



APFP-FO4A

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APFP-FO4A REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS AMID CLIMATE CHANGE

HỘI THẢO KHU VỰC CHƯƠNG TRÌNH APFP-FO4A VỀ HỆ THỐNG LƯƠNG THỰC, THỰC PHẨM BỀN VỮNG THÍCH ỨNG VỚI BIẾN ĐỔI KHÍ HẬU



5-7 December 2024



Quang Ba Trade Union Hotel,
Hanoi, Vietnam

asiapacificfarmersforum.net



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Rationale

The implementation of the Asia-Pacific Farmers' Program (APFP) and the Strengthening Farmers' Organization for Asia (FO4A) program has been fruitful amidst many challenges (COVID-19, Climate Change, and various Crises). There have been a lot of outputs delivered as well as lessons learned. It facilitated the improvement in the capacities of FOs in the Asia region to be effective channels of services for small-scale farmers, particularly for their members as well as a credible voice in advocating for pro-poor policies and programs geared towards Sustainable food systems. In the context of the remaining period of program implementation, a planning workshop will be done to ensure that all the remaining target results will be significantly achieved.

Objectives

The workshop hopes to achieve the following objectives:

1. Provide a venue for NIAs to share their accomplishment covering the period January to November 2024 including cumulative quantitative data for the logframe and update on SIS recommendations for the past four years (2021-2024).
2. Agree on key targets and key strategies for the remaining project period based on the commitments made in the last reporting period including common national, sub-regional, and regional activities related to the wrap-up of APFP-FO4A including the national and regional impact assessment.
3. Agree on fund reallocation for 2025 based on the fund utilization performance per country.
4. Review the 2025 Memorandum of Agreement
5. Identify and discuss key documents needed for the project terminal report including the impact stories and survey.
6. Discuss and agree on concrete steps in completing the MIS system as an important basis for determining overall program output based on logframe
7. Draw lessons and inspiration from on-ground implementation of a Business Plan in Vietnam contributing to resilient and sustainable food systems.

Expected Outputs

At the end of the workshop, the following outputs are expected:

1. Reviewed and finalized the consolidated quantitative output based on the APFP-FO4A logframe
2. Consensus on strategies /approaches to achieve the overall target for the remaining period
3. Consensus on fund re-allocation for 2025 based on fund utilization performance.
4. Finalized the 2025 Annual work plan and budget (AWPB) incorporating the agreed thrust, and relevant SIS mission recommendations that have not been addressed.
5. Finalized and signed 2025 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between NIA and RIA.
6. Action points identified and agreed upon related to the completion of MIS data.
7. Deepen appreciation of VNFU initiatives on supporting economic services to its members which also contributes to a resilient and sustainable food system.



THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE APFP-FO4A REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS AMID CLIMATE CHANGE

DAY 1

OPENING PROGRAM

OPENING MESSAGE

Nguyen Thi Viet Ha

Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU)

Key messages

- The global food system faces the pressures of ensuring food security for a growing population and addressing the profound impacts of climate change.
- Key challenges include land degradation, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and the reshaping of agriculture by climate change.
- The workshop provides an opportunity to discuss building more productive and sustainable food systems.
- Collaboration and innovation among researchers, policymakers, and farmers' organizations are essential for transformative solutions.
- Vietnam is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, with resolutions and policies aimed at sustainable and resilient agriculture.
- VNFU represents over 10 million family farmers dedicated to advancing these goals.
- The workshop includes diverse delegates—researchers, policymakers, and representatives of farmers' organizations—bringing unique perspectives and expertise. This diversity enhances the discussions and potential solutions.
- Participants are encouraged to collaborate, share knowledge, and foster actionable solutions for a sustainable and resilient food system.
- Appreciation is extended to all participants for their presence, contributions, and commitment to the success of the workshop.



OPENING MESSAGE

Lany Rebagay

Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)

Key messages

- The event is a moment of celebration and solidarity, recognizing the hard work and resilience of participants despite challenges as well as space to share experiences, gain strength, and strategize for future actions.
- Participants are seen as frontliners, working in diverse fields but united in their mission to support small-scale farmers and ensure food security.
- The APFP-FO4A program is in its final phase, the "last two minutes" of a game, which is a critical time to assess progress, strategize effectively, and work together to "win the game" by improving the lives of small-scale farmers and ensuring resilient food systems.
- Success is defined as providing healthy, safe, and resilient food systems, even amidst climate change, conflict, and other challenges. Farmers are acknowledged as the frontliners in this effort, leading the way in producing food for all, especially the marginalized.
- The commitment to this work goes beyond meeting donor standards. It is driven by a personal aspiration to create meaningful change for small-scale farmers and the broader food system. Hard work, long hours, and dedication stem from a desire to see tangible improvements in farmers' lives.
- The aim is to conclude 2024 with pride, strength, and hope, celebrating accomplishments and reflecting on the collective impact of the program.
- Participants are encouraged to remain motivated and resilient, fighting not as victims of climate challenges but as proactive contributors to change.
- The workshop is framed as an opportunity to advance the cause of resilient food systems, ensuring food security for all, with a focus on the poor and marginalized.
- A call for collective effort, solidarity, and leadership in addressing these challenges and leading change for farmers and food systems globally.



Vietnam Initiatives on Building Resilient Food Systems

Tuyen Huynh

FECB lever in Asia, Alliance Bioversity & CIAT

Key messages

- Agriculture contributes to emissions, but it can also be a significant part of the solution in achieving climate targets, especially when combined with sustainable practices. Agriculture must be integrated into climate action strategies--as a key solution to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- Over 159 countries have committed to incorporating food systems into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), showing a strong global movement toward recognizing food systems as part of climate solutions. NDCs are central to global climate commitments, but now the focus must shift toward action--how to effectively integrate agriculture and food systems into these national strategies.
- There is a need for a convergence approach. Convergence means bringing together commitments from agriculture, biodiversity, and climate sectors to create synergies and avoid burdens on farmers. This approach helps to ensure that initiatives from different sectors are coordinated to maximize benefits for farmers and other stakeholders.
- Effective governance is essential for implementing policies and achieving climate goals. Countries must establish mechanisms to integrate agriculture and food systems into national climate strategies.
- National conventions and relevant ministries (e.g., Agriculture, Environment) need to work together, and farmer unions should have a voice in the decision-making process to ensure that policies support farmers' needs.
- Securing funding for agricultural climate action is critical. Governments and organizations must understand how to access climate finance mechanisms.
- Partnerships, such as the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST), provide opportunities for countries to leverage funding for transforming food systems in a climate-resilient way.
- Farmers need to be at the center of climate solutions. Their participation is crucial in shaping policies and actions that affect them directly.



- Empowering farmers with the necessary resources, knowledge, and platforms will ensure that they can contribute meaningfully to climate resilience.
- Farmer unions and civil society groups must advocate for policy changes at the national level and push for the inclusion of farmers' voices in climate-related discussions.
- Engaging with national conveners and working across ministries can help bring the necessary policy changes to support food systems in achieving climate goals.
- The COP30 meeting in Brazil will be an important opportunity to discuss the role of agriculture and food systems in climate action. Farmers' priorities should be represented in these international forums.
- Countries should also prepare for the UN Food Systems Summit and other global events to continue advancing the conversation about sustainable and resilient food systems.
- Collaboration across sectors—climate, agriculture, biodiversity, and other stakeholders—is key to building resilient food systems. Working together can amplify the impact of efforts and ensure that solutions are holistic and sustainable.
- Climate action in agriculture must be inclusive, involving not only farmers but also communities, youth, women, and marginalized groups. Everyone must be part of the transition to more resilient food systems.
- Special attention should be given to supporting the most vulnerable groups in agriculture and food systems, such as smallholder farmers and those in developing regions.



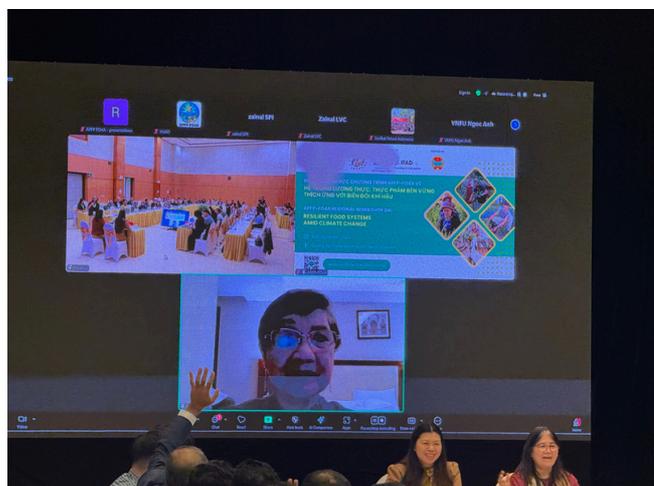
COP 29 Update: Farmers' Organization Perspective

Esther Penunia

Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development

Key messages

- The climate crisis is critical, with rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and unpredictable impacts on agriculture. In Asia, we witnessed extreme heat and severe winters that decimated livestock.
- While family farmers are the most vulnerable to issues such as biodiversity loss, hunger, and environmental degradation, they are also key solution providers. Farmers' efforts promote biodiversity, climate adaptation, and land restoration, helping mitigate the impacts of climate change. Farmers use agroecology, integrated diversified organic systems, and agroforestry to promote biodiversity, and sustainable practices in farming, fisheries, and forestry.
- Strengthening cooperatives enables farmers to improve their incomes and increase their bargaining power in the value chain.
- Despite the potential for solutions, family farmers remain small-scale and lack the financial resources, policies, and programs to scale their efforts. They need urgent support in policy coherence, investments, programs, subsidies, and direct access to climate finance.
- Family farmers call for more inclusive climate finance, transparency, and accountability in how funds are allocated. They emphasize the need for dedicated funds specifically for farmers' resilience and empowerment in the face of climate change.
- Farmers' organizations are involved in global processes, such as the UNCCD, UNFCCC, and CBD, to advocate for targets related to land restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation. Key instruments include the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund, and Adaptation Fund.
- Farmers struggle to access climate finance directly. Currently, only a small percentage of funds reach farmers, so advocacy is required to ensure they are included as equal partners in climate finance projects.
- At the national level, farmers need to work together with governments, focusing on integrating agriculture, environment, and finance sectors. This collaboration is necessary to advance policy changes that support agroecology and farmers' resilience.



- Family farmers must be recognized as central actors in climate resiliency and land restoration processes. This requires coordinated advocacy efforts at national and global levels, ensuring that farmers' voices are heard and their recommendations included in policy discussions.
- Governments must be the champions for farmers in global negotiations. Without government backing, the voices of farmers will not have the same impact on climate change and biodiversity processes.
- To strengthen advocacy, there is a need to build the capacity of farmers' organizations to engage in policy dialogues, ensuring that farmers' voices and solutions are reflected in both national and global negotiations.

FO campaign at global, regional, national, and local on COP processes/UNDROP/SOFI

Zainal Fuad

La Via Campesina

Key messages

- There is a need for food sovereignty to address the global food crisis, highlighting the importance of building resilience systems to combat climate change and food insecurity.
- The 2024 State of Food Security and Nutrition (SOFI) report shows the ongoing rise in hunger, with 770 million people still facing food insecurity, underscoring the need for reform in the global food system.
- The role of the global economic system in exacerbating food insecurity, where economic slowdown, inequality, and affordability issues affect access to food.
- The impacts of climate change and ongoing conflicts on food security, with the economic system contributing more significantly to the crisis than climate change alone.
- There is a need for a paradigm shift in the global economic system, which currently drives food insecurity and exacerbates poverty in many regions.
- The negative impact of trade policies, free trade agreements, and economic crises on food prices and agricultural systems, with a focus on the role of global trade in food security.
- Advocacy for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants (UNDROP) in Asia, with calls for governments to fulfill and protect the rights of people in rural areas.
- Emphasis on promoting and protecting the rights of rural people, especially in the context of climate resilience, food sovereignty, and economic sustainability.
- Food System Transformation: The need for transformation in the global food system, including sustainable agricultural practices, climate-smart solutions, and restoration of nutrition and environmental systems.
- Continuous mobilization and advocacy for policy changes at the global and national levels to protect small-scale farmers, promote agroecology, and ensure food security for all.



DAY 1

OVER-ALL OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

REPORTS BY AFA-LVC, REGIONAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY OF APFP-FO4A

Days 1-2 Focus

- Reflection on operational and financial performance.
- Planning strategies for the last phase of the program (2035 goals).
- Sessions are structured to include breaks, country-specific focus, and participant engagement.

Day 3

- Field visit

Component 1: Economic Services

Leo Mendoza and Junie Pandela
Business Development Officers, AFA



Overview of Accomplishments and Data

- In Southeast Asia, initially aimed to assess 31 FOs but concluded with 29. Field visits were conducted between mid-October and until end of November, covering 16 FOs in Southeast Asia.
- In East, Central, and South Asia: 8 FOs were assessed.
- Validation stages:
 - Stage 1: 11 FOs.
 - Stage 2: 26 FOs (54%)
 - Stage 3: 11 FOs.
- The majority of FOs in Southeast Asia are in Stage 2.
- TPWs (Transitional Planning Workshops) were completed in several countries, with workshops planned for the remaining countries including Vietnam, Philippines, China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Key Observations and Challenges

- Most FOs remain in the early stages (Stage 1), often operating as start-ups or with limited systems in place.
- Many FOs face challenges in scaling and meeting buyer requirements (e.g., demand-supply gap).
- Cooperatives show relatively mature systems with better financial management and member benefits.

