmers to make independent decisions about the storage, use, sale and exchange of their own seeds.
- 6.4. Member States must protect the rights of communities that practice hunting and extractivism and guarantee access to territories where they carry out these practices, encouraging these and other activities that sustain and complement them.
- 6.5. Member States must offer incentive and payment systems to rural communities for the environmental services of protection and sustainable use of biodiversity that they provide.



7. Promotion of equality and economic autonomy of rural women



- 7.1. Member States must promote equality between men and women and defend human rights, in accordance with the commitments assumed in the CPLP Summits of Heads of State and Government and their Ministerial Meetings concerning Gender Equality, as well as in different international forums, as part of an effort to deepen the gender equality and equity agenda in the policies of CPLP and Member States concerning women in rural areas.
- 7.2. Member States must guarantee secure and equitable access to and control of income and natural and productive resources, as well as credit (specific and favourable to the financing of productive agricultural and non-agricultural activities), land (access and control through inheritance, compulsory joint ownership, prioritisation of single-mother families, among other measures), water and appropriate technology, aimed at promoting their economic autonomy and participation in the sustainable development of rural areas.
- 7.3. Member States must support the strengthening of rural women's organisations and guarantee their participation in the creation, implementation and assessment of public policies for sustainable development, particularly policies that promote equality and economic autonomy for women.
- 7.4. By recognising that public policies affect men and women differently, Member States must adopt, within an inter-sectoral and intergovernmental approach, strategies that combine transversal actions and specific policies directed at rural women, which consider different situations and guarantee the visibility of their work.
- 7.5. Member States must create the necessary tools to guarantee access for rural women to all legal, civil and employment documentation necessary for their access to rights, services and public policies.
- 7.6. Member States must guarantee access for women to land, including through compulsory joint titles and through the prioritisation of single-mother families in agrarian reform programmes.

7.7. Rural credit programmes should have special lines and favourable conditions for the financing of productive, agricultural and non-agricultural projects of women with individual titles of groups of rural women.

8. Youth and generational issues

8.1. Member States must recognise the importance of the role of young people in sustainable development in rural areas and design and implement specific policies directed at succession and rural reform, with territorial dynamics, covering themes such as access to land, support for productive projects, access to markets, education, technical and professional training, socialisation, digital inclusion and access to cultural facilities and services.



8.2. Member States must develop programmes for the creation of employment opportunities and income generation to support the establishment of young producers in rural areas, taking into consideration access to natural resources and the implementation of diversified models for tenure based on the promotion of healthy food systems at a local and regional level.

8.3. Member States must recognise the phenomenon of ageing of the rural population and develop, where necessary, specific measures for the integration of this population group into rural activities, mechanisms for generational transmission of knowledge and tools to guarantee the Human Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition of the elderly.

9. Territorial development

9.1. Member States must value rural areas and think of new possibilities to invest in and promote sustainable development in these areas, encouraging decentralised forms of production, recognition of the quality of family farming products and diversification of the local economy,



guaranteeing the free and informed participation of the community and their ability to preserve their rights.

- 9.2. Member States must adopt a territorial approach to the development of rural land, extended decentralisation and the deconcentration of services, considering territory as a socially constructed space, marked by differences, and articulating its diverse dimensions (sociocultural, political, institutional, economic and environmental) in an inter-sectoral and multidimensional plan of action with social participation.
- 9.3. Member States must create institutions that are favourable to the revitalisation of territories and the reduction of inequality and promote conditions for articulation between the national, regional and local government, including participative approaches, and for the coordination and integration of programmes and public policies to create synergies and allow for the expression of the productive, social, economic and cultural functions of family farming and rural communities.
- 9.4. Member States must adopt participative methodologies and “bottom-up” planning mechanisms, such as strategies to strengthen processes of decentralisation of public policies, encouraging the creation of local food systems and self-management of territories.
- 9.5. Member States must support the organisation and institutional strengthening of local social actors for the creation, planning and participative management of the sustainable development of rural areas.

10. Education, research and scope

- 10.1. Member States must promote interdisciplinary education and research in order to address the dynamics and needs of family farming and boost its contribution to the fulfilment of the Human Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition and for sustainable territorial development.



- 10.2. Member States must develop basic systems of professional education and specialised training programmes in rural areas, including comprehensive functional literacy programmes for local communities, that incorporate alternation, allowing for a combination of time spent at school and working with the family productive unit, adapting the school calendar to the agricultural calendar, when necessary.
- 10.3. Member States must gradually incorporate contents on agriculture, food education, nutrition, local food customs and environment into the syllabus of pre-school, primary and secondary education in order to raise awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation, traditional knowledge and production models, transformation and consumption of healthier foods, including agro-ecological products.
- 10.4. Member States must promote an agenda of participative and inclusive research that values traditional wisdom, recognises family farmers as knowledge producers and enables their prioritised participation in the definition of research agenda and development.
- 10.5. Member States must create and expand technical support and rural extension services, primarily aimed at agro-ecological production, that integrate participative methods and promote dialogue between different knowledge and wisdom, the recognition of traditional knowledge and the eradication of gender inequalities in rural areas.
- 10.6. Member States must aim to articulate and integrate agricultural research into policies, technical support and rural extension services for their mutual reinforcement and to increase their effect on sustainable production.
- 10.7. Member States must promote appropriate production technologies and techniques for the different productive systems and economic and social reproduction logics of family farming, encouraging exchange initiatives between producers.
- 10.8. Member States must support and promote the innovation and sharing of knowledge concerning agro-ecological transition, through the integration and cooperation between teaching and research institutions and the promotion of the role of the Centre and Network of skills for sustainable agriculture

approved by the CONSAN-CPLP, valuing initiatives of direct exchange between producers of the countries in the Community.

