

**Asia Pacific Region Farmers' Forum (APR FAFO)  
FOs Autonomous Space  
October 19, 2018  
Cakra Kusuma Hotel, Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

**Inaugural Plenary**



Ms. Esther Penunia called on the panelists to take their seats in the Presidential Table. The forum started at exactly 9:00 AM. Ms. Penunia mentioned that the room is composed of 84 representatives from 22 countries and 4 sub-regions of Asia Pacific and that of the 84 representatives, 32 are women, 52 are men, and 13 are youth representatives.

The program started with welcome remarks from the host country and host organization, Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API), followed by the representatives from the Asia Pacific Regional Farmers' Forum (APR FAFO).



**Muhammad Nuruddin**  
**Secretary General**  
**Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API)**  
(Note: API is the local host for the series of events in Jogjakarta)

Assalamu alaikum! Good morning! Selamat pagi!

Welcome to Yogyakarta! This place is center of Javanese culture.

I would like to introduce my organization, API. API is a national umbrella organization of small farmers with 149,000 members in 14 provinces in 48 districts. Our effort is to have policies favorable to farmers on land reform and provide market link for farmers and women.  
Thank you.

**Rowena WENG**  
**INOFO**



Good morning everyone. Selamat pagi. Magandang umaga. It is an honor and pleasure to welcome the delegates to the first Asia Pacific Regional Farmers' Forum.

My organization, INOFO, is an intercontinental organization of organic farmers' organizations. INOFO has 315 member organizations in Asia. Our goal is to strengthen unity and cooperation among FO members of INOFO.

INOFO is one with the Steering Committee and IFAD on the objective of this forum to have dialogue between farmers and IFAD. The 2012-2014 support from IFAD has strengthened the FOs. INOFO is one with the SC and with IFAD on the objective of this forum to have dialogue between farmers and IFAD.

We hope that the FAFO will facilitate farmers in achieving better livelihood, increasing capacity as FO, and promoting sustainable and practicing environmental way of farming.

Thank you and selamat pagi!



**Sok Sotha**  
**WFO**

Good morning!

Thanks for this opportunity to participate in global FaFo in 2006. Congratulations for this first Asia Pacific FaFo. Thanks to IFAD for their support to farmers organizations in Asia. I have observed that the number of FOs have increased with more network among FO and IFAD country programs. . The farmers and FOs need more opportunity to strengthen their access to policies, capacity building and on the current context, FO need more capacity on value chain, processing and organizational strengthening

and involvement of FOs in other IFAD country programs. I hope there will be more engagement in the future at the ground level.

At WFO, we would like to thank IFAD for supporting FO to strengthen ourselves towards becoming a professional service provider to help farmers become sustainable organizations so that farmers can speak by themselves and solve farmers by themselves especially at the national level. Thanks once again for bringing farmer in good position and stronger. Thank you.

**Ujjaini Halim**  
**WFFP**  
**India**



Good morning to all of you.

On behalf of the steering committee of the Asia Pacific FaFo, we welcome you to the first Asia Pacific regional FaFo.

I belong to World Forum of Fisher People, an international platform for small scale fishers. We won in 41 different countries among small scale fishers. Our main aim is to empower the fishers about their rights and entitlements, develop capacity of small fishers or small food producers, so that they can effectively make advocacy and engage in institutions like IFAD and FAO. That is how our journey with FaFo started from the very beginning and we are part of the global FaFo.

On behalf of WFFP as global steering committee, I am happy to be here in the first Asia Pacific FaFo. Basically in our Asian context, fishing is a major occupation for millions of people and fishing provides livelihood as well as cheap protein and nutrition which is important in food security. However, there remains to be lots of problems and challenges across Asia. Through these processes such as FaFo, we can become stronger and as the strong fisherfolk organization in Asia Pacific that can influence policy processes in the region.

Thank you for having us here and wish you all a very meaningful day.



**Herman Kumara**  
**WFF**  
**Sri Lanka**

Assalamu alaykum. Good morning everyone.

I am Herman Kumara representing WFF. We are part of the FAFO global steering committee. We are having the FAFO since it was established in Rome in 2006. We have been part of the whole process and engaged in programs and activities that were supported by IFAD.

We have 22 members in different countries. In Nov 2017, we celebrated the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. We have new officials and we actually engaged in empowering small fishers communities.

How to include the small scale fishers in the mainstream and not to have them eliminated. Unite all people to have one voice for small scale fishers.

We engaged in many processes at the UN level which is one of the major programs of adopting fishers' guidelines supported by IFAD. One of the instruments that we use to engage policy makers. In this process, IFAD supported us a lot especially in organizing global and regional forum. Those are all the matters that we appreciate. Ujjaini will explain later the details of engagement with IFAD.

This is encouraging because when we talk about farmers, we always say that fishers are inside all these but they are invisible. Mostly fishers are taken for granted as farmers. We want to take this issue and work with you so the fishers' rights are also put on table. We need your support, help and experiences and looking forward to share our sentiments and experiences.

Thank you very much.

**Lavinia Kaumaitotouya**  
**PIFON**

Bula! (Pacific) Talo fa! (Samoa) Malo leley! (Tonga) Hello! (Fiji)  
De kalei! (Timor Leste) Do majaraka! (Solomon Islands)

I am very pleased to be here. I am from PIFON, Pacific Island Farmers Organizations Network.



We are from the Pacific and in the Pacific, when we are at home, we wear flowers. And we are here at home with you.

PIFON is the sub-regional body in the Pacific and we have the Pacific NIAs from different countries with us. We are grateful to AFA, MTCP and IFAD for bringing us here. We are very privileged to be part of the first Asia Pacific Farmers' Forum. It is very historical for us in the Pacific.

There are 22 island states in the Pacific and PIFON is in 9 of it so PIFON is very small but we will get there one day. Out of the 9, MTCP2 cover 7 countries. We are here basically for three things:

1. Learn from you, learn from us
2. Exposure to the Pacific
3. Teach you our way: The Pacific Way



**Zainal Arifin Fuat**  
**La Via Campesina**

Thank you for attending the first regional FaFo in Indonesia. LVC started in FAFO in 2006. At that time, we were thinking “why IFAD”. The policy of IFAD was to help overcome our problem. So we had the global farmers forum. There was good coordination between IFAD and FOs since then. From FaFo, we had the project – MTCP. In 2016, the FaFo was

decided to be conducted at the regional level. The interval for the Global FaFo is four years. In between, there will be the regional FaFo and this is the first in Asia Pacific region.

Thanks to IFAD for linking once again with FOs. In 2012, Sanajatha and Jean Philip came to SPI office and it was a breakthrough to have IFAD going directly to FO. But there were many missing links. It was good for IFAD to support the FaFo.

