OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 16 June 2021 14:30 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	FARMING WITH (AND FOR) BIODIVERSITY - Scaling smallholder, nature-based solutions for sustainable food systems
CONVENED BY	Paula Caballero (Rare), Deon Nel (WWF Netherlands), Gábor Figeczky (IFOAM-Organics International)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15420/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS 55

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

	0-18	17	19-30	24	31-50	10	51-65	4	66-80		80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

27	Male	27	Female	1	Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4	Agriculture/crops	5	Education		Health care
2	Fish and aquaculture		Communication		Nutrition
1	Livestock	1	Food processing	2	National or local government
4	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
26	Environment and ecology		Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	10	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
1	Large national business		Member of Parliament
1	Multi-national corporation	1	Local authority
3	Small-scale farmer	2	Government and national institution
2	Medium-scale farmer	1	Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer	5	United Nations
10	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
19	International Non-Governmental Organization	2	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People		Consumer group
2	Science and academia	6	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

During the registration process, all participants were asked to confirm that they had read and understood the principles of the UN Food Systems Summit (UN FSS). A comment and/ or question section was enabled, allowing registrants to ask clarifying questions or raise potential concerns. Further, the event was opened with an additional reference to the principles. All facilitators, note takers and supporters received a preparation package as well as reminders in line with the guidance provided through the Take Part Zone for conveners of the UN FSS platform.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Commit to the Summit & Act with Urgency - Three high-level speakers familiar with and engaged in the UN Food Systems Summit process opened the dialogue. Addressing specific aspects and guiding policy frameworks, they emphasized the urgency to transform our current food systems globally to ensure long-term sustainability and achievements under the UN SDGs, the UN CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and relevant UN decades. Be Respectful & Embrace Multi-Stakeholder Inclusivity - The dialogue was planned bearing gender & age balance in mind. Among participants, the dialogue achieved a 50/50 male, female ratio and out of seven participants that were asked to provide presentations and/ or opening remarks, four were women. Further, the event featured Spanish/ English interpretation services. This was particularly important as the dialogue aimed to specifically connect local producers, CSOs and government stakeholders with their international peers and other stakeholders. Complement the work of others - The dialogue's focus and discussion topic were developed bearing in mind specific game changing solutions submitted to date under Action Track 3 of the UN FSS. A focus on smallholder producers' significance in transforming food systems was identified as a potential gap which then built the main focus of the dialogue. The dialogue featured tangible examples of local solutions and invited local producers and CSOs to present their existing work in the context of sustainable food systems. Recognize complexity - While the dialogue aimed to identify overarching recommendations for the achievement of sustainable food systems, there was recognition that solutions needed to be context specific. In this spirit, the dialogue focused on local solutions and provided local entrepreneurs with the opportunity to open respective breakout groups with short presentations. These solutions were then respectively discussed under the umbrella of one guiding discussion topic, therefore, bridging the recognition of complexity with the aim to formulate overarching recommendations.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

Build flexibility and contingencies into your event planning. To be inclusive means to accommodate participants' technical needs and accept that involving them requires contingencies as well as the support of interpreters. We recommend requesting video statements and/ or presentations from key stakeholders and speakers joining from remote areas with intermittent internet connection to mitigate potential technical breakout downs and allow for local voices to be heard regardless of poor internet connections. We further recommend sharing guiding questions and reading materials with all participants prior to the dialogue. Language barriers can and should be addressed through interpreters (if available). However, sharing guiding questions in advance, further mitigates language barriers and enables stakeholders to enter a discussion well prepared.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

✓	**Yes**		**No**

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

This Independent Food Systems Summit (FSS) Dialogue discussed nature-based and behavior-centered solutions in smallholder productive sectors as one of the key ingredients to achieving sustainable food systems. The dialogue focused on biodiversity as the foundation of sustainable food systems and agroecological approaches as a key pathway to achieve nature-positive production and to support small-scale farmers' agency, livelihoods, entrepreneurship, and culture. Combined, these aspects build and scale climate- and biodiversity friendly food production systems globally.

While intentionally designed to explore solutions and levers of change under action track 3 "boosting nature-positive production" the dialogue naturally touched upon action track 2 of the UN Food Systems Summit Dialogue on "shifting to sustainable consumption patterns" as well. Recognizing that neither of the two are mutually exclusive focus areas but, in fact, strongly overlap, the dialogue also examined the interlinkages between action tracks 2 and 3.