- Need for professionalization of FO management, such as hiring qualified staff or outsourcing expertise.
- Many FOs lack complete or formal financial statements.
- Financial statements are often prepared for compliance but not used for strategic decision-making.
- Some FOs have assigned bookkeepers, but capacity gaps remain (e.g., accounting skills).
- Several FOs secured marketing agreements, often facilitated by national implementing agencies.

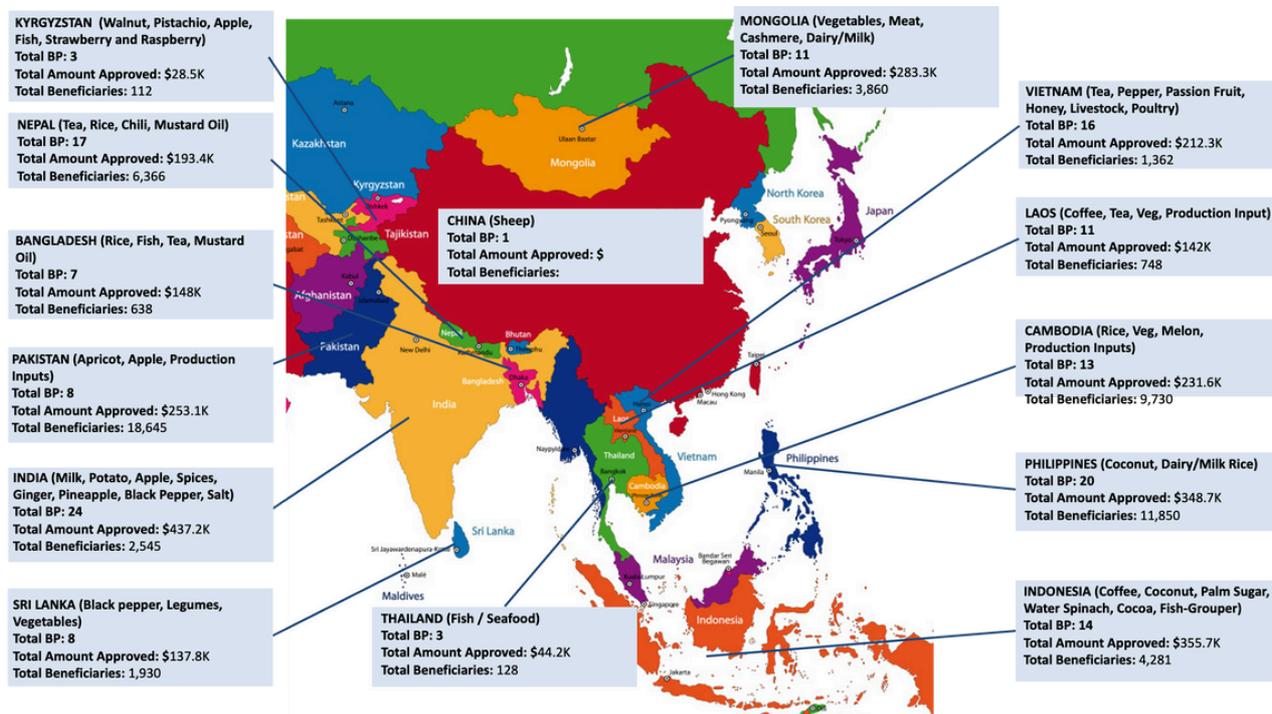
- There is a need to:
 - Strengthen multi-stakeholder collaborations.
 - Evaluate the terms and conditions of agreements for fairness to farmers.
 - Ensure comprehensive delivery specifications are met.

Recommendations and Priorities

- Focus on enhancing the business and financial planning capabilities of FOs, particularly in Stages 1 and 2.
- Support succession planning and strategy development.
- Promote training for financial management and the use of financial data in decision-making.
- Ensure transparency and accountability in financial reporting.
- Strengthen linkages with buyers and improve the ability of FOs to meet volume and quality requirements.
- Conduct regular reviews of marketing agreements to ensure favorable terms for farmers.
- Schedule and complete remaining transitional planning workshops in targeted countries.
- Continuously monitor the progress of FOs to advance them to higher stages of business development.

APPROVED BUSINESS PLANS

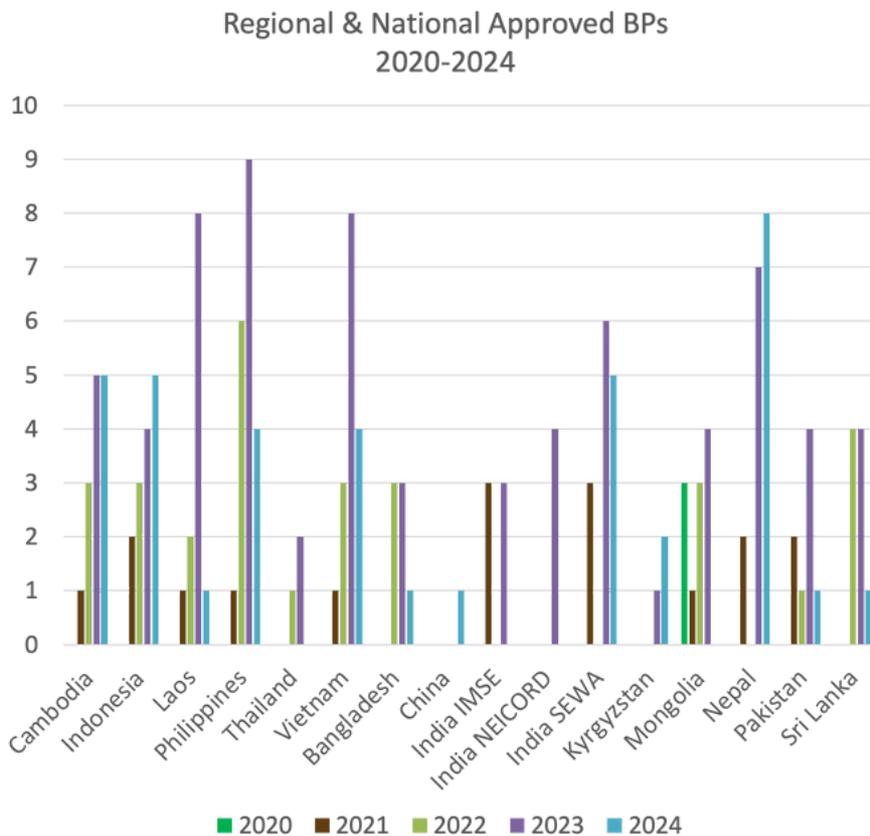
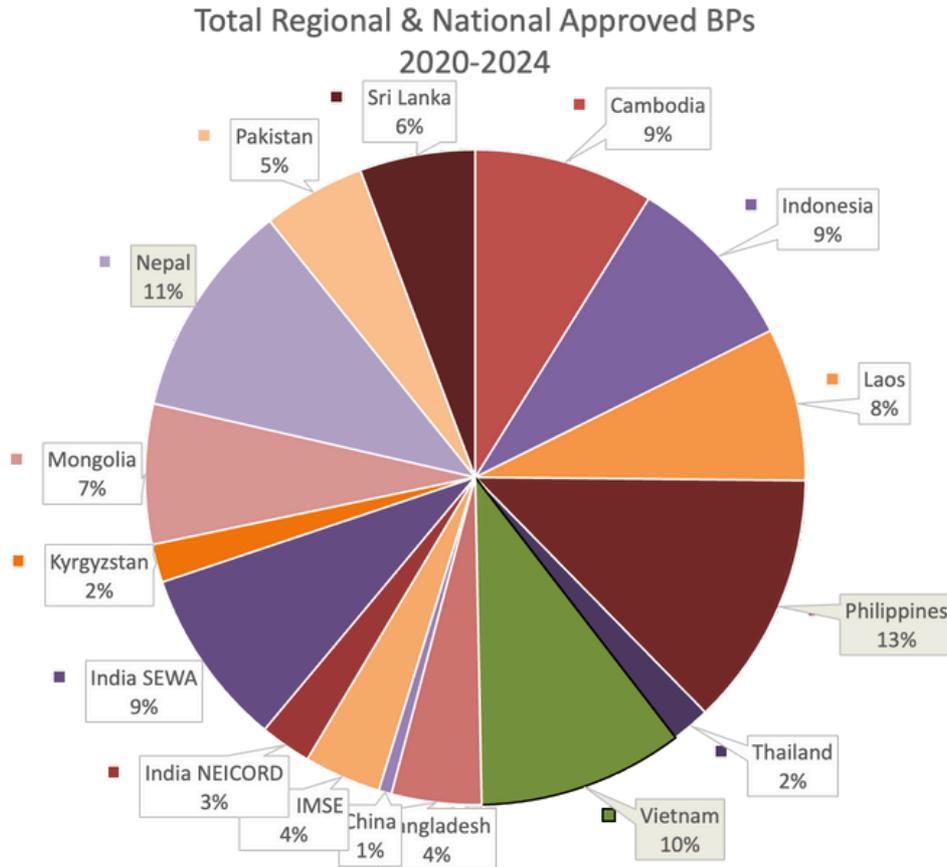
Number of BPs



Countries	2020 (APFP)		2021 (APFP)		2022		2023		2024		Total		Total	
	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat	Reg&Nat	
Southeast Asia														
Cambodia			1	3			2	3			5	6	8	14
Indonesia			2	1	2		1	3			5	4	10	14
Laos			1		2		4	4	1		6	6	6	12
Philippines			1		6		1	8			4	2	18	20
Thailand					1		2				2	1	3	3
Vietnam			1		3			8			4	1	15	16
Total			6	4	14		10	26	1	18	21	58	79	
East, Central and South Asia														
Bangladesh						3		3			1		7	7
China										1			1	1
India IMSE			3				1	2			4	2	6	6
India NEICORD							1	3			1	3	4	4
India SEWA			3				3	3	1	4	7	7	14	14
Kyrgyzstan								1			2		3	3
Mongolia	1	2	1	1	2		1	3			4	7	11	11
Nepal			2				1	6			8	3	14	17
Pakistan			2	1			1	3			1	4	4	8
Sri Lanka				2	2		1	3	1		4	5	9	9
Total	1	2	11	4	7		9	27	2	17	27	53	80	
Total SEA and ECSA	1	2	17	8	21		19	53	3	35	48	111	159	