**Esther Penunia  
Secretary General  
Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural  
Development (AFA)**



Greetings to everyone. Let me introduce my organization, the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA). AFA has 20 member FOs in 16 countries in Asia. Membership of AFA is around 13M small scale women and men farmers, fishers and pastoralists. We have unique contexts but we came together for 5 agenda:

1. Farmers' Rights
2. Environmentally Sustainable Farming
3. Agricultural Cooperatives
4. Women Farmers
5. Youth in Agriculture

AFA has been with the Global FaFo since the beginning until a program evolved and implemented MTCP1 from 2010 to 2013. We then have MTCP2 which we implemented in 2014 and will run until 2019 with AFA and LVC co-implementing as Regional Implementing Agency.

It is a strong manifestation of IFAD's support to FO in the region. We are looking forward to a bigger support as we implement the last year of MTCP2. The Asia Pacific FaFo is also a concretization of the main objective of FaFO which is to strengthen the cooperation, collaboration, partnership between IFAD not only at the global and regional level, but more so, at the country level because it is also at the country level where IFAD projects operate.

It is good that we have representation from priority countries of IFAD in the Asia Pacific region. We hope to have meaningful interaction at the country level, and sub-regional level. It is very good big step towards better cooperation between IFAD and FO.



**Hubert Boirard**  
**MTCP2 Task Manager**  
**International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

I am happy to welcome 84 farmers from 21 countries.

IFAD's mandate is to support farmers and improve livelihood and what we are looking for is to increase the income of farmers. That is why IFAD was created. IFAD has specific mandate in rural areas, therefore its natural partner of IFAD should be the farmers. Tomorrow, we will have the first regional farmers forum. The reason for the global forum was not satisfactorily achieved because there is no direct link in the field/ground.

Tomorrow will be a historical moment because we will meet the CPMs in the countries where you are working in as well. We want to know what you are doing in terms of policy, and economic services to your members at the country level and how we can engage. In terms of policy, we need to ask how we can create and have alliance on policy reform. In terms of services, we need to see how to help FOs to be able to provide better economic services to members – for them to have better income. We need FOs to be sustainable. We cannot support FOs forever. At one point, the FO has to be self-sufficient and to provide services to their members.

We want FOs to provide economic services to their members. When you meet your members and when we ask why they are in the organization, we want to hear that they stay together for better services – better price for the products, etc.

Advocate for what is most important to the farmers. What we do not want is farmers fighting with each other, and farmers being affiliated with politics. We want to provide economic services. We do not want FO that are not inclusive. It should be inclusive and giving possibility to all FO to join the national platform.

We do not want FOs that are not accountable. We give you money, you have to report. We do not want FO who do not deliver. Of course you may have difficulty but in the end, we want to know whether you delivered or not. We want accountability and results-based FO.

We do not want FOs to be everywhere and do nothing. It is a question of credibility. I am not making a generalization but in many countries, nobody wants to work with FOs including agriculture ministry. So tomorrow, we want to work with you on that. We want to give you credibility.

From MTCP1, which was managed by FAO, and now, we have MTCP2 where FOs took the drivers' seat but I do not know whether they drove well – that we will see.

A lot of people do not know what you are doing. Tomorrow will be a unique opportunity to talk what you are doing. All CPM will be there who are handling operations in Asia Pacific. We have 66 projects in 2.7 B USD in 21 countries. We want to have negotiation per country at least one partnership on policy reform and one on economic services. See how you can collaborate. Be prepared tomorrow to be in the situation to propose things instead of just wait. Better know each other.

We will have phase 3, and we better link with IFAD and EU programs. We have an issue today in terms of monitoring and evaluation and reporting. Some people pay tax to give to some organizations because they promised to deliver some services so you have to report what happened. We will start the supervision this year and until next year where we will see what works and what does not. For us IFAD, we are trying to be accountable to you, to show what IFAD is doing around the world.

We look at the principles, that is why we want organizations that are inclusive and representing as many kinds of farmers and people. We want organizations that are open and flexible and to take opportunities when they arrive. Trains will not stop for you. We have to be ready to take these opportunities.

IFAD as an institution that will not tell you how to run your organization. We need to respect that. Your FO is only as strong as its members. We need to respect and work with you to make the most of it.

Is FAFO working for promoting cooperation with FOs? You may know that while I was working with FAFO in Africa, what usually happens is, the project will create FOs on the basis of the project. We have to sensitize our colleagues that we do not need to create our own groups for our own projects. This is the idea of the Global FaFo.



## Session 1. Understanding the FAFO Process



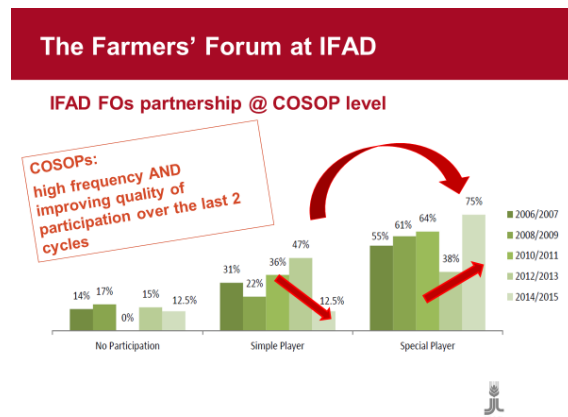
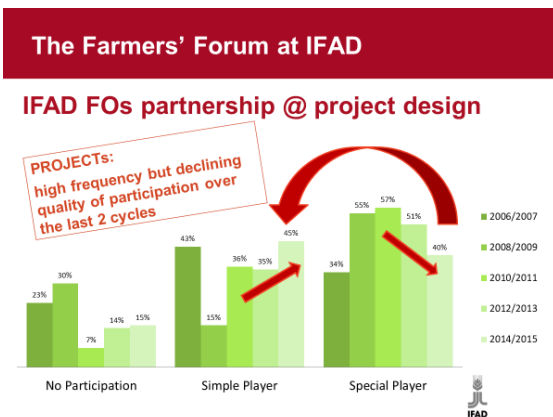
**Farmers' Forum, the IFAD Perspective**  
**Nicolas Syed**  
 Programme Officer, Asia and the Pacific Division

The Farmers' Forum (FAFO) is a bottom-up process of consultation and dialogue between small farmers' and rural producers' organizations, IFAD and governments for rural development and poverty reduction. Shaped by a consensus document that guides the collaboration, the FAFO was established in 2006, as an operational tool to provide orientation to IFAD operations and to jointly identify opportunities for the

development of partnerships between IFAD and FOs. The first FAFO global meeting took place on February 2006, in conjunction with the IFAD Governing Council. Since then 5 additional global meetings were held in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016.

The FaFo is a key instrument of accountability of development effectiveness. It is guided by the principles of inclusiveness, pluralism, openness and flexibility. IFAD respects existing organizations and their structures.