Building on tangible examples presented by local farmers and grass root civil society organizations the event offered a multistakeholder forum for local leaders, practitioners, researchers, private sector, donors and policy makers. Together, they discussed what would be needed for small-scale producers to adopt and scale agroecological approaches for nature positive production and resilient food systems. The guiding topic and vision statement was hereby phrased as follows:

By 2030, resilient and diversified agriculture and food systems are nourishing the world sustainably through inclusive and equitable agroecological production at scale, supported by a conducive policy, institutional and socio-economic environment that unlocks small-holder producers' potential.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
✓	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance		Policy
✓	Innovation		Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

Present policies and subsidies are among the key barriers to sustainable food systems. Current investments will need to be stopped and rerouted to support local producers and their capacity as well as agency to utilize agroecological approaches. Triggering positive changes on the farm level is a significant step forward but policy makers need to look across terrestrial landscapes (including water and seascapes) and think in integrated ways of 'foodscapes'. Participants of this dialogue are committed to work with and advise policy makers while continuously building the capacity of local communities and producers.

Creating sustainable food systems by 2030 requires behavior change among both producer and consumer groups. Current consumption levels, changing dietary patterns of an affluent population and the unequal increase in purchasing power associated with larger footprints lead to overexploitation and degradation of food systems. Therefore, consumer behavior change in favor of sustainable consumption and increasing demand for agroecological products is a critical component of a paradigm shift towards sustainable food systems. Paired with supporting policy frameworks and incentive schemes, such change would create enabling market conditions for smallholders and large scale farmers alike, to adopt sustainable production practices.

Behavior change is a powerful tool to empower local smallholders producers and to provide them with the agency needed to adopt and replicate agroecological approaches. Traditional approaches often focus on monetary short term benefits and regulations to encourage sustainable production methods. While these remain an important part of the solution needed, transformative change requires tapping into approaches that go beyond awareness raising and consider attitudes, motivation, background and cultural heritage of smallholder producers. This is a key ingredient of transformative change and allows local actors to leave the role as a passive recipient of knowledge and tools but empowers them to become agents of change themselves.

Both the large-scale, industrial food producers and smallholders need to be part of the paradigm shift needed to achieve sustainable food systems. However, smallholder producers and especially small-scale farmers require particular support as they are often underrepresented in decision making in terms of policies and investments. Further, their livelihoods are disproportionately vulnerable to the impact of climate change and biodiversity-loss. Given that they play a key role for local and regional food security and sovereignty, urgent action to build capacity and an enabling policy environment are needed. To do so, the apparent gap between high-level development policy and the reality of farmers and communities needs to be closed. On the one hand, this requires translating development policy into local action. On the other hand, smallholders need to be involved in the design of what local action looks like to develop feasible, yet effective measures that merge biodiversity conservation with agricultural production.

Standardized and evidence-based metrics to measure the relative contribution of biodiversity to food systems are needed to make the business case for biodiversity in agriculture. There is a current lack of data and understanding of the contribution of biodiversity to livelihoods and ecosystem integrity. Often, the definition of sustainable agriculture is biased, focusing on production and yield levels, and, therefore, neglecting non-productive conservation measure's contribution to food systems. At the same time, harmful agricultural subsidies continue to reinforce destructive agricultural practices, leaving little room for the adoption of agroecological approaches. So to transform our current food production systems, scientists, farmers, policy makers and civil society need to work together to better understand and measure the importance of biodiversity for food systems and to redirect harmful subsidies to approaches that make biodiversity an integral part of agricultural production.

Finally, the dialogue concluded that we must not reinvent the wheel when it comes to transforming our food systems. Rather than building new systems from scratch, we must look at local brightspots as well as indigenous knowledge and marry them to the best available science, innovative finance schemes and enabling policies. To achieve this, it is crucial for all stakeholder including consumers and producers to align on a common vision to ensure a multi stakeholder dialogue and exchange. Participants acknowledge that, in order for this to take place, smallholders and vulnerable groups, women and youth would require additional support to ensure that their voice is heard and taken into consideration. All participants agreed to contribute to an ongoing exchange around sustainable food systems.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
✓	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights		Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/4

All four discussion groups discussed the same guiding topic and question. However, to appropriately lay out responses and respect nuances, the following sections will report-out on main outcomes of each respective breakout group.