APPROVED BUSINESS PLANS

Number of BPs



APPROVED BUSINESS PLANS

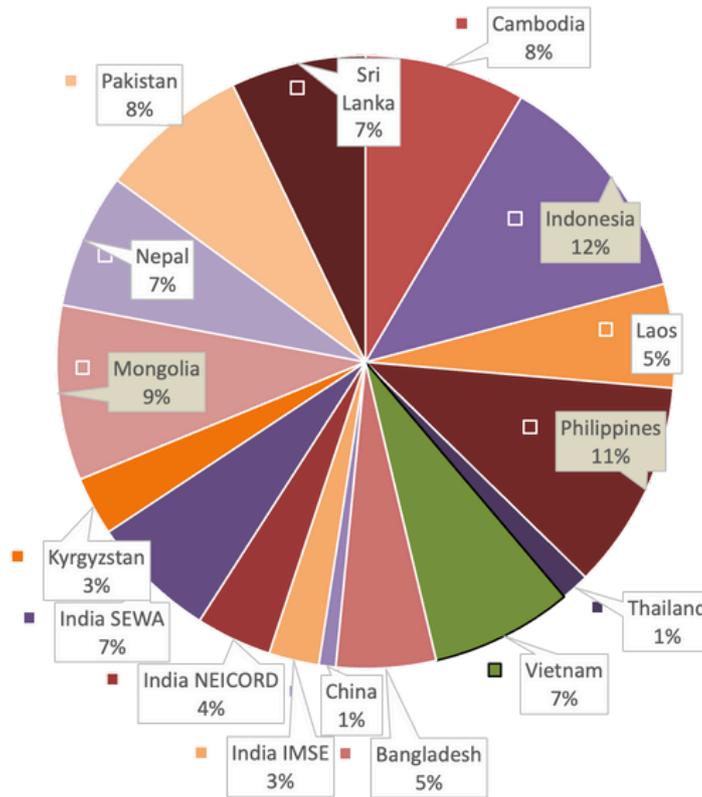
Amount of BPs in USD

Countries	2020		2021	2022		2023		2024		Total	
	Nat	Reg	Reg (APFP)	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat	Reg	Nat
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia			\$19,970.00		\$128,000.00	\$28,560.00	\$20,000.00	\$43,520.00		\$72,080.00	\$167,970.00
Indonesia			\$39,858.86	\$40,000.00	\$82,063.08	\$60,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$93,750.00		\$193,750.00	\$161,921.94
Laos			\$20,000.00	\$29,199.00	\$0.00	\$41,885.65	\$57,787.96		\$7,169.00	\$71,084.65	\$84,956.96
Philippines			\$19,746.09	\$26,698.65	\$0.00	\$143,763.96	\$99,974.26	\$24,023.55		\$194,486.15	\$119,720.35
Thailand					\$10,150.00	\$32,535.86				\$32,535.86	\$10,150.00
Vietnam			\$19,930.50	\$34,903.79	\$0.00	\$101,866.14		\$55,587.60		\$192,357.53	\$19,930.50
Total			\$119,505.45	\$130,801.44	\$220,213.08	\$408,611.61	\$217,762.22	\$216,881.15	\$7,169.00	\$756,294.19	\$564,649.75
East, Central, South Asia											
Bangladesh				34360		85930		28587		148877	
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,072	-	25,072	-
India IMSE	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	50,000	-	-	25,000	50,000
India NEICORD	-	-	60,000	-	-	26,127	27,287	-	-	26,127	87,287
India SEWA	-	-	-	-	-	19,233	85,089	37,244	47,252	56,477	132,341
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	60,000	-	-	9,500	-	18,998	-	28,498	60,000
Mongolia	11,754	20,000	-	23,884	100,000	57,699	50,000	-	-	93,337	170,000
Nepal	-	-	20,000	-	-	67,917	17,635	97,848	-	165,764	37,635
Pakistan	-	-	9,956	-	82,232	62,478	49,609	18,822	-	81,300	141,797
Sri Lanka	-	-	40,000	11,603	39,999	59,421	26,803	-	23,654	71,024	130,456
Total	11,754	20,000	189,956	69,847	222,231	413,305	306,423	226,571	70,906	721,476	809,516
Total SEA and ECSA	11,754	20,000	309,461	200,648	442,444	821,917	524,185	443,452	78,075	1,477,770	1,374,166

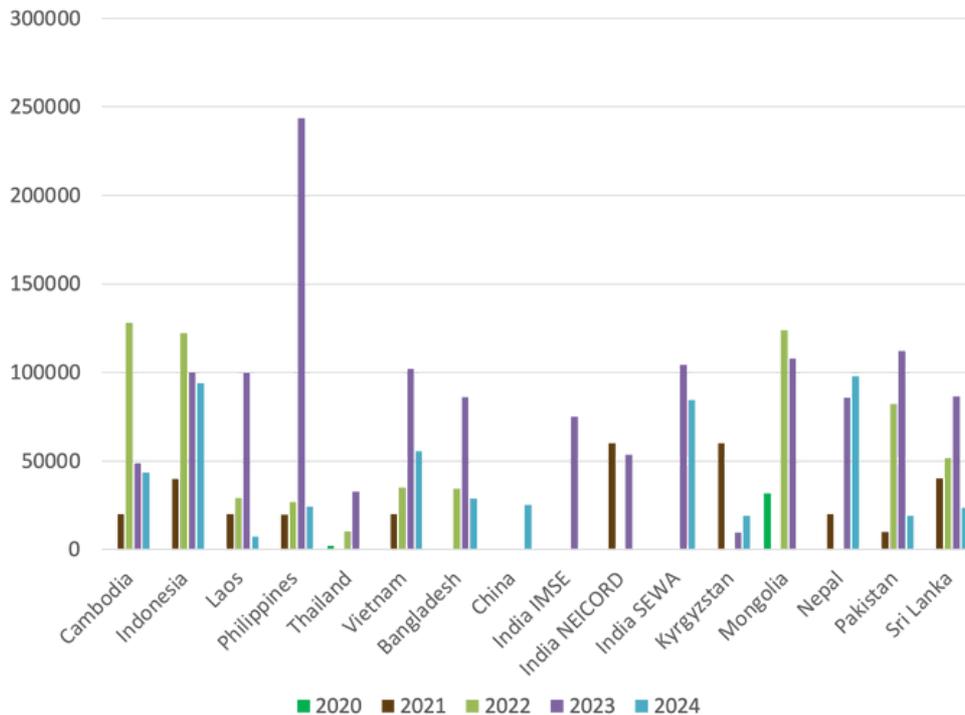
APPROVED BUSINESS PLANS

Amount of BPs in USD

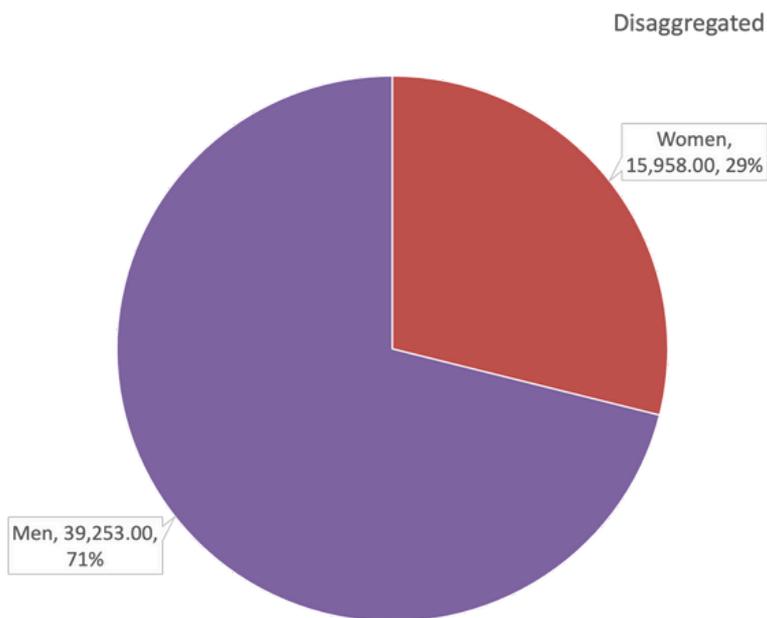
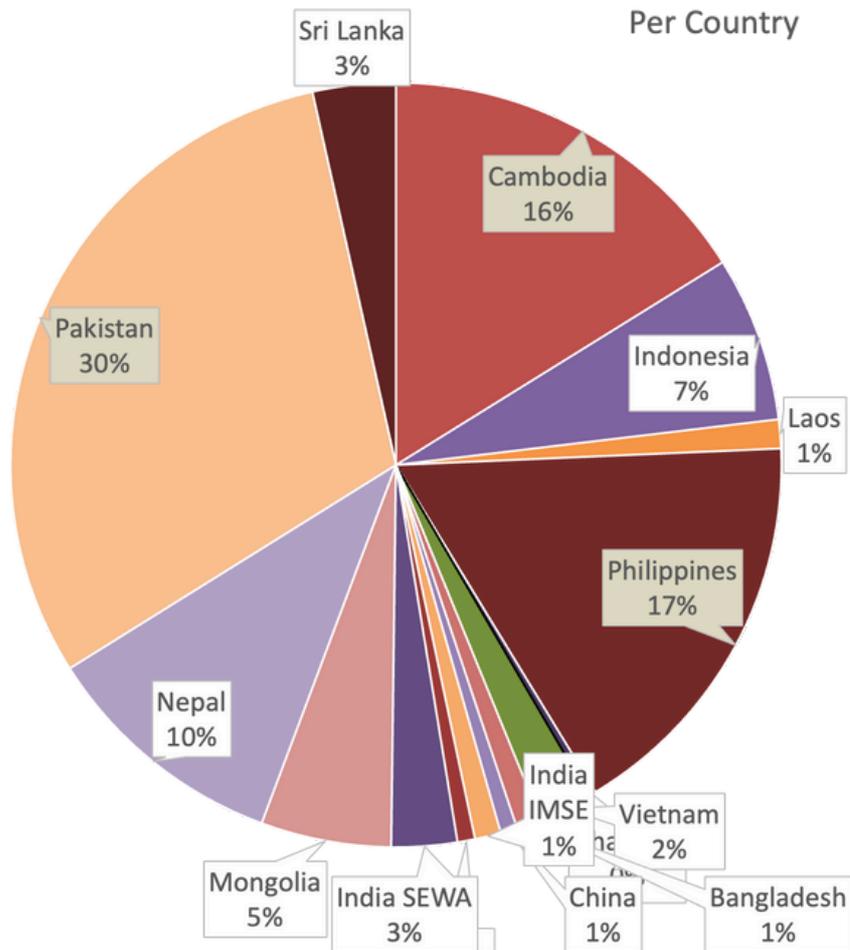
Total Regional & National Approved BPs



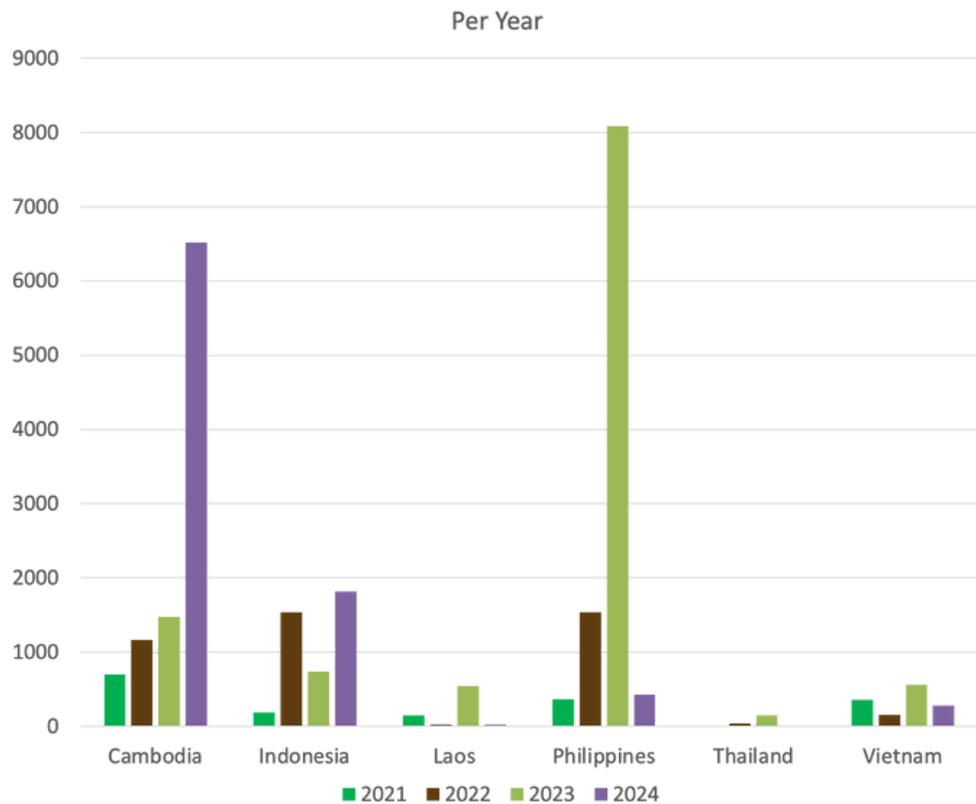
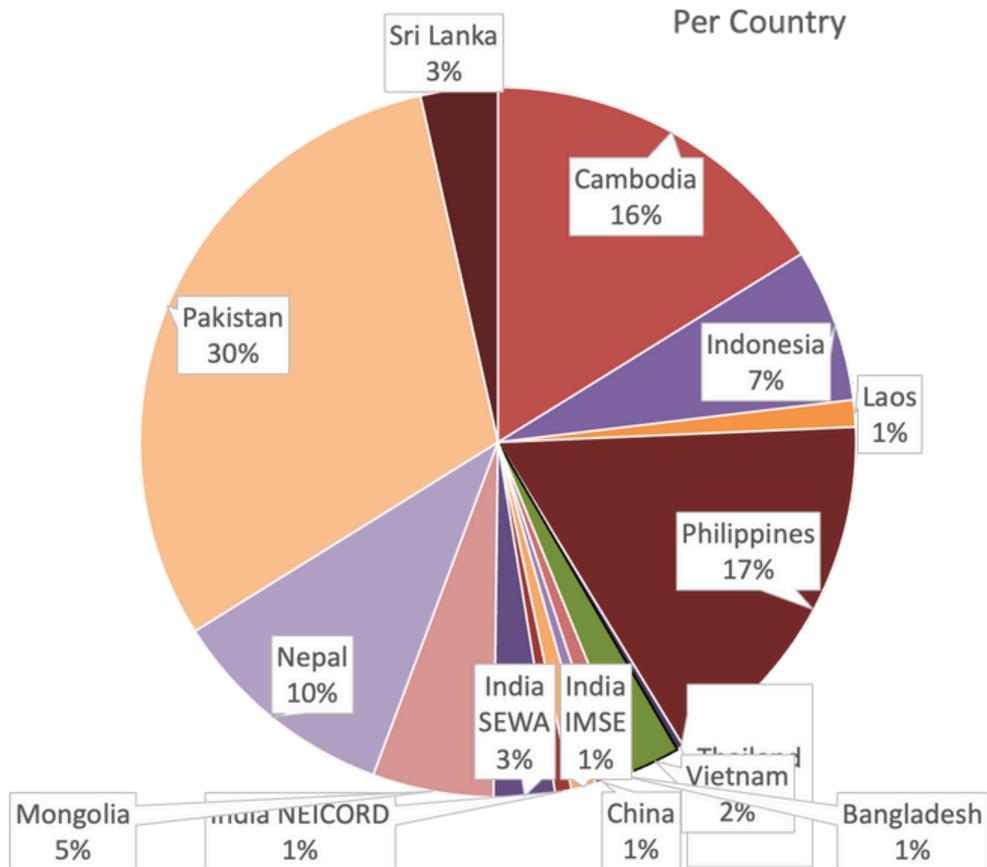
Regional & National Approved BPs