- 10.9. Member States must support the production and spread of appropriate technology for the transformation of family farming products to promote economic revitalisation and local development.

11. Social security and access to rights

- 11.1. Member States must develop and implement social security programmes as part of a broad strategy for development and poverty reduction with the objective of fulfilling economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, particularly the Human Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition.



- 11.2. Member States must design instruments of social security aligned with broader policies of territorial development and the strengthening of family farming.
- 11.3. Member States must ensure minimum levels of non-contributory social security in rural areas.
- 11.4. Member States must develop an integrated and coordinated strategy of social security that strengthens those involved in the implementation of social security programmes in rural areas.
- 11.5. The development and implementation of social security programmes in rural areas should take into account economic, legal, administrative and physical obstacles faced by individuals in accessing it, giving special attention to the needs of women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, people with HIV/AIDS and victims of natural disasters.
- 11.6. Member States must adopt specific social security policies for the elderly population of rural communities.

12. Economic policy

- 12.1. Member States must seek to align decisions on economic policy (exchange rates, interest rates, subsidies, tax incentives, customs tax, etc.) with the objective of strengthening the participation of family farming in national development.
- 12.2. Member States must gradually increase the budget allocation for agriculture and express a specific priority for family farming within this allocation of resources.
- 12.3. Public investment in family farming should be specialised, explicit and appropriate for the multiple realities of the sector, promoting mechanisms of transparency and participation of the various interested sectors.
- 12.4. Member States must guarantee mechanisms of free, prior and informed consent and guarantee appropriate resources for family farmers and their organisations to develop their capacity for social participation, including the provision of technical support, if required.
- 12.5. Member States must promote and support responsible investments in rural areas that contribute to the reduction of inequality, strengthen the resilience of family farmers in the face of extreme climatic events and guarantee economic, social and environmental sustainability.
- 12.6. Member States must promote dialogue and convergence between the various actors participating in the National Food and Nutrition Security Councils and the CONSAN-CPLP concerning the regulation of acquisitions of large extensions of agricultural land, extractive activities or rural infrastructure projects, in a way that respects the right of rural communities to possessing natural resources and that effectively contributes to the sustainable development of the area, the strengthening of family farming and rural communities and the production of healthy foods.



- 12.7. Member States must promote investments that facilitate access to and integration into markets for family farming and that create better conditions for the economic participation of this sector.
- 12.8. Member States must comply with the commitment assumed in the 1st Extraordinary Meeting of CONSAN-CPLP of allocating resources to the Special CPLP Fund for financing actions agreed in the ESAN-CPLP.

13. Promotion, monitoring and assessment

- 13.1. The progressive implementation of these Guidelines is the responsibility of the national states and includes actions of communication, dissemination, training and monitoring, according to a process of dialogue and participation of civil society and other interested local actors for the monitoring and assessment of national public policies to strengthen family farming, developed according to these Guidelines, including the identification of proposals to address shortcomings and improve the existing tools.
- 13.2. Each Member State, as a responsible for national implementation, should allocate resources in their budgets for activities of definition and implementation of various actions based on these Guidelines, including to guarantee the participation and representation of civil society, through national members of the MSC CONSAN-CPLP.
- 13.3. The implementation of these Guidelines should be carried out, preferably, by existing national councils or forums, namely the Food and Nutrition Security Councils, which form part of the ESAN-CPLP, or by their legally equivalent structures, in order to guarantee social participation in the models set out by the CONSAN-CPLP.
- 13.4. Each member state should develop national progress reports for the implementation of these Guidelines and share this information with the



Executive Secretariat of the CPLP in order to deepen convergence and cooperation between the various actors participating in the CONSAN-CPLP.

14. Cooperation

- 14.1. Member States must seek to expand and intensify exchange and cooperation between CPLP and other countries in order to revitalise and strengthen family farming, advance the ESAN-CPLP and reduce poverty and social and regional inequality.
- 14.2. Member States must promote initiatives of cooperation and exchange in the areas of development, implementation and monitoring of policies that support and promote family farming.
- 14.3. Member States must recognise and support existing initiatives that are promoted by Governments and civil society with the support of multilateral bodies, for example, in the areas of school health and nutrition, social security, public procurement, access to information and sustainable production.
- 14.4. Member States must actively seek to coordinate approaches and develop initiatives, programmes and proposals of the CPLP in the framework of their participation in multilateral bodies on the matters of agriculture, food and nutrition, and their joint actions with international partners of the sustainable development agenda.





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