To achieve sustainable food systems, we must not reinvent the wheel, but apply a multistakeholder approach that builds agency and enables active participation of all stakeholders along the food supply chain. Farming systems are complex and at the foundation of all sustainable development goals. While governments and policy makers play a critical role in providing the incentive schemes and frameworks needed to achieve our ambitious development targets, local farmers, governments and other stakeholders are the ones 'localizing these agendas'. For instance, as recent events in Chile's social uprising showed, governments need to work closely with the stakeholders impacted by their decisions, including farmers, local communities and particularly women as protagonists who effectively manage entire landscapes. There was consensus among participants that governments tend to focus on industrial development and top-down policy making, neglecting farms and ecosystems. Instead, their policies should be developed through an active exchange between stakeholders with particular emphasis on the involvement of female farmers and indigenous people. This would also allow for the inclusion of indigenous, ancestral, and local knowledge which may yield promising returns if matched with appropriate science and fed into local-, subnational and national policy.

We need to understand and reward the vast range of services that nature-positive production delivers beyond food production. This requires looking deeper into, so far, underrated ecosystems services and non-agricultural biodiversity such as forests. We need globally harmonized and well-defined metrics that look at the holistic value of farm sustainability, lands sharing and farming in harmony with nature schemes. These need to be integrated into existing policy frameworks such as the UN CBD and the Paris Agreement. To this extent, the SDG indicator framework offers a bridge between both policy processes. Determining the true value of nature will also be paramount for well-functioning incentive schemes that promote outcomes and use practices that are beneficial to biodiversity, climate change adaptation as well as mitigation. This could, for instance, manifest itself in trade deals and policy agreements and lay the foundation for a Paris Agreement of Food Systems.

Building on the above, we must approach sustainable food systems from both the production, as well as the demand side of the equation. Current market forces do not support farming practices that align with, or promote, biodiversity. On the contrary, exploitative, and extractive practices are often more profitable for local producers in the short term. So, while government and private sectors play a critical role in designing the right incentive structures for biodiversity friendly food production, we need to work with consumers and all stakeholders along the food supply chain to make 'sustainable foods' the new norm.

Facing the biodiversity and climate crises and transforming food systems requires behavior change across all levels. With climate change affecting weather patterns and seasons, farmers are most vulnerable to climate change and need to be empowered to change their practices while being equipped with the knowledge and tools required to adapt to climate change. At the same time, governments need to abandon the deeply entrenched habit of subsidizing harmful pesticides and fertilizers that favors short-term benefits over long-term sustainability.

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KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
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	Human rights		Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/4

Achieving sustainable food systems requires a change in norms and practices across all levels. Current policies, financial and non-financial incentives would promote unsustainable food consumption and production patterns alike which reinforced harmful habits across the board. Production practices such as nutrient loading, monoculture and unsustainable deforestation are all practices that emerged over the past decades due to the global demand for unified foods and rise in overconsumption as well as food waste. Participants pointed out that changing the current state of food systems required bold action and a holistic approach. A multi stakeholder approach centered around a shared vision would be needed to reverse policies and 'un-learn' currently locked-in harmful practices. Participants underlined that while Climate Change, the current Biodiversity crisis as well as the COVID made our dependency on natural resources and the need for transformative shifts of food systems abundantly clear, political willingness and current market forces as well as buy-in from larger companies would be lacking. This would be particularly visible in the current market incentive mechanisms, tax regimes and persistent harmful subsidies.

A first step in the right direction would be a renewed focus on specialised production systems and inclusion of indigenous communities in the conversation around sustainable food systems. To do so, raising awareness for solutions coming from smallholders and indigenous people could be a gateway to address lingering issues around inclusion, equity, and tenure rights. At this point, participants noted that smallholder farmers were disproportionately vulnerable to climate change and the loss of biodiversity and, therefore, required particular attention. Others argued that such efforts should, however, also involve large farms in efforts to create synergies.

There was consensus on the need to develop standardized measuring scales for biodiversity and to share (indigenous) knowledge, best practices, and inspirational examples/ case-studies of, but not limited, to successful approaches to the adoption of agroecology. The latter would be particularly important in the absence of unified measuring systems of biodiversity and could serve as a proxy that is close to reality, while more accurate scales are being developed. To this extent, participants emphasized the need for investments in databases, participatory as well as farmers research networks, and eco-based research networks. This would allow to balance the current trend to focus on yields only and to conserve traditional knowledge (e.g. concept of ecological calendars).