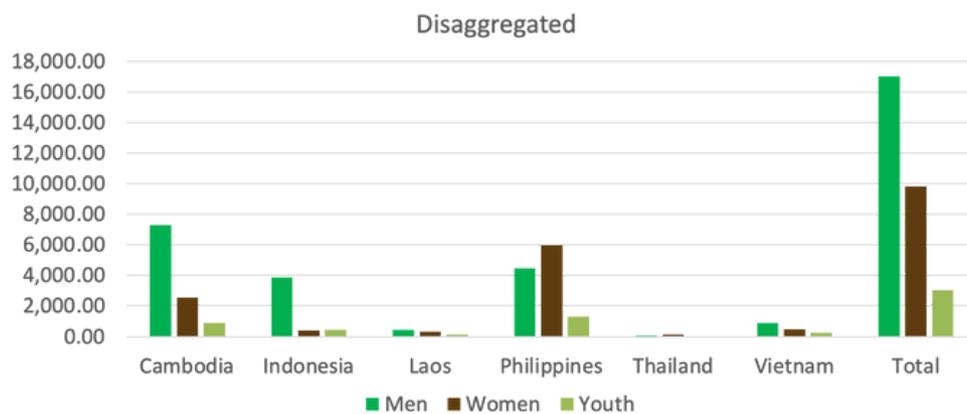
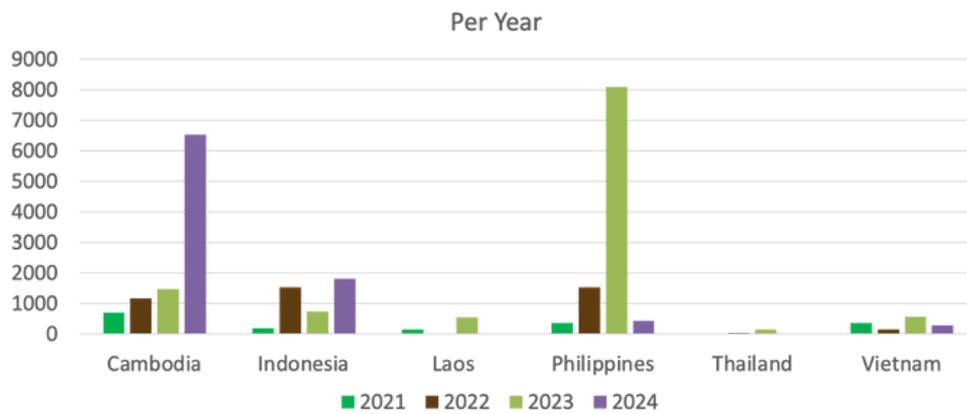
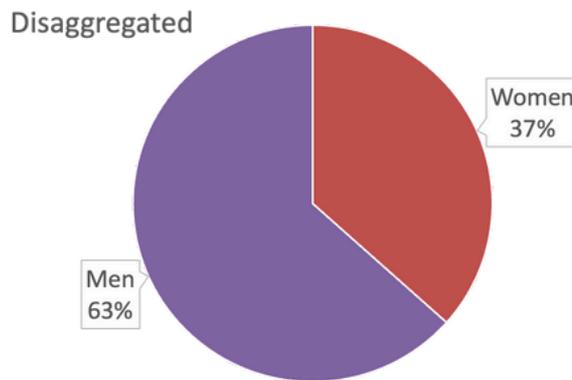
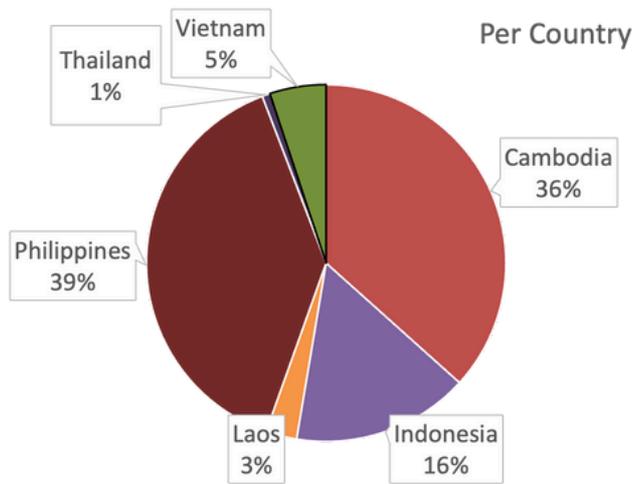
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES (SEA & ECSA)



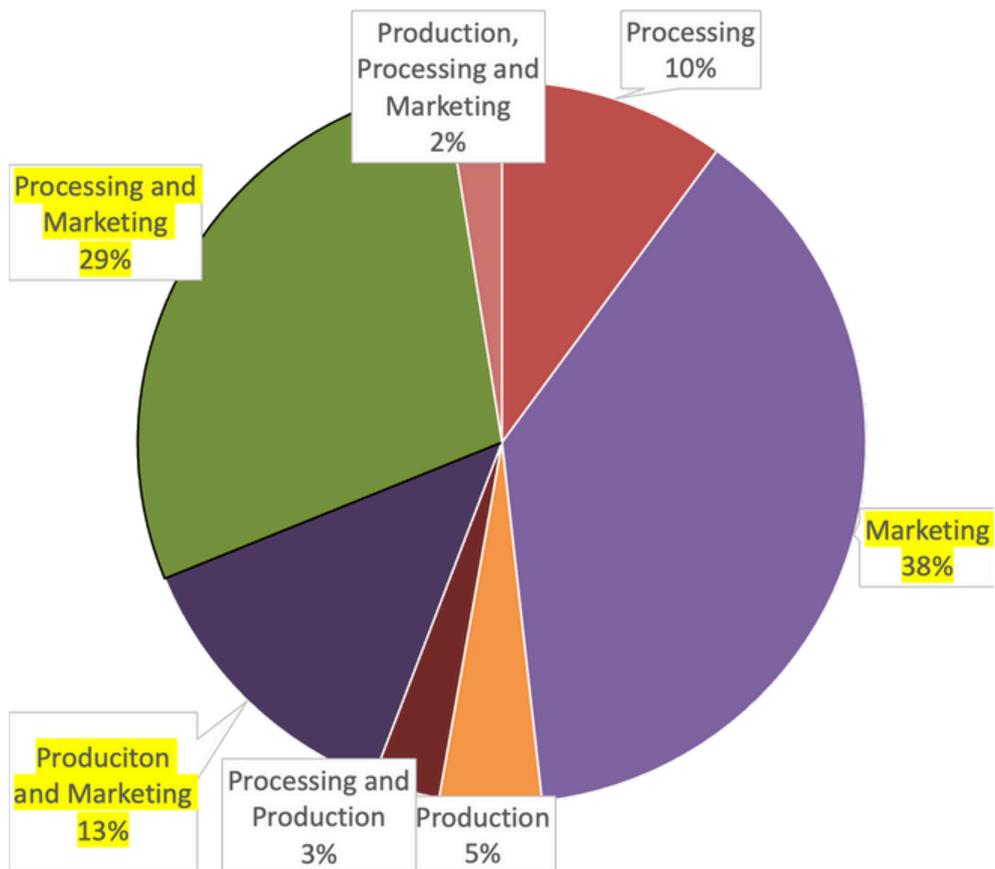
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES



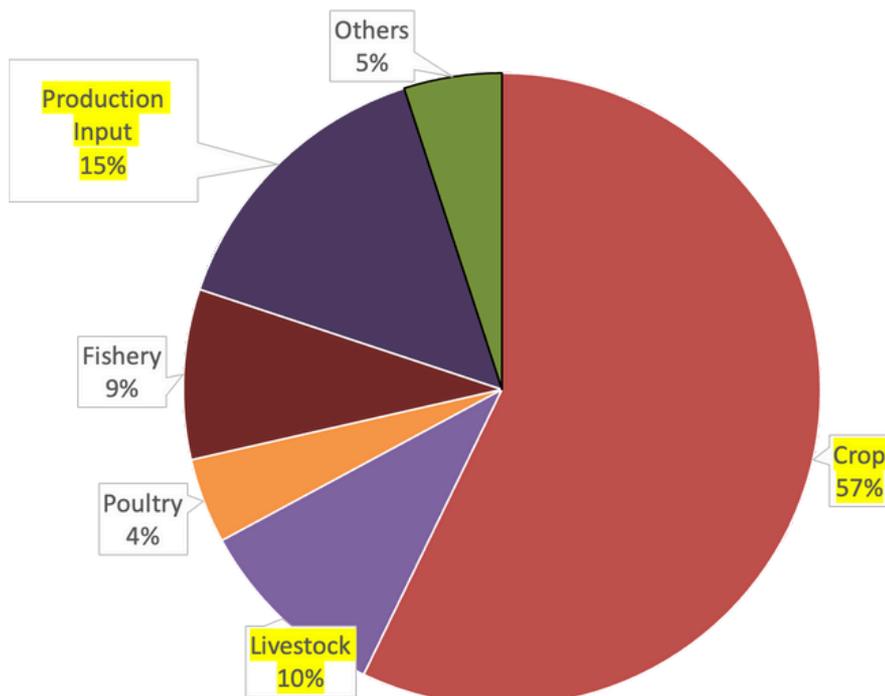
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES



TYPES OF ENTERPRISE

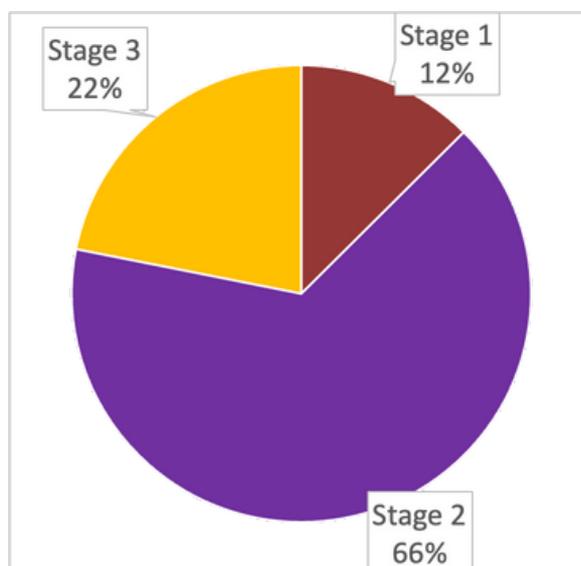
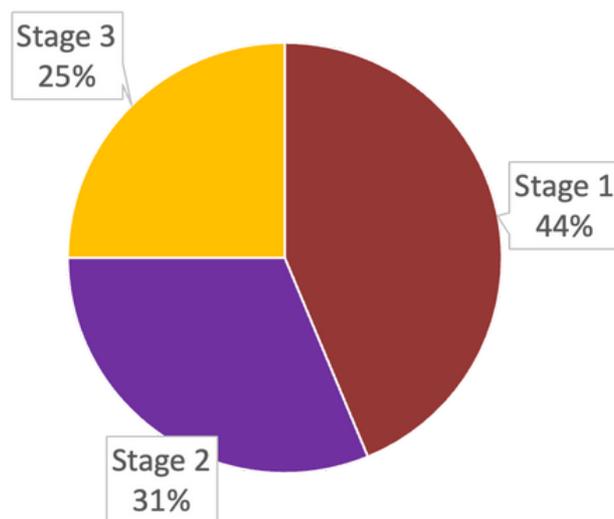
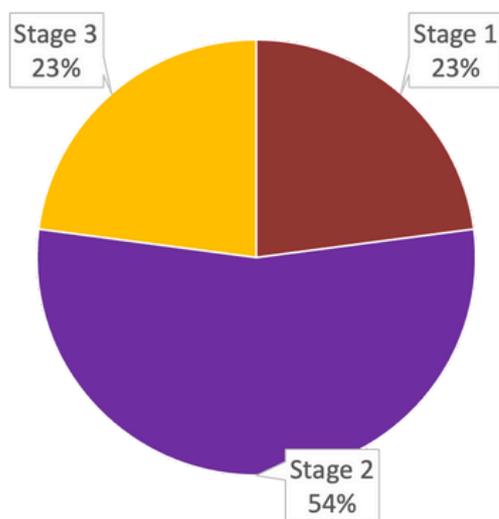


TYPES OF COMMODITIES



FARMERS' ENTERPRISE ASSESSMENT TOOL (FEAT) SEA & ECSA

Sub region	Number of Approved BPs	FEAT Submitted	FEAT Validated	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Southeast Asia	79	31	16	7	5	4
East, Central and South Asia	80	29	8	4*	21*	7*
Total	159	60	24	11	26	11



FARMERS' ENTERPRISE ASSESSMENT TOOL (FEAT)

SEA & ECSA

Countries	Number of Approved BPs	FEAT Submitted	FEAT Validated	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Cambodia	14	5	4	2	2	
Indonesia	14	5	5	1	1	3
Laos	12	6	4	3		1
Philippines	20	4	3	1	2	
Thailand	3					
Vietnam	16	11				
Total	79	31	16	7	5	4

Countries	Number of Approved BPs	FEAT Submitted	FEAT Validated	Stage		
				1	2	3
Bangladesh	7	3			3	
China	1					
India IMSE	6					
India NEICORD	4	3		1	2	
India SEWA	14	3			3	
Kyrgyzstan	3			3		
Mongolia	11	8	8		4	4
Nepal	17	3				3
Pakistan	8	3			3	
Sri Lanka	9	6			6	
Total	80	29	8	4	21	7

FARMERS' ENTERPRISE ASSESSMENT TOOL (FEAT)

SEA & ECSA

Observations

- Most FOs are in stages 1 and 2 (validated); the majority are start-up / existing but the opportunity is not yet maximized.
- Lack of FO manuals - (BCP, Strategic Plan, Succession Plan)

Organization

- FOs that are cooperatives are relatively mature systems (Financial System, Operations and Control, and Organization)
- Professionalization of the management team

Financial Stability & Profitability

- Some FOs do not have complete and accurate financial statements
- Those who were able to present financial statements, it is not used for decision making.