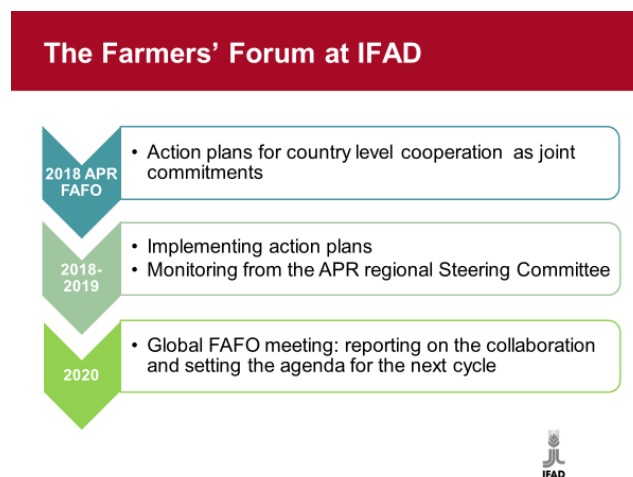
Every forum, IFAD make analysis of participation



While the frequency of partnerships is high in project DESIGN, the fact that there is an increase of 'normal' players and decrease of 'special' players shows that the quality of the participation is declining. However the participation in COSOP design is improving in terms of quality – this implies that FOs are involve more in the overall STRATEGIC discussions at country level, but less in guiding specific projects. FO has active role in the design and country strategy. COSOP guides operations in the country.

Between 2011 and 2012, number of simple players increased but special players decreased. There was a decline in strong partnership. So we asked whether the global FaFo is a good tool. This is not at all bad. But the global FaFo shows it is not enough.

Following the results of the study, during the 6th Global meeting of the Farmers' Forum held in 2016, FAFO Steering Committee members agreed to decentralise the FAFO process and to begin holding regional level FAFOs in order to 'be closer' to the farmers and to foster greater involvement of IFAD regional divisions and country programmes. As such, the process is now organized on a four year basis with global meetings organized every four years (hence with the next one occurring in 2020 and regional consultations where IFAD operates organized in between. In addition, it was also decided to use the IFAD geographical structure for the organization of the regional FAFOs, and whenever possible to organise the regional FAFOs in concomitance with the IFAD regional divisions' implementation workshops, in order to facilitate interactions between FOs, IFAD and the IFAD funded project and programmes.



After 2016 global FaFo, it was decided to bring the FaFo closer to the ground and IFAD operations. We are a global institution but we work at the country. Bigger chunks go to specific countries and very few regional fund like MTCP2.

The meeting tomorrow aims to come up with action plans. It must not be a shopping list of what you want and money that you want for your projects. The CPM has one question: How to move my portfolio? What we are looking for is how you can help us to help our projects moving. Our jobs are the same as yours. We invest to help small farmers become actors. The objective is to identify concrete action – two or three activities on how to bring the partnership forward.

From 2018 to 2019, implement the plans and monitor and make the steering committee accountable to it. Make the regional steering committee accountable and make sure that they monitor and that they ask you to monitor – it should be a two-way process.

Come 2020, the results of action plan will be discussed in 2020 global FaFo.

At the regional level, we have MTCP2 and SFOAP and the PIFON-IFAD Declaration of Commitment. At the country level, there will be DOC between IFAD and FO in Indonesia. We hope that there will be more.

## GLOBAL FAFO: THE JOURNEY Dr. Ujjaini Halim

### Brief History

Since 2006 each 2 years a Farmers Forum has taken place. Originally the goal has been “A Farmers’ Forum for consultations and dialogue on the ways to “enable the rural poor to overcome poverty” and on IFAD operations”.

The Fafo in 2006 clearly concluded that smallholders and family farmers, artisan fishers and other resource-poor producer are neglected by national policies. And that concentrating power and ever fierce competition threatens livelihoods of the poor now & in future.



During the FaFo's in 2008, 2010 and 2012 dialogue has been deepened but also clear criticism have emerged regarding the autonomy of the Forum. In 2014 first changes have been introduced, during the forum an autonomous space only for the farmer and small producer organisations was created to finalize the FAFO statement. In its evaluation the small holder organisations in the steering committee decided to continue and deepen this process and agreed on this in a session together with IFAD. Moreover, in last FAFO the need for decentralisation was highlighted to reach more FOs at country levels, a decision which all FOs welcomed. Hence the Regional Forum.

### Character and function of the forum

The FaFo is an autonomous space conducted by small holder organisations. It allows consultation and discussion among small holder organisations only. It offers a space for analysis and formulation of recommendations regarding IFAD's goals, strategies and activities. It facilitates a dialogue with IFAD.

It is not a space to promote private sector or governmental interests – it is for small-scale food producers. It offers a limited space for broader presence (other organisations, institutions) in order to share information and analysis. *The main space is reserved for the small holders organisations and the dialogue with IFAD.*

### Role of Food Producers’ Organizations in FAFO

The FOs role in FAFO include:

- make analysis of IFAD's goals, strategies, activities and functioning
- make proposal to improve its governance and functioning as well as its goals, strategies – so they also listen to us; two-way dialogue
- give concrete recommendations for the implementation of its programs and activities,

- interact with IFAD staff and member governments
- follow-up at different levels

### **Role of IFAD**

The role of IFAD in FAFO include:

- listen, interact with small holder organisations, understand their needs
- support the participation of small holder organisations in the implementation of decisions by the CFS, FAO and other International Institutions/ UN agencies for food security
- critical analysis of impacts of different issues for small holders.

### **Activities between the Fora**

Between the fora, the following activities can be done:

- consultations at national and regional level
- one or more meetings of the steering committee
- evaluations and analysis conducted by the organisations and by IFAD separately
- development concrete initiatives with key organisations and or with groups of organisations

### **Role and composition of the steering committee**

The steering committee has the following roles:

- mandate: is facilitating body (not representative)
- should secure coherent and constructive process in relation to the goal started earlier
- **International and/or regional organisations** are part of this steering committee & fully committed to defend interests of small holders and the poor
- the steering committee has a formal dialogue with IFAD on the articulation of the Forum and other activities.
- In principle the steering committee decides on the basis of consensus.
- Present global SC : LVC, WFO, WFF, WFP, INOFO, COPROFAM, ROPPA, PAFO, AFA pending : WAMIP. It is not a representative body where each organization has a seat. Small producers org come together to steer and not dominate the process every two years.

### **Change in Global Context since 2016**

- In 2008 the food price crisis.
- In 2010 the CFS was reformed. It re-stated its mission to reduce hunger and poverty and accepted the full participation of Civil Society through the Civil Society Mechanism.
- The CFS since then adopted the Guidelines on land tenure, the Global Strategic Framework, adopted the rai principles in 2014, VGSSF in 2014 (COFI) – guidelines for FOs to ensure that they are strengthened, better capacitated, engaging better in dialogues, poverty is decreasing and food security is increasing
- The CFS has set new standards for the Rome based UN Agencies FAO, IFAD and WFP. These are new opportunities. IFAD has been very helpful in mainstreaming these guidelines.
- Resource crunch for FAFO has remained a challenge

### **What does FAFO mean for FOs**

- The centrality of small holders and their organisations in food production and their essential role as actors in the eradication of hunger and poverty highlighted.