In addition, achieving sustainable food systems requires working with consumers and other key stakeholders along the food supply chain. Participants emphasized that currently unsustainable food systems are merely driven by local producers' preferences and practices but a result of a complex interplay of market forces, policy environments and consumer demand. To this extent, one would need to look at the whole value chain. Appropriate pricing, paired with social protection of consumer groups and public procurement programmes as well as value chain laws, similar to the ones deployed in Europe, could nudge food systems in the right direction. Further, consumer awareness in regard to pricing, origin and nutritional value would be critical to shape the market demand that drives food production. Other participants supported this by underlining the importance of awareness raising interventions targeted at consumers' demand and perception of agroecological products. Another important measure raised was the enabling of true cost accounting (TCA). According to one participant, only a few countries are implementing TCA. However, due to climate change and COVID-19 the awareness of the dependency with nature could be a good start for the implementation of such measures.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/4

Participants agreed that to unlock smallholder producers' potential to bring about climate resilient and biodiverse food systems, major investments in their capacity would have to be made. For those investments to be effective, stakeholders would have to learn to better understand the unique position, background, motivation and vulnerabilities of local communities and producers. Participants identified socio-economic vulnerabilities as a significant barrier to the adoption of sustainable and/ or agroecological approaches. A lack of access to markets, financial institutions and missing stable prices linked to environmental/ biodiversity performance metrics would increase the risk of poverty and reinforce exploitive practices subsequently locking in unsustainable methods.

While building local capacity remains important, securing the buy-in of local producers needs to go beyond sharing of information. Real behavior change, which would be required to achieve sustainable food systems, meant to tap into the attitudes, motivation, background and cultural heritage of smallholder producers. As mentioned by one participant, pride in one's community, natural resources, or native foods can be a gateway to the adoption of agroecological approaches. While many participants agreed to this, others underlined that this would only be effective if socio-economic factors and sustainable livelihoods were supportive.
Further, participants discussed the importance of consumer behavior change to create niche markets accessible to smallholder producers engaging in agroecological approaches. Drawing from own experience, one participant shared how he increased demand for biodiversity-friendly crops, by reintroducing and promoting indigenous recipes among local communities. In his opinion, recognizing local culture and heritage are a gateway to the reintroduction of native seeds and biodiverse crops. In this case, it was imperative to recognize the fact that many people didn't know how to cook with products that, in essence, were part of the native flora. He underlined that participatory research, paired with behavior-centered design methodology helped identify opportunities to drive consumer demand and create a niche market for nature-positive products. While others generally agreed that norms around consumption of food would need to change to create market demand for sustainable foods, others underlined those related initiatives would need to consider that markets operate differently in the global North and South.

Participants agreed that promising production pathways must focus on the interests and motivations of farmers and pastoralists while supporting restoration of biodiversity and recognizing the embracing ecosystem and its services. Key actions would be a review of policies and subsidies to support small-scale producers who work for both their livelihoods and the environment. Present policies and subsidies would be among the key barriers and current investments in harmful subsidies should be rerouted to support local producers and their capacity to utilize agroecological approaches.

Participants underlined that harmful subsidy needed to be stopped and refunneled to local farmers and communities. We would need to critically look at intermediate parties and associations to reestablish mutual trust and ensure that investments reach farmers and communities locally. Confirming this, another participant told the group that trust levels in associations would be often low among local communities. Years ago, they had been the ones promoting agrochemicals and pesticides only for the communities and farmers to now face the consequences of this rapid adoption of supposedly helpful tools. Transparency, participatory certification and a clear stand against harmful subsidies would be key to reverse distrust and reestablish association and cooperatives as partners of smallholders.

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/4

To achieve sustainable food systems, participants highlighted the importance of a shift in focus of policy makers. Building on examples in 55 African countries that mainstream ecological and organic agriculture into the agricultural sector, it was highlighted that 67% of agriculture budgets were spent on farm input subsidy programs. According to one participant, this would prompt more unsustainable practices as limited, immediate benefits would be favored over long-term sustainability and were often tied to short-term government campaigns. Instead, participants urged policymakers to look at systemic changes and policies that incentivize transformative changes in production practices.

In addition, participants criticized the apparent focus of policy makers on large scale, industrial farming. In Madagascar, for instance, smallholders' interests would neither be valued, nor considered in political agendas. Smallholders, while most exposed to the consequences of climate change and biodiversity loss, would often be invisible to policy makers and investors due to the lack of representation and visibility. While many participants agreed, several others emphasized the need to consider both smallholders and large-scale agricultural producers to ensure that both would move in the same direction and receive appropriate financial support.