Marketing

- The majority of the FOs were able to secure their marketing agreement
- There is a need to strengthen the marketing operations

FEAT STATUS

Country	TPW Schedule
Cambodia	Nov 28-29 (Done)
Indonesia	Oct 23-24 (Done)
Laos	Oct 30-31 (Done)
Philippines	January 28, 2025
Thailand	January (TBC)
Vietnam	February 27-28

Country	TPW Schedule
Bangladesh	TBC
China	TBC
India IMSE	TBC
India NEICORD	TBC
India SEWA	TBC
Kyrgyzstan	January 2025 (TBC)
Mongolia	October 18 -19 (Done)
Nepal	December 16-17
Pakistan	TBC
Sri Lanka	October 29 -29 (Done)

Component 2: Policy Engagement

Amir Islam

Coordinator for East, Central and South Asia, AFA

This component helps draw stakeholders' attention, including governments, the private sector, and development partners or donors, to smallholders' needs, especially in areas that are key to enabling business policies for small-scale women, men, and young farmers.



The presentation emphasized the need for integrated support systems, policy advocacy, and farmer-level consultations to advance key thematic areas. Achievements in land allocation, sustainable agriculture, and policy engagement were noted, with a call for continued collaboration to ensure benefits reach the grassroots.

Thematic Agendas Highlighted

1. Land, Forest, and Fisheries Access and Control
 - Nepal has allocated land to landless people.
 - India has implemented the Forest Rights Act and submitted recommendations to the Forest Department for policy benefits.
 - Government engagement is essential for scaling benefits to farmers, with commitments from policymakers in some regions.
2. Sustainable and Ecological Agriculture
 - Encouragement and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices are highlighted across participating countries.
 - Efforts are being made to improve ecological approaches and support farmers through policy and programmatic changes.
3. Ethical Supply Chain Development
 - Emphasis on ensuring ethical practices and fair benefits for farmers in supply chain activities.
4. Women Empowerment
 - Recognized as a critical area for development, with efforts to promote leadership and decision-making roles for women in agriculture.
5. Youth Investment in Agriculture
 - Initiatives to encourage youth participation and investment in agriculture to address generational gaps.

Key Observations and Recommendations

- Policy Advocacy and Farmer Engagement:
 - Workshops and consultations at the farmer level have been organized, with recommendations submitted to governments for policy improvement.
 - Policymaker recognition and engagement (e.g., India's Fisheries Minister acknowledgment of fish farmers' issues) are signs of progress.
 - Inter-country Learning:
 - Countries like Nepal, India, and Thailand serve as examples for addressing land and resource access issues.
- Future Focus Areas:
 - Strengthen collaboration with government departments to translate policy recommendations into tangible benefits for farmers.
 - Promote sustainable practices and ecological approaches across regions.

Q&A Highlights

- Meena Pokhrel of NACCFL mentioned the role of NSS (likely National Statistical System or a similar body) in interpreting and reporting data since 2014 and highlighted the ability of their chairperson to secure guarantees for policy support.

POLICIES ON LAND/FOREST/ FISHERIES RIGHTS

COUNTRY	POLICY	OUTPUT
Nepal	Amendment of the Lands Act 1964 and Land Rules 1964 and issuance of the National Land Commission Order 2021	Total 4,440 family's entitlement land and total 13.5 M landless families applied
India	Land Campaign in Bihar State	Entitled 100 women farmers (4 deci)/person Total 3000 women farmers submitted their application
Thailand	Eight fisheries issues including illegalization of catching juvenile aquatic animals, mangrove deforestation and arresting environmental issues such as oil leaks	Developed policy paper on the regulation of price and quality of fishing gears
India	Forest Rights Act of India	Conducted workshop for recognizes and vest the forest rights and occupation in Forest land in Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDST) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD)
Bangladesh	Sustainable solution for the welfare of the Small-Scale Fishers (SSF)	Recommendations submitted to the advisor of ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

POLICIES ON SUSTAINABLE/ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

Country	Policy	Policy
India	Promotion of organic/bio pesticides in agriculture (State Meghalaya)	Proposal has been submitted to the policy maker in June 2023
India	Piloted green villages concept using renewable energy instead of fossil fuel energy	Established 3/4 agri-input centers to promote use of organic inputs and generate clean livelihood opportunities in the villages.
Indonesia	Agro-ecology flagship program	70 agro-ecology flagship programs were approved, benefiting 70,000 farmers, where 14,000 are women and 15,000 are young people
Sri Lanka	Established SMART FARMER consumer networks by youth for popularizing the theme of Ecological agriculture	Conducted national level workshop and submitted policy paper to the Govt.
Nepal	Sustainable Agriculture and Transition of Agrochemical Based Agriculture to Agro-ecology (in Far-Western Province)	Arranged policy level workshop and submitted the policy recommendation to the govt.
Pakistan	Dialog on Climate Smart Agriculture in KPP	Recommendations are submitted to the Department of Agriculture KPP
Pakistan	National Dialog on UNFCCC: At the heart of building resilient food system	Recommendations are submitted to the Ministry of Climate change toward NAP

POLICIES ON COOPERATIVES/ECONOMIC SERVICES TO MEMBERS

Country	Policy	Output
Mongolia	Submitted revised Law on Cooperative to the parliament	Mongolia Parliament approved the revised VAT law for cooperatives
Mongolia	12 cooperatives signed a contract for funding with SMEs Fund under the PMPMD, IFAD country program	Total of \$240k fund was allotted for the development of cooperatives
China	Revised Farmers' Cooperatives' Financial and Accounting Systems	Helped FOs better manage their financial affairs and implement financial systems
Mongolia	The Parliament of Mongolia passed a resolution to re-organize Village Development Fund into Cooperative Development Fund.	810 million MNT was released to the cooperatives by the SMEs Fund
Pakistan	Promotion of locally produced goods, FOs attended the national expo "Haryali Market 2024" in Lahore Cooperative farming system and market access	Introduced with national buyers, exporters, and processors. Signed a Tri partite agreement (Local Govt. AFS-KFCN) to run 30 shop-market to be run by the FOs

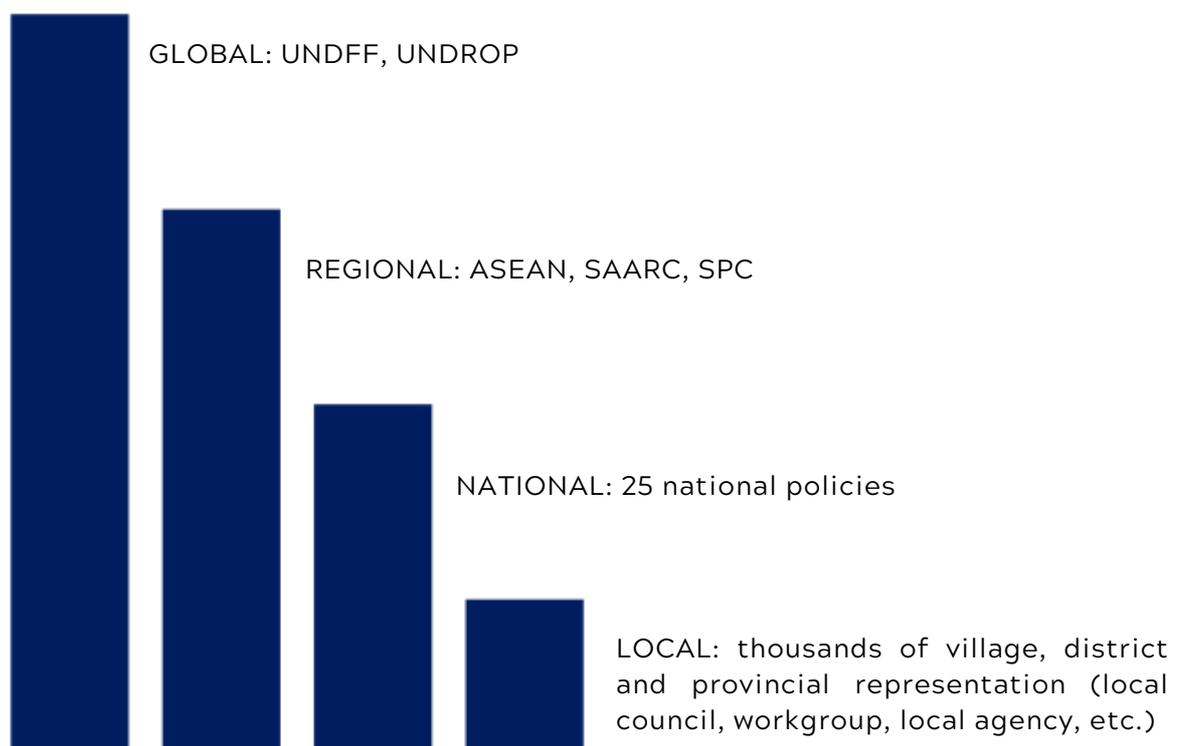
POLICIES ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Country	Activities	Outputs
India	Supported women farmer groups for linking ATMA, e shram, PM Aavasyojna, PM kisan Saman Nidhi yojna,	Over 500000 linkages have been done in 14 states in India
India	Organized international level round table discussion on Gender Inequalities and Agri-food Systems	Developed joint communique and shared with national governments, SAARC and other international platform and donors
India	Arranged seminar on the Role of Science, Innovations and Partnerships in Food Systems Transformations as a part of global process of women in agri food system.	
India	Including women fish workers as main workers, not as subsidiary workers	The issues is now discussing in the joint meeting of fisherfolk organizations and ministerial level

POLICIES ON YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Country	Activity	Output
Sri Lanka	A two-day youth farmer summit was organized at the SANASA Campus for 60 entrepreneurial youths	Developed inclusive plan for implementing value chain with SMART farmer platform in Sri Lanka
Mongolia	Organized Youth Committee of NAMAC implemented the "Let's Overcome Together" campaign to help young herders affected by natural disaster.	Young farmers are organized and engaged with the campaign

REPRESENTATION



REPRESENTATION

Cambodia

FWN has a regular dialogue with the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, thus providing the farmers access to services from extension workers.

FNN and CFAP were given three seats at the Cambodian Rice Federation (CRF), enabling the representatives to bring about issues of rice farmers during discussions as well as obtain information on program opportunities and potential partnerships

Indonesia

API represents the FOs at the Ministry of Village giving them the chance to influence flagship commodities in selected areas. As of 2021, 27 villages have been identified as pepper flagship areas, allowing the FOs to receive technical and financial support from the Village Ministry.

Philippines

NFOs continue to represent farmers and fishers in various consultative and policy-making bodies such as the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC)

India

State and national level workshop/seminar on Forgotten Foods, Pre-CoP and CoP Consultation Workshop and UN decade of Family Farming. SME Agency, WB LCP project, EU ADAPT project, National Committee on New Coop Movement

Mongolia

Representing farmers and herders' constituencies and agricultural cooperatives in several platforms

Nepal

National Peasant Committee (NPC) of Nepal attended various level provincial and national level consultation such as National Land Commission, National Cooperative Development Board, National Tea and Coffee Development Board

National Steering Committee for Implementation of ADS (Chaired by Hon Minister for Agriculture Development

COMPONENT 2 RESULTS



35 sector policies and programmes influenced by FOs



25 policy consultation frameworks/FO representation to consultative bodies



15 women delegates to the consultative bodies



15 value chain coordination platforms



22 position papers

Component 4: Knowledge Management (KM), Communication and Visibility

Irish Dominado

KM, Communication, and Visibility Officer, AFA

Component 4 is focused on Knowledge Management (KM), Communication, and Visibility to showcase the accomplishments and impacts of the program.