- The awareness that the concentration of power in the big agribusiness sector (land-grabbing, agro-fuels, destruction of peasant seeds etc) is damaging for small holders and food production in general. Brought back the issue of smallholders in the center
- That the autonomy of the organisations towards the international institutions should be respected to respond to the real needs on the ground & to build mutually beneficial relations,
- Acknowledgement that Investment by and for small holders needs a separate treatment and increased public support in order to strengthen food production.
- Big farmers, producers with clearly commercial interest should be seen as part of the private, corporate sector and handled accordingly.

### Way Ahead

- Defining role of Regional FAFO & link with Global FAFO
- Defining link with IFAD at country level (ensure dialogues are sustainable and tangible outcomes are observed)
- Strategies for further decentralisation and increasing outreach
- Collective action plan & resource mobilisation
- Regional solidarity of small food producers strengthened,
- More effective development dialogues/cooperation with IFAD

IFAD wants to see results. We also want to see results. We want outcomes and results captured. Regional solidarity – we must celebrate being together. Thanks to IFAD and local host, AFA and everyone for joining the first Asia Pacific Farmers’ Forum.

## Session 2. Understanding the Regional Perspectives around Four Themes

Moderator: Esther Penunia, AFA Sec Gen

Session 2 will be discussed according to the situation and challenges on four themes

1. access to resources – farm, fisheries, forest, seeds
2. mode of production – situation and challenges in producing our crops, livestock, fishing
3. mode of distribution – how we market our products
4. public policy – getting policies and programs that are favorable to family farmers



### Southeast Asia Situation Zainal Arifin Fuat

Southeast Asia is home to billions of people: great business potential as it is a big market. At the world scenario, hunger is on the rise. The estimated number of undernourished people is estimated at 815 M as of 2016.

Some countries increased , there is increase - but we don't stop with this increase. We have the depth of hunger. Even if it decreases in number, it is not so in reality. The gap

between standard and poverty is high. We do not say that decrease in poverty is always good. It is just statistics. There remains to be wa in seed, land, and territory.

We have climate smart agriculture (CSA) but involving high technology so it is espoused by big companies. Food in Indonesia is dominated by big industry in Indonesia. For example, we import chicken from Argentina – very long distance. Why? It is a free market. Now Indonesia has regulation to protect meat and vegetables but in States and there is a problem with WTO so we need to change policy.

In free trade zones, there will be land grabbing, eviction. For example, we have Mekong-Japan Initiative, Mekong-Indonesia etc. (see map). We have to be careful with these free trades and investment zones. Despite long distance, we can have investments which lead to land grabbing. We have testimony from Indonesia, Cambodia, Africa, Latin America on land grabbing because of free trade. FTA is more dangerous than WTO because it is unilateral. EU-ASEAN FTA. EU took another way – EU-Indonesia FTA, EU-Malaysia FTA. There is also the IMF and World Bank.

There are 11 country members to the CPTTP (Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership) also known as TTP 11. There are other already existing free trade agreements with many other countries. This poses economic threat to farmers as they are not yet ready to compete with imported products at cheap price. All the South East Asian countries agreed to adopt the UN Declaration of Rights of Peasants and other people working rural areas. This will serve as basis for FOs should push the governments to take care of their peasants.

“Everything else can wait, but not agriculture” ( Nehru)  
Agriculture is about Life or Death of Nation ( Soekarno)  
Globalize The Struggle – Globalize Hope  
Thank You

Esther Penunia, the moderator for the session emphasized the point which calls for farmers to study, analyze, make proposals especially regarding the mode of trading and distribution, in the light of the speakers’ sharing on international trade agreements in the region.



### **South Asia Situation** **Herman Kumara, NAFSO Convenor**

South Asia is composed of eight countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Highly populated countries can be found in this region, India being on top with 1.25B, Pakistan with 202M, and Bangladesh with 157.9M. There is a total of 1.82B people in the region which is 22 percent of the world population. However, South Asian people get only 1.3 percent of the world’s income, leaving 540

M people hungry.

One of the main problems in the region is land grabbing and displacing the people from the land, sea and coastal areas. Our people have bare access to resources. Regarding tourism – we are not against tourism but the farmers/fishers do not earn much from tourism.

Because of climate change, number of farmers decrease in Bangladesh. Pakistan has dams and there are so many conflicts because of these. Company in Sri Lanka are evaluating for banana plantation. Lands are being taken away. No subsidy for small farmers with small lands. They have to sell the land to pay their loans and come to cities to find jobs. There is so much displacement.

Development bank activities of fishers – target is increase production to feed the people but do not care for the constitution of the nation. They usually consider importing.

Banning of glyphosate is by far the biggest victory in Sri Lanka. We are not allowed to use glyphosate for paddy farming but they allow it for industrial/commercial farming.

We have serious problems of introducing new policies but there are opportunities and certain laws enacted to address problems of the people but we now tht one of the biggest policy decision affected the farmers in India.

SAARC is defunct at the moment. The heads of states are not cooperating with each other. There is no any meeting to achieve cooperation in the region. We know that our governments are not really helping the people. Militarization occupies space of the people. Either you will be abducted, imprisoned, etc. Media is silenced as well.

To address the current problems of food producers, FOs need to search for alternatives which will strengthen collective bargaining powers through consolidating peoples' alliances, remaining critical to the issues that affect the people and ensuring state responsibility to equal access, ownership and rights to women, workers, farmers, fishers, and indigenous peoples for food production systems and means of production.

We need to come together and cooperate. Thank you.

**East Asia Situation**  
**Altantuya Tsenden-ish (Aggie), Vice Chair**  
**National Association of Mongolian Agricultural**  
**Cooperatives**

Aggie started her sharing with the overall demographic profile of the region as follows:

- China (HongKong, Macau, Taiwan), Mongolia, Korea and Japan are the countries composing the region



- Total population of region – 1.6B, in which males are 821.5M and females are 792M, youth is 787M , 780M in rural and 820M in urban, 210M are family farming households
- Contribution of agriculture, fishery, forestry in economy:
  - China -10 per cent
  - Japan- 1.15 per cent
  - Korea – 1.98 per cent
  - Mongolia – 15 per cent and employs 30 per cent of total population

#### Family Farmers' Access to Natural Resources

Challenges	Initiatives	Opportunities
Pasture degradation	Draft law on pasture land	Herders will have priority to own pasture land of their ancestors
Dominance of corporate farming	Law on organic food	FF more focused on organic farming
Conflict between herding and farming population	Regulations of agricultural and pasture land	Borders of urban, agriculture and pasture land will be clear
Land grabbing by mining sector	Campaigns of local herders	Protect natural land so pasture will not be distracted

#### Agri/Fisheries/Forestry Production Systems

Challenges	FF Initiatives	Opportunities
Gov. policy for promoting intensified agriculture	Promotion of sustainable practices and carriers of cultural heritage	Nomadic way of lifestyle will be protected
Climate change	Improving productivity of the farming	Helps to keep the number of livestock low
Environmental issues	Campaigns for restoration of mining areas	Pasture and agricultural land and waters will be restored
Deforestation and desertification	Community based forest groups	Protects forests and forestation and access to forests
Outbreak of diseases	Law on animal health	Protection of livelihood of herders
Access to financial services	Savings and credit groups	Micro finance for herders and farmers
Dominance of middlemen	Agri. Commodity exchange	Cooperatives have access to commodity exchange