To tackle this issue, participants agreed that smallholders would need to come together, share their experiences with each other and effectively demonstrate their collective impact on food systems and the environment. This would improve local smallholders' access to markets and ensure that the policy makers understand the needs of local producers in terms of capacity, infrastructure and agency, which are currently lacking. Participants listed examples from China, where the government encourages smallholders to collectively found co-operatives. In contrast to this, in other areas it was raised that there is an apparent shift of some smallholder farmers selling land to large landowners, who, in return, would employ these former smallholders as direct employees. This has significant implications on tenure rights and perceived agency of smallholders.

Further, participants urged policymakers to not reinvent the wheel, but instead to focus on bridging local, indigenous knowledge with scientific evidence on agroecological approaches and innovations. As part of this, a few local CSO participants underlined the need of local producers for behavioral change-based tools to build local awareness and demand for agroecological approaches and products. They pledged to further build this capacity locally and further referred to the Africa unions Heads of State's decision to support ecological organic agriculture.

Participants also discussed the impact of consumers and market forces on local smallholder producers. While there was consensus on the importance of local food security for local communities, there was recognition that a range of organic foods, by default, were determined for export markets to be sold for a higher price. The COVID-19 pandemic showed the fragility of this system as supply chains broke down, export markets crumbled, and immediate economic impacts were felt by many local producers. At the same time, local food systems proved to be critical as country's went into lockdown and communities relied on their domestic food production. Moving forward, participants, therefore, called for consumer awareness campaigns and nutrition education, socializing local foods, effectively balancing local consumption with export markets and increasing food systems resilience. Investors and micro-finance could be a key driver to understand risks and promote investments in local food markets.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

An area of divergence that emerged was the nature of markets surrounding smallholder producers. While there was consensus that smallholder farmers played a critical role for local food security and sovereignty, there were voices arguing for the necessity of connecting local farmers to export markets as well. Some participants argued that smallholders had a critical role to play in building and sustaining shorter production rows targeted at local and regional markets, ultimately, leading to more resilient and sovereign food systems. This critical function of small holders had become particularly clear during the COVID-19 crisis. Others argued that niche markets for certain foods were seldom consumed locally. Participants concluded that there would be more investigation needed, considering respective geographies, products and stakeholders involved.

While participants generally embraced the UN Food Systems Summit process and underlined the importance of hosting multi-stakeholder dialogues, there were voices questioning the appropriateness of the format and effectiveness of the process. Citing the fact that multiple researchers openly boycotted the summit due to the perceived dominance of wealthy developed nations and industries, participants raised concerns about green washing and driving forces behind agendas. In their opinion it would be a good start to invite representatives of local voices to the table and ensure that they would truly be engaged.

Yet, their mere participation should not be mistaken for representation. Others supported this, emphasizing that the scientific and political narrative would predominantly be driven by developed countries and larger industries, which stood in stark contrast to the summit's intentions. As such, we would need to de-construct the current model of sustainability and further investigate what it truly means to empower local leaders to shape and drive development agendas. This would also turn around the general narrative on smallholder producers which was perceived as one-sided and focused on what they would need to do to support sustainable food systems, rather than what others could do to enable smallholders to shape and contribute to sustainable food systems. Similar to that accountability for current unsustainable production practices should be equally assigned across all stakeholders including consumers.

At the same time, participants argued that policy makers and smallholder farmers alike would need to work with industries to bring about transformative change. Regardless of potential biases, participants underlined the importance of creating synergies between smallholder and large-scale producers to find a common vision that enables the creation of sustainable food systems. Solutions and knowledge originating in either sector could be replicated in the other, effectively building an environment in which both smallholders and large-scale producers thrive. Others argued that, for this to happen, policy makers would have to start to pay equal attention and divide support equally among smallholders and large-scale producers.

Further, participants underlined the need for agroecology to become more financially viable and not solely dependent on altruism. Policy makers in collaboration with scientists and businesses across the spectrum would need to define clear metrics and reporting criteria to measure ecosystem services and conservation benefits that are not tied to production levels. This would enable value creation and measurement, ultimately creating a market for biodiversity performance. Others agreed that this would be a suitable bargaining opportunity with larger businesses to enforce concrete and strict biodiversity criteria. Others argued that for smallholders to be included in this process, policy makers would need to recognize and address the negative impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss and already scarce natural resources disproportionately faced by smallholders. Therefore, to engage local communities and smallholders should receive support and proportioned financial assistance in deploying agroecological approaches.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Farming for Biodiversity Report - Feeding Local Solutions into Global Policy (Rare)**
  https://bit.ly/3vbbVxD
- **Farming with Biodiversity (WWF)**
  https://www.wwf.nl/globalassets/pdf/farming-with-biodiversity_wwf-report-2021_spreads.pdf