Major accomplishments and activities throughout the project implementation are all published online and shared with development partners regularly.



Key Accomplishments and Activities

- Knowledge Management Initiatives
 - Annual KM Fairs showcasing success stories, good practices, case studies, photos, and videos collected from FOs.
 - Thematic workshops, webinars, FO-to-FO learning sessions, and farmer learning exchanges.
- Campaigns and Contests
 - Food Hero Campaign (2020): Supported farmers during COVID-19 by providing alternative livelihoods like mask production.
 - Young Farmers Dance Challenge (2020): Promoted youth participation in agriculture and built cooperation among young farmers.
 - Young Farmers Open Letter Contest (2021): Received 78 entries, many in multiple languages, highlighting youth challenges and promoting intergenerational communication.
 - Forgotten Foods Cooking Contest (2022): Raised awareness about indigenous foods, promoting food security and nutrition.
 - Advancing Climate Resiliency through Farmers Organizations and Cooperatives (2023). A summary video of all entries was shown at a major event in COP28 UAE in 2023.
 - Capturing Agroecology in Action (2024): Video contest showcasing agroecological practices of FOs.

- Capacity Building
 - Participation in workshops on communication and visibility hosted by the EU
 - Video production and event reporting training for FOs to improve storytelling and content quality (partnership with ComDev Asia)
 - Participation in FAO ComDev Asia participatory video training
 - Participation in rural radio initiatives to enhance local-level communication efforts

- Participation in Regional and Global Events:
 - Showcased initiatives, success stories, and KM materials at events such as:
 - Global Farmers' Forum
 - Regional Farmers' Forum
 - AFA General Assembly
 - IFAD Mekong Knowledge and Learning Fair
 - KLMPE (Philippines)

- Partnerships
 - FAO Family Farming Platform.
 - ComDev Asia platform
 - ComDev Asia Rural Radio Initiative

- Publications and Resources:
 - Annual Farmers Directory (updating for 2025)
 - Calendars featuring KM and FO initiatives
 - Postcards

- Visibility and Branding
 - Use of project and donor logos in project sites and activities
 - Online presence through social media platforms (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, X/Twitter)

- Online Statistics
 - Over 9 million views on the Asia Pacific Farmers website
 - Facebook page with over 150,000 followers and growing
 - YouTube channel with over 1,900 subscribers

Key Recommendations and Next Steps

- Ensure proper project and donor visibility in all FO project sites and activities.
- Continue expanding the social media following and online presence to reach more stakeholders.
- Collect and showcase updated FO directories and KM materials for future editions.
- Sustain efforts to empower FOs through capacity building in KM and communication.

Impact Highlights

- Campaigns and contests successfully engaged farmers, youth, and women, building awareness and providing direct benefits like funding for agribusiness plans.
- Regional collaborations and participatory approaches have enhanced FO capacities, visibility, and access to new opportunities.
- Visibility efforts have strengthened donor relations and amplified the reach of FO initiatives globally.
- The program remains committed to fostering knowledge-sharing, building farmer capacities, and strengthening visibility across diverse platforms and initiatives.

[Click here](#) or scan the QR code
to access the presentation



Logframe and Management Information System (MIS)

Jan Hebron

Database Officer, AFA

Log Frame Progress

- The program is tracking progress across multiple indicators in the log frame.
- The target of 450 priority Farmers' Organizations (FOs) providing at least two economic services is at 300 achieved so far, considering all services, even outside the program.



Economic Initiatives

- Focus remains on identifying and supporting mature FOs with increased business volume in a sustainable manner.
 - Lead FOs are being prioritized for targeted support.

Policy Frameworks and Membership Growth:

- Targets related to policy consultation frameworks, value-chain-focused position papers (especially on women and youth), and FO membership increases are ongoing.
- For membership increase, baseline data from 2021 can be used for comparison with current numbers to measure progress.

FO Representation and Youth Leadership:

- Enhancing participation in General Assemblies and ensuring youth are in leadership roles remain key priorities.
- Encouragement for FOs to conduct annual audits (internal or external) to maintain transparency and credibility.

Tools and Resources:

- The program counts developed tools and monitors their adoption by FOs.
- Examples and usage data for these tools are required for better reporting.

FO Profiles:

- 355 FO profiles have been collected against the 450-target. Teams must complete and submit updated MIS data (2024 versions) to ensure progress tracking is accurate.

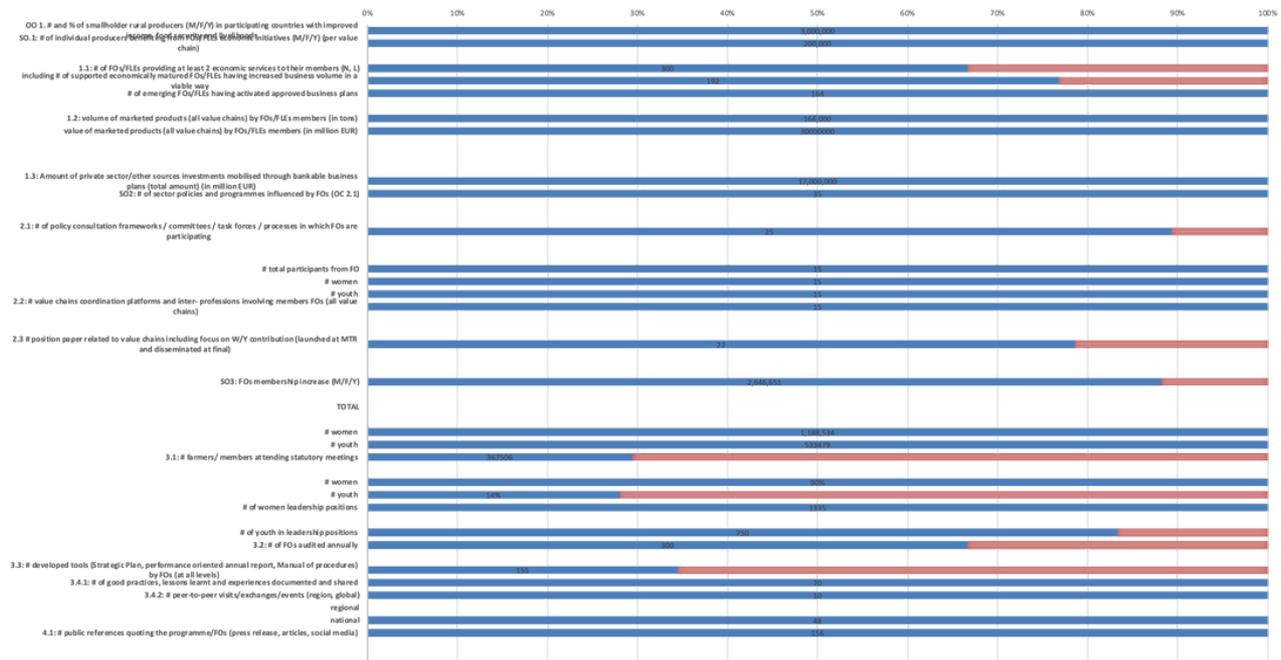
Follow-ups and Submissions

- Updated Excel files for tracking progress are needed from all countries. Only the Philippines and Vietnam have submitted updated versions so far.
 - Completion of FO profiles and MIS entries is critical for meeting program goals.
- Ongoing Bilateral Discussions
 - Bilateral sessions will address specific challenges and variances in targets to ensure all goals are met effectively in the upcoming year.

Call to Action

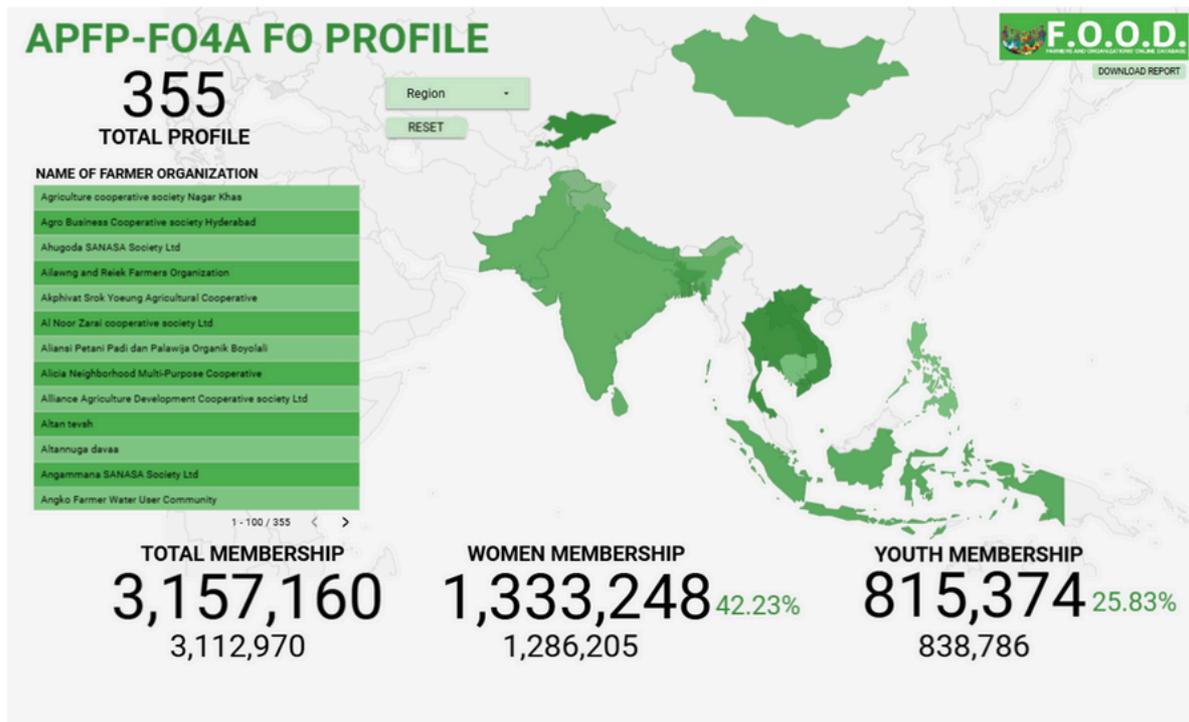
- Ensure timely submission of updated log frame data and FO profiles.
- Use 2021 baseline data to track membership increases where needed.
- Continue focusing on economic services, youth in leadership, and tool adoption to meet program targets.

LOGFRAME



YEAP LOG FRAME SUBMISSION

- Nepal - ANPFa
- IMSE
- SEWA
- Philippines
- Vietnam



Finance

Maru Ventura

Finance Manager, AFA

Budget Overview

- The program's 5-year budget is USD 11.6 million. As of October 31, 2024 85% of the total funds have been received.

Expenditure Status

- Total expenditure as of October 31, 2024 is 71% of the total budget.
- Spending represents 71% of the funds received, which is 17% below the projected 88% spending for this period.



Underspending Concerns

- The program is behind schedule in spending. Need to catch up before December 31, 2024.
- Delays in receiving reports and late reporting by some components have contributed to underspending.

Component-Wise Breakdown

- Component 1 (Economic Services): 54% of total expenditures.
- Component 2 (Enabling Business Environment): 16% of total expenditures.
- Component 3 (Institutional Strengthening): 29% of total expenditures.
- Component 4 (Program Coordination and Management): 4.9% of total expenditures.

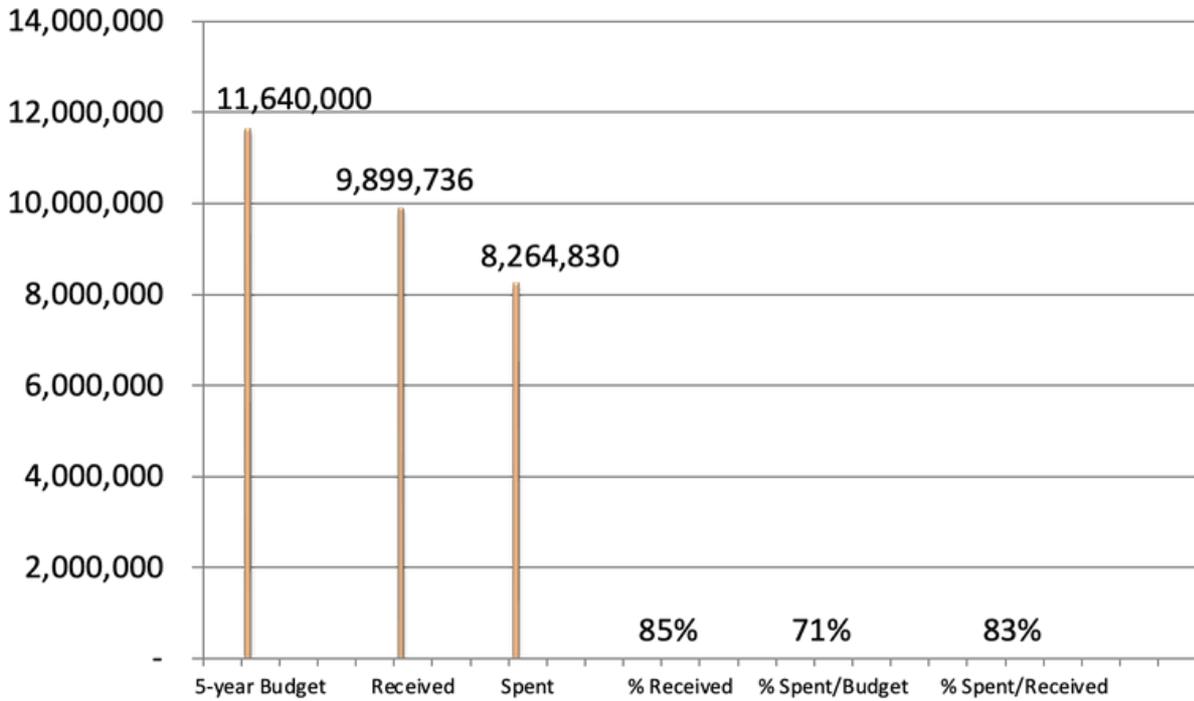
Action Points

- NIAs are urged to accelerate the implementation and utilization of allocated funds to meet the program's financial targets by year-end.
- Coordination and timely reporting are critical to avoid further delays and underutilization of the budget.