Challenges	FF Initiatives	Opportunities
Monopoly of Chinese traders	Subsidy system	Farmers will supply products to local processing companies and get incentives
Supply chains are not developed	Forming commodity groups and cooperatives	Bargaining power
Limited market access	Food expo and fair trades, farmer markets	Farmers sell directly
Import policy	Campaigns to increase the import taxes and improve quality controls; implementation of Food security policy	Agricultural production will be increased as well as the income of farmers

**Main policies and programs for agriculture**

- National livestock program
- State policy on food and agriculture
- Three-pillar development policy with main focus on agriculture
- Subsidy program for agricultural products
- Investment programs

**Challenges/Issues**

- Land-grabbing
- Rapid urbanization
- Aging of farmers
- Diversification of the agriculture
- Value- added production
- Enabling environment for FF
- Strengthening of FOs

**Recommendations for FOs**

- Policy advocacy for smallholder farmers and herders
- Promotion of sustainable agriculture
- Constructive engagement in policy dialogues
- FO to FO cooperation

Aggie emphasized throughout her sharing the unique terrain, environment and culture where nomadic farmers work with in the region, especially Mongolia. She stressed that NAMAC would like to preserve the environment-friendly nomadic ways of the Mongolians in raising livestock. It is unique and suitable to the country’s situation. However, the challenges that these herders encounter now push them to abandon the traditional way and adopt new technologies which may not be environment sound.

Esther took note that empathy is reflected in the faces of the participants while listening to the sharing of the situation in Mongolia. It is unique and totally different from the rest of the countries, but they nevertheless share similar problems like their fellow family farmers in other countries.



**Pacific**  
**Lavinia Kaumaitotoya**  
**Program Manager, PIFON**

We have more water than land, unlike Mongolia. We have similar problems, maybe not in the scale that the Asian counterparts have, but we have them nevertheless.

The Pacific is made up of about 2.3 million people. We are unique because our population is spread across a unique and diverse region made up of hundreds of islands,

equivalent to 15% of the globe's surface. There are 22 small island countries. PIFON' members are mostly from the South Pacific.

Main livelihood in the Pacific include primary industries, agriculture, fisheries and forestry which remain to be the biggest employer next to tourism.

Pacific agriculture consists of smallholder farmers. Farming in Pacific is largely organic, using traditional methods. The population of agriculture is usually 80% smallholders and 20% from big farmers but the reverse in production where 80% come from commercial and only 20% come from family farmers. In the Pacific, we feed ourselves. We farm to eat. We are not hungry and poor. We have a lot of food. We only do not have food because we do not farm. Those who do not have food steal. Agricultural theft is a big problem.

There are many infighting between farmers because of customary land. This is predominant around the Pacific. There is also a big issue about overfishing in the Pacific. Fishing licenses are issued to big conglomerates that go to Pacific and overfish in our waters.

Pacific is also primary industry based, not much in processing. It is quite normal for governments to set up processing and buy from farmers. This is a big patriarchal system but we are now strengthening the women in our communities and increasing livelihood for women members. We have high import despite the presence of local food because of tourism. Foreigners/tourists still want to eat their burgers so we are pushing for local lessons on culture in initiatives like agritourism and farm-to-table projects.

There is a phenomena in the Pacific of the sinking island. The Pacific way is come to my island if your island is sinking. We want to preserve our culture.

For us, policy is new. We are fond of saying the “Pacific way” and for policy, we just launched “farmers having their say”.

In 2017, PIFON was awarded an EU/PIFS grant from its Non State Actors funding to strengthen capacity for FOs in the Pacific where PIFON hosted the Farmers’ Forums in Fiji, Tonga and Samoa. Back in 2014 up to 2016, PIFON signed with SPC an EU grant funding for strengthening capacities of FOs. We carried out 28 activities with our FO members and co-funded five regional workshops with MTCP2 for our network of farmers.

We are proud people with a colorful, diverse heritage and culture. Self-belief in doing things the Pacific way! Our forefathers sailed the seas for new frontiers (like Moana) and forged everlasting relationships, PIFON and its members are ready to partner with you.

So we are here to learn both ways – you from us; us from you. We recommend to make relationship and family count. IFAD and PIFON relationship has counted for us.

Thank you.

## **OPEN FORUM**

Shamika, India: The two things that we learned – policy and services. I understand that except Mongolia, most FOs here have been working with IFAD for many years now. How do you see changes in terms of policy for farmers to have better access?

Dr. Keshab, Nepal: This is the voice from farmers community. We are not anti-development but whenever development comes, it is the small farmers who are affected. In this regional Asia Pacific farmers’ forum, where are the small and marginal farmers? This cannot be without their voice in the development process. We represent 24% of the population. South Asia is home to 600M small farmers.

Sayed, Pakistan: In this forum, we discuss below economy, how the fishing resource can be taken. How can industrialization take place?

Esther: Who would like to answer the question from India regarding good stories in terms of partnership with IFAD on policy and economic service?

Lavinia: We have signed a DOC, we were able to work with IFAD. We are a special provider commissioned to design programs. They hire our services. For Dr Keshab, we don’t really have that problem – having the voice of the farmers. We have developed a manual for farmers having the voice. We had a farmers forum in Samoa and Tonga where we launched this process. It is a five-step process so that the voice of farmers can be heard. In Fiji, we have quasi-government institution that looks into native land and some of the mandatory thing is to ensure that you employ x% of people in the hotel and that x% of services (flowers, taxis, etc.) should be from landowners.

Aggie: We are not against development. But these development are affecting lives of the people. We really need to raise our voices on inclusive development.

Herman: On policy with support from IFAD – one of the major thing that involved small fisher communities, we had a series of problem and I will tell more about it in the afternoon. Briefly, this is the fisheries guidelines. We conducted regional consultations as well and IFAD supported the countries to conduct national consultations and the final consultation.

Zainal: When asked what development is, there is usually something about land grabbing, etc. so development for what? MTCP2 has three components, the second of which has to do with policies. Indonesia promoted law on food, and law to protect the rights and welfare of peasants.

## Session 3. Updates on Country Level FO-IFAD Dialogues

The participants were grouped according to the IFAD hubs and discussed agenda for IFAD partnership.

