



Anniversary



United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028)

General Framework

FAO Türkiye
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Background

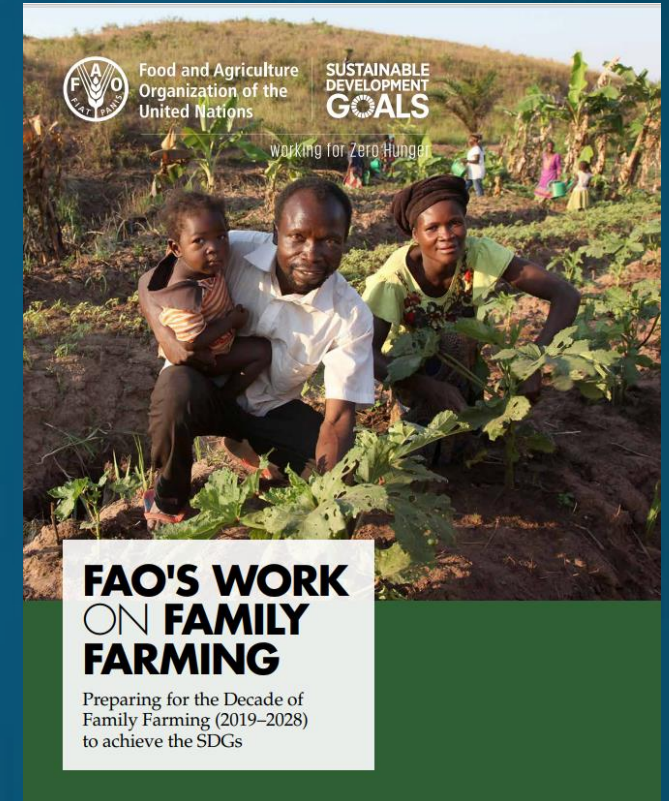
- 2014 International Year of Family Farming.
- Family farming at the center of agricultural, environmental and social policies on national development agendas.
- It triggered a strong political dialogue process between the world's states, which resulted in the formulation of national and regional policies, programs, activities and institutional arrangements that support family farming.



FAO's definitions of family farming*

- Family farming is “a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family capital and labour, including both women’s and men’s. The family and the farm are linked, co-evolve and combine economic, environmental, social and cultural functions.”

*FAO adopted these definitions of family farms during the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) in 2014



Family Farming Matters

- More than 90 percent of the 570 million farms worldwide are managed by an individual or a family and rely primarily on family labour.
- Family farms produce more than 80 percent of the world's food in value terms, confirming family farming's central importance in world food security today and for future generations.
- The vast majority of the world's farms are small or very small. Farms smaller than 2 hectares account for 84 percent of all farms and control only 12 percent of all agricultural land.
- Many of the larger farms are family-owned also.
- Public policies that recognize the diversity and complexity of the challenges faced by family farms are key to end hunger and achieve inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems.

Rural poverty

- Almost 80 percent of the world's poor and food-insecure are living in rural areas,
- Many of the rural poor are small-scale family businesses that depend on agriculture for their food and income, but face structural difficulties in accessing production resources, opportunities and markets.
- Almost 50 percent of agricultural labor in family businesses is carried out by women. Only 15 percent of agricultural land is managed by women.



UN Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028): Declaration

- In light of the achievements of the 2014 International Year of Family Farming, and as a result of the campaign launched in 2017, the United Nations General Assembly convened the period 2019-2028 as the Decade of Family Farming (UNDFF).



UNDFF(2019-2028): Main goals and objectives

- The UNDFF (2019-2028) aims to shed new light on the importance of being a family farmer in a rapidly changing world.
- Family farming has important functions in terms of the following objectives;
 - To ensure national food security,
 - To improve the livelihoods of rural households,
 - Better manage natural resources such as water and land,
 - To protect the rural environment,
 - To ensure sustainable development in rural areas.

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



Global Action Plan

- To achieve these goals, the UN Global Action Plan for the Decade of Family Farming provides detailed guidance to the international community on collective and coherent actions that can be taken to support family farming.
- The Action Plan outlines a comprehensive approach to support efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food.
- Designed around 7 mutually reinforcing areas of work, the Global Action Plan proposes a series of interconnected actions from local to global.



7 Pillars of the Plan

1. Enable the policy environment
2. Support for youth and intergenerational sustainability
3. Gender equality
4. Strengthening family farmers' organizations
5. Improving socio-economic inclusion
6. Promoting sustainability and climate resilience
7. Strengthening multidimensionality (food, biodiversity, culture)

Family Farming and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development





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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Family farmers can preserve biodiversity, the environment and culture

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



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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

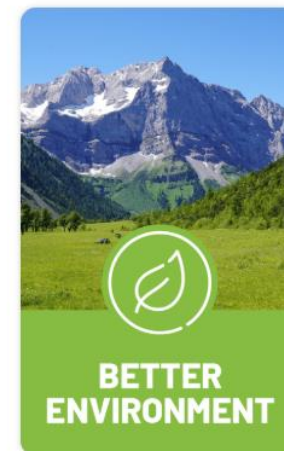
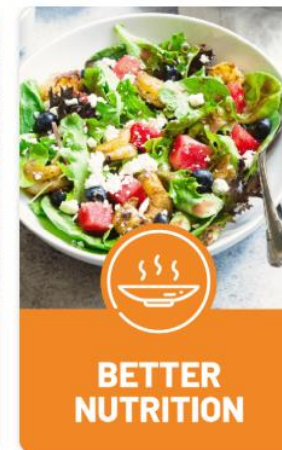
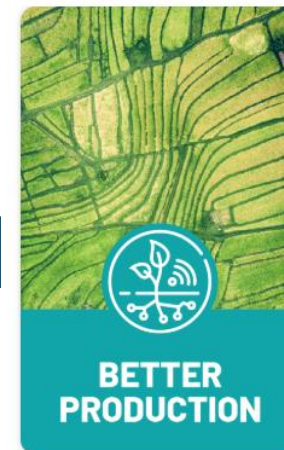


FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 / 4 Key Objectives / 20 Priority Programme Areas

BETTER PRODUCTION

P4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources

Enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies ensured through improved policies, strategies and programmes



Family Farming in Türkiye and FAO's works

- Projects and studies directly target women and youth
- Cooperative Support Program
- Farmer Field Schools
- A Perspective Study on the Future of Family Farming in Turkey (2023)

TÜRKİYE:

The average farm size is around 6 hectares.

More than 80 percent of agricultural enterprises in Türkiye can be considered as small-scale farmers.

65 percent of nearly 2.3 million agricultural enterprises are family businesses with less than 50 decares of land.

A Perspective Study on the Future of Family Farming in Türkiye (2023)

- Importance and Structure of Family Farming
- Challenges
- Policy Recommendations





Anniversary
If family farmers are strong, food systems will be resilient.

Thanks!