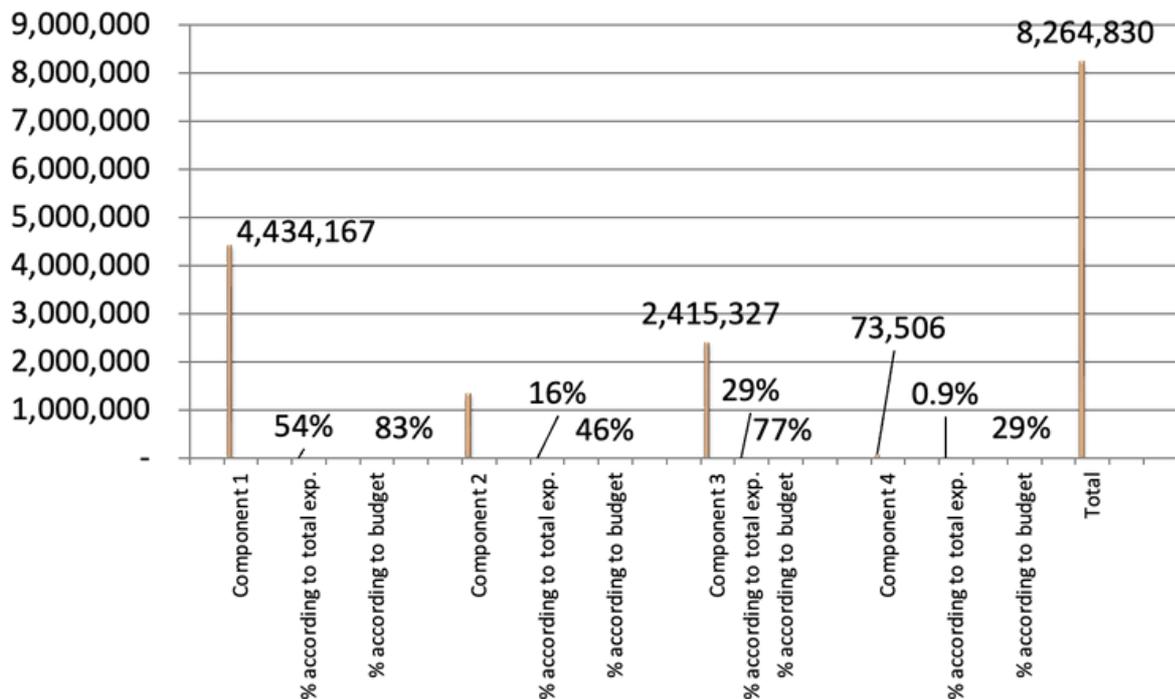
Projections for 2024

- Some components may not fully utilize their 2024 allocations, signaling potential adjustments in financial planning.

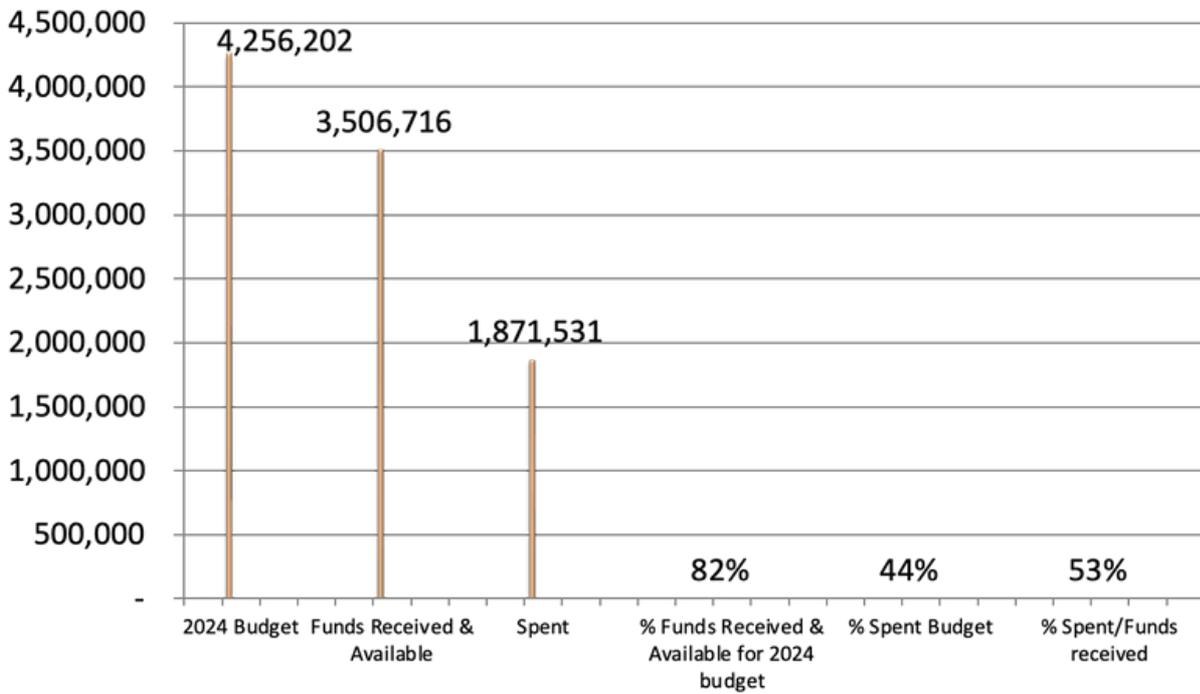
APFP/FO4A 5-YEAR BUDGET & FUNDS UTILIZATION AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2024 (IN USD)



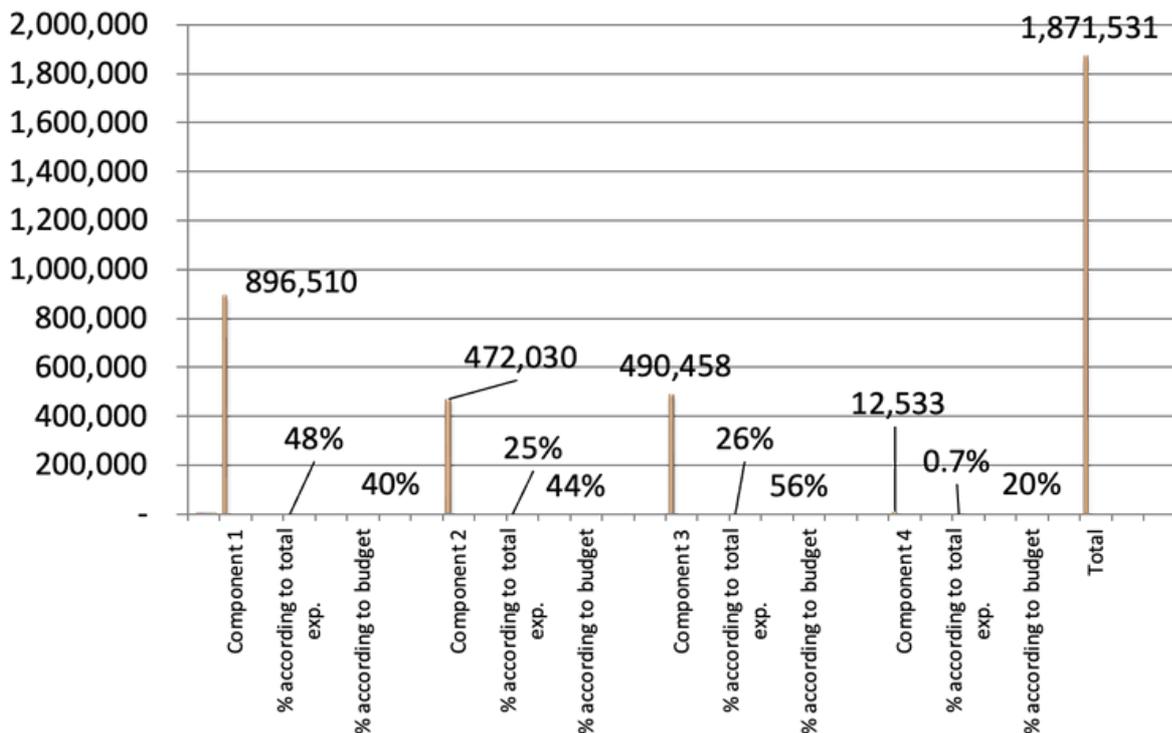
APFP/FO4A 5-YR. BUDGET UTILIZATION PER COMPONENT AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2024 (IN USD)



APFP/FO4A 2024 BUDGET & FUNDS UTILIZATION JANUARY TO OCTOBER 2024 (IN USD)



APFP/FO4A 2024 BUDGET UTILIZATION PER COMPONENT JANUARY TO OCTOBER 2024 (IN USD)



Reporting Status of National Implementing Agencies (NIAs)

Bernie Galang

Coordinator for Southeast Asia and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, AFA

Regular Reporting Requirements

- Monthly Reports: Includes SAGGD and SOE, submitted by the 20th of each month.
- Mid-Year, Year-End, and Audit Reports: Key periodic reports tracked for submission.
- Monitoring submissions is crucial for timely updates, with a focus on ensuring all relevant parties are copied in communications.



2023 Reporting Overview

- Many reports were either not submitted or not properly copied to Bernie, making it difficult to track submissions.
- Emphasis on proper documentation and timely submissions to improve the monitoring process.

Submission Guidelines

- Reports need to include:
 - Narrative content (January-November 2024 for pending reports).
 - SOE and all supporting documents.
- These submissions ensure eligibility for funding release from IFAD by meeting the 75% expenditure requirement for the next tranche.

Audit and Compliance Deadlines

- Crucial remaining reports are due by December 15, 2024, including:
 - Narrative report for January-November 2024.
 - SOE and supporting documents.
 - Technical, financial, and components achievement reports.

Importance of Accurate Monitoring

- Tools like SATV help track submissions, measure timeliness, and ensure compliance.
- Submission tracking is integral for the smooth processing of financial requests and audits.

Call to Action

- Submit all required reports by December 15, 2024, to ensure financial

compliance and timely fund release.

- Ensure Bernie is copied in all submissions to facilitate monitoring and avoid delays.
- For delays or issues with deadlines, communicate promptly for potential adjustments.

Next Steps

- Discussions can be held if the December 15 deadline poses challenges.
- Open negotiation to finalize timelines if necessary.

Key Points from Lany's Intervention

1. Timeliness Over Perfection

- Submit reports on time, even if incomplete, rather than delaying for perfection.
- A timely submission allows the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team to consolidate data effectively, avoiding project delays.

2. Impact of Late or Missing Reports

- Late or non-submitted reports cause difficulties in consolidation and can exclude countries from reporting datasets.
- Missing reports force the inclusion of disclaimers stating that data excludes certain countries, which affects the overall program's credibility and accuracy.

3. Protocol Reminder

- Follow established protocols for reporting to avoid coordination gaps.
- Ensure proper communication and coordination with the M&E team to facilitate smoother reporting processes.

4. Encouragement to Submit Regardless of Completion

- Incomplete reports can still be supplemented or corrected during the next reporting cycle.
- Submitting on time ensures countries remain part of the consolidated report.

5. Key Takeaway

- Prioritize timely submissions over perfection to maintain accountability and inclusion in program datasets.
- Delayed or missing submissions undermine the ability to present a comprehensive and accurate picture of progress.