CPM location	CPM	Portfolio
<b>East Asia Hub (Beijing, China)</b>		
China	Matteo Marchisio*	China Mongolia
Pakistan	Hubert Boirard	Afghanistan Pakistan
<b>South Asia Hub (Delhi, India)</b>		
India	Louise McDonald	Bhutan Nepal
	Rasha Omar*	India
	Tarek Tobt	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	Omer Zafar	Bangladesh Maldives
<b>Mekong Hub (Hanoi, Vietnam)</b>		
Vietnam	Kaushik Barua	Cambodia Laos
	Thomas Rath*	Viet Nam
Philippines	Alessandro Marini	Philippines Myanmar
<b>South East Asia and Pacific Hub (Jakarta, Indonesia)</b>		
Indonesia	Ron Hartman*	Indonesia Papua New Guinea
	Tawfiq El-Zabri	Pacific Islands

\* Hub Director

### Group Reports

#### **East Asia Hub: China, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Pakistan**

Reporter: Saima, Pakistan

There are three countries in the FAFO in this hub – Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Mongolia. However, only one country – Pakistan – has plans for partnership with IFAD, especially because MTCP2 has just been launched in Pakistan.

There are constraints and barriers in partnering with IFAD, top of which is security issues and IFAD is only working with governments. Many FOs do not work with IFAD and IFAD do not want to work with the FOs. Governments are not interested to connect IFAD with the FOs.

To pursue engaging IFAD FOs should invite IFAD to FO activities, initiate country level dialogues and communicate from both sides. IFAD, on the other hand, should actively communicate with focal person, pay attention to FOs and take communication seriously – that is being more open to FOs.

**South Asia Hub: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal**

Reporter: Smita, India

**IFAD-FO Dialogue at Country Level**

Country	Not Done Yet	In the Plan	Done When	Remarks
Bangladesh		In Nov 2018	Primary discussions	Discussed with country project Director
Bhutan			In process	MTR in Nov 2018
India			Good co-ordination	MOU not done, will try tomorrow
Sri Lanka		MOU signing tomorrow	Consultation July and Oct 2018	
Nepal			Dialogue happened. Good co-ordination	MOU expected in this year or early next year

**Status of Partnership between IFAD and FO**

Country	Ongoing Discussion	With Written Partnership	Areas of Partnership
Nepal	Yes		Engagement Policy making – Agriculture development strategy
Sri Lanka			To strengthen the Farmers Organisation
India			For Capacity building, strengthening, knowledge sharing, policy advocacy
Bhutan		?	(Capacity building) Value chain in vegetable and dairy and sustainable agriculture
Bangladesh			Involvement of FOs in designing of projects, monitoring and supervision, Annual evaluation and implementation

### Reflections in Engaging IFAD

What are facilitating factors:

- Good cooperation at central level, friendly CPMs and CPOs

What are constraints/barriers :

- Difficult to organise meetings with the Project Directors; Recognition of our Fos; State wise/ Province wise follow up is a challenge; Building rapport with new CPM and CPOs

### Recommendations in Engaging IFAD

- What we need to do on our End as FOs: Continue with our efforts with common understanding between all FOs and bring out collective voice
- What we will ask IFAD to do to facilitate our engagement : IFAD from head office give clear mandate and understanding for MTCP and FAFO; Joint workshop with all IFAD programmes including MTCP and FAFO and Govt; 7% of IFAD budget allocated to MTCP and FAFO

### *Mekong Hub: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam*

Nguyen THi Viet Ha, Vice Director of MTCP2 NIA-VNFI

### IFAD-FO Dialogue at the Country Level

Country	Not Done Yet	In the Plan	Done When	Remarks
Vietnam	Yes in 2010 and 2016	June 2017 - dialogue	Oct. 2018 for new phase	
Myanmar	Not yet	Not clear		
Philippines	No (MTCP-IFAD), Yes (IFAD-KLMPE)	Yes, plan to meet and discuss with the new country program manager within the year		KLMPE, meets every year; have written agreement but did not happen (MTCP1)
Cambodia	Yes, MTCP1 2010 and MTCP2 2015	Involve FO at the national level		No agreement yet, just involvement in the projects
Laos	Yes	Oct. 2018	Signing in Nov, 2018	

### Status of Partnership between IFAD and FO

Country	None Yet	Ongoing Discussion	With Written Partnership	Areas of Partnership
Vietnam	Yes	Meetings at province level		Participate in annual review meeting; capacity building on policy dialogue; developing value chain, market oriented;

Country	None Yet	Ongoing Discussion	With Written Partnership	Areas of Partnership
				cooperative and farmers' group development
Myanmar	New to IFAD			
Philippines	Yes	No	No	Annual Country Program review, participating and provide inputs
Cambodia	Yes	No	No	Participate in program design
Laos	Yes	Yes	Approved in principle, no signing yet	Farmers organizations development, agribusiness development and knowledge management

### Reflections on Engaging IFAD

- Facilitating factors:
  - It is important to get support from CPD and CPM to facilitate FO projects.
  - Positive relationship with government is also facilitative of engaging with IFAD-supported projects in the country
  - It is essential to show evidence of FO capacity
  - However, CPD/CPM needs to deepen understanding about FOs. There must be enough pressure from IFAD upper body to CPMs to engage FOs.
- Constraints/Barriers:
  - Lack of capacity of farmers to engage in project design
  - Lack of funds for FO to monitor projects
  - Difficulty to set appointment with IFAD and meet in person; CPO is very busy

### Recommendations in Engaging IFAD

- What we need to do on our End as Fos
  - Produce more information materials available to promote FOs on media and share to IFAD
  - Be patient/ continue to participate in open windows
  - Try to work with project directly
- What we will ask IFAD to do to facilitate our engagement
  - Institutionalize farmer participation in project development - Consultation with FO for new project become compulsory (normal process)
  - Produce complicated documents to simple documents for farmers
  - Increase staff at program level
  - Have direct funding windows for FOs at in-country programs

### **Southeast Asia and Pacific Hub: Indonesia, PNG and Pacific**

Muhammad Rifai and Lavinia Kaumaitotoya

#### IFAD Dialogue at Country Level

Country	Not Done Yet	In the Plan	Done When	Remarks
Indonesia – MTCP2	Formal partnership with IFAD	To sign with MTCP2 platform	Hope to sign during FAFO, negotiations since 2015	
Indonesia - 2 Climate change activities	Design stage	Several programs to be worked by Ministry of Village, Ministry of Cooperatives	Final negotiation stage, hopefully sign in FAFO	Challenge is location of program, not member of MTCP2
PNG - Farmers Market facility	Signed with Government	To be based, PNGWiA is a major partner	Recently attended Stakeholders workshop	
TL – MTCP2	Not directly	Yet to have an in country program	Can link with Govt to reach IFAD	
Tonga – MORDI implementing TRIP 2	Rolling out, to be implemented	GroFed coordinated Tonga Sector Plan	-Climate resilient program -Sustainable Foods	FO members are beneficiaries
Samoa – MTCP2 Design of Country IFAD Project	Still in design phase	For Samoa Farmers Association to be the Implementing agent	We have	
Solomon's -	FO's to be part of current program	FO's to align to IFAD country program	Possibility at FAFO	
Fiji -	To contract FO	To use FO services to deliver VC workshops	Implementation	

#### Status of Partnership IFAD-FO

Country	None Yet	Ongoing Discussion	With Written Partnership	Areas of Partnership
Indonesia	Developing	Negotiations taken 3 years	Agreement	Document to sign



Samoa	Project Implementation	Currently in design phase	In design phase	Country IFAD program
Fiji	Fiji PAPP	Provide services to recipients under specific component for FO services	Signed Agreement	Use of PIFON technical expertise
Timor Leste	Not part of country project	To learn how/where to join IFAD project	PIFONs DOC	Use of ANAPROFIKOs membership base
PNG	Project implementation	Stakeholder forum for implementation	Agreement signed	Use of PNGWIA network
Solomon Islands	To be part of IFAD project	To align FO activities into IFAD country program	Yet to be signed	Use of KGA network
Vanuatu	Project implementation	Part of design team	Yet to be signed	Use FSA as technical consultants

### Reflections in Engaging IFAD

#### Facilitating Factors:

- Declaration of Commitment opening doors for PIFON members to be part of IFAD projects (e.g. design team)

#### Constraints/Barriers:

- Discussion with stakeholders to influence farmers' interests, realignment of FO programs with government and IFAD's guidelines

### Recommendations in Engaging IFAD

#### What we need to do on our end as FOs

- Understand how and what IFAD does, e.g. MTCP2: work in policy and services, and make sure to take action on the don'ts
- Government will support FO's if they have technical capacity to implement IFAD programs
- FO's need to be part of Steering Committees, Design Teams, and make their members available to IFAD

#### What we will ask IFAD to do to facilitate our engagement

- IFAD to facilitate FO meetings with the Ministries of Village, Agriculture, Cooperative, Marine and Fisheries (Indonesia)
- To include resolutions of IFAD meeting with the Ministries on National Agenda and Budget for Ministry of Bappenas
- IFAD to facilitate similar projects like TRIP 2 in Tonga with all Pacific members (Pacific)

**Synthesis**  
**Esther Penunia**  
**Secretary General, AFA**

Just to give us a sense on the updates with partnership with IFAD and the recommendations we will give to IFAD tomorrow.

First, on the status of IFAD partnership and dialogue at country level. We note that the countries have done dialogue that are already having partnership at a more institutional level – Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Bhutan, Vietnam, Cambodia, PNG and Tonga. On the plans, maybe in the next month or two months, we plan to have dialogues and signing of partnership in Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal – and signing only in Laos.

Countries with only dialogue but no signing yet are Afghanistan, Mongolia, Myanmar and Timor Leste. We have many countries already that are going to have DOC signed.

On areas of partnership – institutionalized – which means those with DOC already – Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga. Some partnership are on specific areas to deliver. For Sri Lanka, it will be mainly helping on FO strengthening. Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga, and PNG are also on capacity building and will act as project service providers. In Bangladesh, you are involved designing project. In Nepal, you are engaged in policy advocacy.

Next type include program review where Vietnam and Philippines are involved. Samoa, Fiji, Tonga Vanuatu are involved in project design. Fiji and Tonga are involved in project impact evaluation. For the Philippines, they are participating in KLMPE. (Details can be found in the tables below)

**IFAD Dialogue at Country Level**

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Solomon's -	FO's to be part of current program	FO's to align to IFAD country program	Possibility at FAFO	
Fiji -	To contract FO	To use FO services to deliver VC workshops	Implementation	
Laos		Signing		
PNG	Project Implementation	Stakeholder Forum for implementation	Agreement signed	Use of PNGWiA network
Solomon Islands	To be part of IFAD project	To align FO activities into IFAD Country program	Yet to be signed	Use of KGA network
Vanuatu	Project Implementation	Part of design team	Yet to be signed	Use FSA as technical consultants

On the facilitating factors, presence of MTCP2, coordination at the central level with IFAD, positive relationship with government, able to show FO capacity, and DOC – Declaration of Commitment opening doors for PIFON members to be part (e.g. Design Team) of IFAD projects.

On constraints and barriers, IFAD is only working with government, and there is not enough pressure from higher ups to work with FOs. There are new CPMs now; there are security issues. Mainly FOs don't work with IFAD and IFAD have some misconceptions on FOs. The government does not endorse FOs. In countries where there are no legal framework yet to register FOs. FO lacks the capacity to engage at the project level and lack of funds for FOs to monitor project.

What we need to do – understand how and what IFAD does like MTCP2. We also need to continue our work in policy and services – identify FOs that can work with IFAD and deliver, promote FOs, continue work in advocacy and have collective voice and work together in policy programs. Government will support FOs if they have the technical capacity to implement IFAD programs. FOs need to be part of the steering committees, design teams, and make their members available to IFAD.

We also identified what IFAD needs to do, such as: communicate with FOs seriously, be more open to FOs. CPMs should engage FO at the country level. IFAD to conduct joint workshop with FO and government. 70% of IFAD project to engage more FOs. One component of their project portfolio.

Tomorrow, we will have a joint meeting with IFAD and we will try to put these recommendations in the declaration of commitment.

## Session 4. Planning for the Joint Asia Pacific FAFO Session

Esther emphasized the effort of both FOs and IFAD at having the dialogue. She said that most IFAD CPMs are not fully aware of what FOs are doing so it is up to all FO representatives to share what they are presently working on.

Esther shared the schedule of activity for the dialogue with IFAD in the Joint Asia Pacific FAFO session tomorrow.

Time	Activity
08:30-09:30	Leave for Hyatt
09:30-10:30	Opening Ceremonies - Welcome Ritual and Message (M. Nuruddin) - Remarks by Asia Pacific FAFO SC: Herman Kumara, Rowena Buena, Lavinia Kaumaitotoya - Remarks by Nigel Brett, Director, IFAD APR Division - Keynote Speech by Mr. Anwar Sanusi, Sec Gen, Ministry of Village  GROUP PHOTO
10:30-11:00	Health Break
11:00-11:15	The FAFO Process
11:15-12:15	Good Practices of FO-IFAD Engagement <u>Regional Level:</u> MTCP2: Lany Rebagay VGSSF: Ujjaini Halim PIFON-IFAD: Lavinia Kaumaitotoya <u>Country Level</u> Vietnam: Nguyen Thi Viet Ha India: Smita Bhatnagar Cambodia: Chhong Sophal Philippines: Ferdi Buenviaje
12:15-13:30	Working Lunch/Country Roundtable Discussion on IFAD FO Partnership at Country Level
13:30-15:15	Continuation of Discussion/Finalization of IFAD-FO Partnership for 2019 and Beyond

Time	Activity
15:00-15:15	Health Break
15:15-15:45	Plenary Reporting of Sub-regional discussions (7 mins each)
15:45-16:00	Signing of Country Level IFAD-FO Partnership Agreements Indonesia Sri Lanka
6:00-16:30	Health Break
16:30-17:00	Closing Ceremonies Reading/Affirmation of Joint FO-IFAD Statement Remarks by Asia Pacific FAFO SC Representatives Ujjaini, Esther, Sotha, Zainal Remarks by Nigel Brett
17:15	Travel of FO participants from Hyatt Regency Hotel to Cakra Kusuma Hotel
18:00	REST/Meeting of Asia Pacific FaFo SC, Event Management Team and Local Host
19:00-22:00	Solidarity Night

Tomorrow is the main event. It is hoped that at the country level, agreements will be reached between FOs and IFAD. She also informed everybody that the draft declaration will be sent to their email addresses so that they can still comment before finalizing it tomorrow.

Zainal thanked all the participants for actively participating in the day's discussions and ended the autonomous FaFo.

## **Annex 1. Design and Program Asia Pacific Farmers' Forum**

### **Rationale**

The Farmers' Forum (FAFO) is a bottom-up process of consultation and dialogue between small farmers and rural producers' organizations, IFAD and governments for rural development and poverty reduction. Shaped by a consensus document (see box 1) that guides the collaboration, the FAFO was established in 2006, as an operational tool to provide orientation to IFAD operations and to jointly identify opportunities for the development of partnerships between IFAD and FOs.<sup>1</sup>

The first FAFO global meeting took place on February 2006, in conjunction with the IFAD Governing Council. Since then 5 additional global meetings were held in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016.

In 2014, a study of the partnerships between IFAD and Farmers' Organisations (FO) noted that the momentum of these partnerships had reached a plateau, whereas country-level engagement with FOs was diminishing. One of the reasons identified was that the global FAFO process was too focused on a global level while collaboration and dialogue at regional and country level, i.e. where IFAD operates, was not systematic and opportunities were lost. In this context, during the 6th Global meeting of the Farmers' Forum held in 2016, FAFO Steering Committee members agreed to decentralize the FAFO process and to begin holding regional level FAFOs in order to 'be closer' to the farmers and to foster greater involvement of IFAD regional divisions and country programs. As such, the process will now be organized on a four year basis with global meetings organized every four years (hence with the next one occurring in 2020) and regional consultations where IFAD operates organized in between. In addition, it was also decided to use the IFAD geographical structure for the organization of the regional FAFOs, and whenever possible to organize the regional FAFOs in concomitance with the IFAD regional divisions' implementation workshops, in order to facilitate interactions between FOs, IFAD and the IFAD funded projects and programs.

### **Objectives**

1. understand and appreciate the FaFO process at global, regional and country levels
2. understand, appreciate and learn from the work of IFAD and the dynamics of FO-IFAD engagement in Asia Pacific region, and the at regional and country levels
3. identify areas of potential and stronger interaction and collaboration
  - between FOs, IFAD and IFAD funded projects and programs at national and regional levels.
  - between FOs in the region in order to strengthen the engagement between FOs and IFAD

### **Expected Outputs**

1. Action plans to strengthen partnerships ( collaboration, cooperation, coordination ) between FOs and IFAD and IFAD projects

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<sup>1</sup> Report on the first Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Farmers Forum, held May 21-23, 2017, Kampala, Uganda.

- at the country level, for at least 21 countries in four sub regions : Southeast, South and Pacific
  - at the regional level, for regional level projects that cascade at the country level
2. mechanisms for coordination and complementation among FOs in the region to strengthen solidarity and support in the IFAD engagement process
  3. Joint FO-IFAD statement stating support for regional and country level FaFo processes and action plans for stronge FO-IFAD partnerships and cooperation

#### Dates

October 18-20, 2018 , coinciding with the IFD APR workshop

#### Venue

Yogyakarta , Indonesia

#### Major Schedule

FOs have FAFO Autonomous Space Oct 19 and 21, Joint FO-IFAD Session on Oct 20

#### Program

Day/Time	Activity/Session	Remarks
Oct 18	Arrival of FAFO FO reps	
Oct 19	FAFO Autonomous Space : pre Joint FO IFAD FaFO	
09.00	Inaugural Plenary Remarks from IFAD Pres ( 5 mins), IFAD APR ( 5 mins) , IFAD CPM Indonesia (5 mins), Asia FAFO SC reps ( 2 mins each)	
10.00	Understanding the FAFO Process -Roberto Longo , IFAD	FAFO preamble, history, objectives, principles, current status
10.30	Health Break	
11.00	Understanding the Regional Perspective , consider the five themes <sup>2</sup> Speakers for Southeast Asia (tbc, woman) , South Asia (Herman) , East Asia ( NAMAC), Pacific (PIFON)	10 mins each speaker, 5 mins intro, 10 mins wrap up
12.30	Lunch Break	
14.00	break out groups : Country level dialogues on FO-IFAD relations ( break according to sub regions)	FO platforms in each of the target 21 countries will be asked to do the homework of studying the country projects and in engaging in at least one dialogue/meeting with IFAD CPM to know about the projects in the country.

<sup>2</sup> situation and challenges according to access to resources, mode of production, mode of distribution, public policy

Day/Time	Activity/Session	Remarks
		Reports here will discuss status of partnership, challenges of engagement, some ideas for strengthening cooperation
16.00	Plenary report : 4 sub regional reports	
17.00	Planning for the Joint Asia FAFO session	
<b>Oct 20</b>	<b>Asia FAFO Session</b>	
09.00	Welcome Remarks by IFAD APR (10 mins) , IFAD Asia FAFO /MTCP2 Task Manager ( 5 mins) Asia FAFO SC members ( 2 minutes x 3 members)	
09.30	Overview of the FAFO process by Roberto Longo	
09.45	Good Practices of FO-IFAD Engagement ( 10 mins each) -Regional level : MTCP2, VGGSF, PIFON -Country Programs: Vietnam, Cambodia, India,	
10.45	health break	
11.00	Country round table discussions	expected output: agreement on concrete partnership opportunities at country levels SC will give guide questions for discussion and reporting
12.30	Lunch	
14.00	Sub regional sharing session (SEA, SA, EA, Pacific)	to learn from each other, and see opportunities for regional level cooperation and consolidate country action plans for presentation at plenary session. SC will give guide questions for group discussion and reporting
15.30	Plenary Reporting of sub regional WS (7 mins each)	
16.00	break	
16.30	Reading/ affirmation of Joint FO IFAD Statement	
17.00	Closing Remarks IFAD APR, IFAD FAFO Asia Task Manager, FO SC sub regional reps (3 reps)	
17.30	Adjournment	
<b>Oct 21</b>	<b>FAFO Autonomous Space : Post FAFO</b>	
7:00am-1:00 pm	Field visit	
1:00 – 2:00	Travel back to venue	
2:30 -3:30	Break out groups : -Reflection on Oct 20 experience	



Day/Time	Activity/Session	Remarks
	- Ways Forward : FO-FO cooperation, collaboration, coordination	
3:30-3:45	Health break	
3:45 – 4:45	Plenary Reporting : Ways Forward FO-FO Cooperation , follow through of Joint Statement action plans	
4:45 -5:00	Quick Evaluation	
5:00- 5:45	Closing program Remarks from SC members	

Annex 2. Selected Photos



Registration during Autonomous FaFo