REPORTS SUBMITTED

REPORT	SCHEDULE
SAGDD	20th of succeeding month
SOE	20th of the next month
Mid-year report	20th of July (covering Jan to June)
Year-end report	20th of January (covering Jan to Dec) - but highly encouraged to submit by Dec 20
Audit report	20th of February (Jan to Dec of previous year)

MONTHLY SAGDD 2023

COUNTRY	Date of SAGDD Submission 2023											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cambodia	May 2	May 2	May 2	Aug 29	Aug 29	Aug 29	Aug 29	Jan 23				
Indonesia				Nov 4	Nov 4	Nov 4	Nov 4	Nov 4	Nov 4			
Laos	May 4	May 4	Aug 9	Aug 9	Aug 9	Aug 9	Aug 9					
Myanmar												
Philippines	Feb 21	Mar 10	Apr 14	May 12	Jun 19	July 18	Aug 22	Sep 18	Oct 21			
Thailand	Jun 19	Jun 19	Jun 19	Jun 19								
Vietnam	Apr 18	Apr 18	Apr 21	Apr 21	June 30	June 30						
Bangladesh	Mar 28	Mar 28	Apr 17	June 8								
IMSE	Mar 22	Mar 22	May 2	June 15	June 15							
NEICORD	Mar 26	Mar 26	18 April	20 May	21 June	July 21	Sep 28	Sep 28				
SEWA	Mar 6	Mar 15	Apr 16	May 16	June 15	July 19	Aug 20	Sep 20				
Nepal-ANPFa	Jul 4	Jul 4	Jul 4	Jul 4	Jul 4							
Nepal-NACCFL	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 28	Jun 19	Jun 19	Jun 19						
Pakistan	Mar 24	Mar 24	Apr 13									
Sri Lanka	Mar 16	Mar 22	Apr 21	May 29	Jun 26							
China	Jun 16	Jun 16	Jun 16	Jun 16	Jun 16							
Mongolia	Apr 17	Apr 17	Apr 17	Jun 26	Jun 26	July 17						
Kyrgyzstan	n/a	n/a	n/a									

MONTHLY SAGDD 2023

COUNTRIES/ NIAs	AWPB Excel	Narrative AWPB	Signed MOA	Narrative Annual Report 2023	SAGDD 2024											
					J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
SEA																
Cambodia	Dec 12	Mar20	Jan 30	Jan 22	May19	May19	May19	May19								
Indonesia	Dec 14	Apr 18	Apr 18	Jun 13	Jun10											
Laos	Dec 12	Mar 26	Mar 21		May14	May14										
Myanmar				NA	NA	NA	NA									
Philippines	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 2	Feb 19	Mar 26	Apr19	May19	Jun21	Jul23	Aug 20	Sep 17	Nov 15	Nov 21		
Thailand	Apr 18	Apr 18	Apr 18		Jun17	Jun17	Jun17	Jun17								
Vietnam	Dec 15		Jun 25	Feb 2	May2	May2	May2	May2								
ECSA																
Bangladesh	Dec 31, Feb	Feb 4 and 8	Feb 8	Jan 24												
India IMSE																
India NEICORD	Feb 8	Feb 8	Feb 19	Feb 8	May30	May30	May30									
India SEWA				Jan 23	May21	May21	May21	May21	Jul 11	Oct23	Oct23	Oct23	Oct23	Nov 26		
Nepal ANPfa	Feb 12	Feb 12		Feb 1	Aug 6	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5	Dec 5
Nepal NACCFL																
Pakistan	Jan 31		Jan31/Feb14		Feb13											
Sri Lanka																
China																
Mongolia																
Kyrgyzstan																

MONTHLY SOE 2023

COUNTRY	Date of SOE submission											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cambodia	Sep 4	Sep 4	Sep 4	Sep 4	Sep 4	Sep 4	Oct 10	Oct 10				
Indonesia	Sep 8	Sep 8	Sep 8	Sep 8	Sep 8	Sep 8	Sep 8	Nov 3	Nov 3			
Laos	May 4	ok	ok	ok	June 8	Aug 8	ok	ok	Oct 11			
Myanmar												
Philippines												
Thailand	Sep 21	Sep 21	Sep 21	Sep 21	Sep 21	Sep 21	Sep 21	Sep 21				
Vietnam	Mar 22	Mar 22	Apr 8	Jul 6	Jul 6	Jul 6						
Bangladesh	Feb 20	Apr 10	Apr 17	May 08	23 June							
IMSE	28-Feb	22-Mar	2-May	June 15	June 15							
NEICORD	23-Mar	23-Mar	18-Apr	20 May	21 June	Sep 28	Sep 28	Sep 28				
SEWA	Mar 5	Mar 5	Apr 13	15 May	13 June							
Nepal-ANPfa	10-Apr	10-Apr	10-Apr	21 June	21 June	05 July						
Nepal-NACCFL	10-Apr	10-Apr	28-Apr	31 May								
Pakistan	6-Mar	6-Mar	12-Apr	16 May	21 June							
Sri Lanka	10-Apr	10-Apr	08 May	08 June	23 June							
China	16 Jun	16 Jun	16 Jun	16 Jun	16 Jun							
Mongolia	Mar 22	Mar 22	Apr 17	17 May	21 June							
Kyrgyzstan												

MID-YEAR AND ANNUAL REPORT TRACKING

	2021		2022		2023		2024		Completion Report
	MYR	YER	MYR	YER	MYR	YER	MYR	YER	
SOUTHEAST ASIA									
Cambodia	26 July 2021	31 Dec 2021	26 Jul 2022	3rd Qtr: 19 Oct 2022	22 Jan 2024	22 Jan 2024	01 Aug 2024		
Indonesia		27 Jan 2022					13 Jun 2024		
Laos	6 July 2021		21 Jun 2022						
Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Philippines	1st Qtr/21 Jun	15 Dec 2022	11 Oct 2022				2 Jan 2024	23 July 2024	
Thailand	n/a	n/a	22 Aug 2022						
Vietnam	14 July 2021		14 Jul 2022				2 Feb 2024		
EAST, CENTRAL and SOUTH ASIA									
Bangladesh	9 July 2021						24 Jan 2024		
India IMSE									
India NEICORD		21 Dec 2021					8 Feb 2024		
India SEWA	1st Qtr/23 Jun						23 Jan 2024	23 July 2024	
Nepal ANFPa		14 Feb 2022					1 Feb 2024	06 Aug 2024	
Nepal NACCFL									
Pakistan	21 Sept 2021	6 Jan 2022							
Sri Lanka									
China	1st Qtr/21 Jun								
Kyrgyzstan	n/a								
Mongolia	7 Sept 2021								

FOR SUBMISSION BY 15 DECEMBER 2024

- Narrative Report covering January to November 2024
 - Logframe
- SOE and supporting documents
- Component Achievements
 - Sample Tools (strategic plan, manual of operations, finance manual, M&E system, etc.)

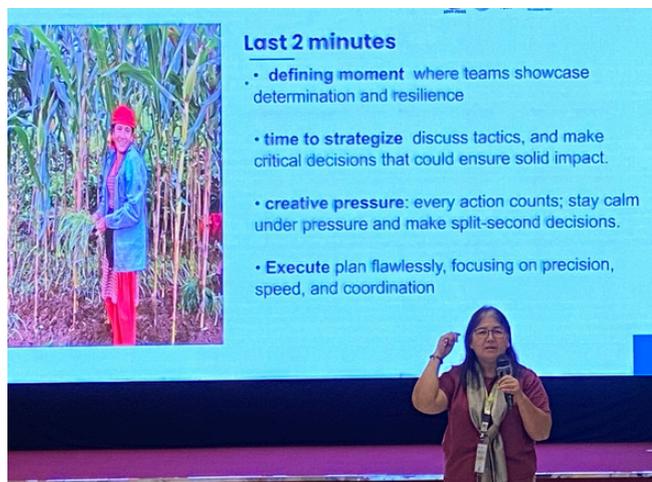
Management/Overall

Lany Rebagay

APFP-FO4A Project Manager, AFA

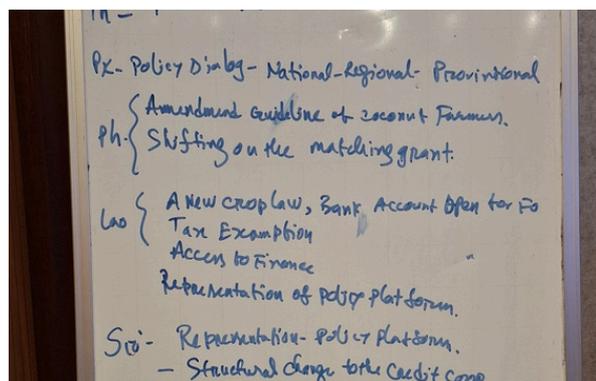
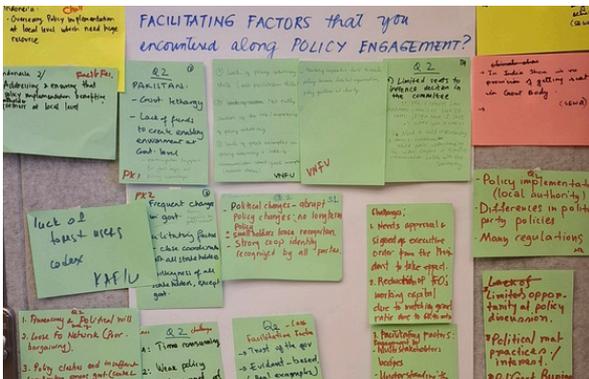
Emphasis on a few key strategies for the remaining period of the project, focusing on making processes simpler, faster, and better while maintaining precision and speed. Some core principles include:

1. The goal is to streamline processes for efficiency, using quick, precise actions to ensure high output despite time constraints. This involves the "three Rs"—expedited release, fast tracked delivery of results, and speed in reporting.
2. Maintaining the gains made is essential. This means protecting existing accomplishments, ensuring no progress is lost, and aggressively pursuing high-yield actions to achieve more.
3. Focus on fewer, high-impact activities rather than many activities that don't contribute significantly to the outcomes. Scoring high percentage points in critical areas is emphasized, such as improving membership, increasing participation, and engaging in value chains.
4. There's a need to improve social media followership and ensure content is relevant to farmers to encourage engagement. Exploring alternative communication channels like WhatsApp and Viber is suggested due to their accessibility.
5. Specific targets include reaching 3 million farmers, increasing membership, improving participation in meetings, and enhancing the involvement of farmers in value chain platforms.
6. At the national level, establishing Young Farmers Committees and organizing national youth farmer camps are emphasized as strategic priorities. This aims to engage young farmers and foster networking and policy advocacy.
7. Expanding e-commerce platforms for farmers and engaging in policy advocacy, particularly around UN frameworks like family farming and climate change is also highlighted.



REFLECTION ON PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

OUTCOMES AND INSIGHTS



ECONOMIC SERVICES

BEST PRACTICES AT THE NIA AND FO LEVELS

- Strengthening FOs' ownership and involvement in implementing business plans, ensuring sustainability and alignment with their goals.
- Developing and improving business mapping guidelines to guide FOs in entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Building partnerships with various stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, and private sector entities, to enhance the delivery of economic services.
- Improving the capacity of agri-cooperatives through clear accounting guidelines and enhanced accountability measures.
- Establishing contracts, such as organic rice agreements, that secure markets and fair prices for FO members.
- Engaging FOs to supply products for school feeding initiatives, promoting local produce, and boosting income generation.
- Piloting successful initiatives and scaling them up to benefit more members.
- Encouraging income diversification and leveraging co-financing opportunities to expand FO economic activities.
- Strengthening branding, marketing, and value chain processes for agri-products to ensure better price attainment for members.
- Supporting FOs in developing social enterprises distinct from cooperatives to address specific needs and generate additional income streams.
- Creating connections across the supply chain, including input services, processing, training, certifications, and market access.
- Enhancing FOs' ability to secure government grants, equipment, and machinery to improve operations.
- Emerging as sustainable markets for their members by establishing reliable systems and networks.
- For NAMAC (Mongolia), implementing revolving funds to finance FO operations and member needs.
- Service Provision: Acting as service providers for FOs by offering resources, training, and tools for economic growth.

Key Outcomes

- Improved living standards for members.
- Better pricing opportunities for agri-products through collective efforts.
- Strengthened capacity of FOs to operate as sustainable enterprises.

EFFECTIVE POLICY ENGAGEMENT

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Strengthened FO-Government Collaboration

- Successfully engaged governments to create enabling environments for FOs, improving their representation and recognition in policy spaces.
- Established policy victories and programs that directly benefit FOs and their members.
- Built productive relationships between FOs and governments, fostering mutual understanding and cooperation.

Policy Advocacy Gains

- Achieved significant milestones in advocacy, including FO-friendly policies and initiatives that support collective economies, family farmers, and climate resilience.
- Secured greater involvement of FOs in government decision-making processes and program development.

Partnerships for Policy Advancement

- Partnered with IFAD, the EU, CSOs, INGOs, and other cooperatives to amplify advocacy efforts and influence government policies.

CHALLENGES

Structural and Trust Barriers

- Frequent changes in government structures and leadership make advocacy efforts unpredictable and more complex.
- A lack of trust between FOs and governments hampers collaboration and slows progress.

Advocacy Fatigue

- Advocacy processes are lengthy, tedious, and resource-intensive, requiring sustained effort over time.

FO Capacity Gaps

- Limited capacity and resources within FOs to consistently engage in advocacy or maintain momentum for key campaigns.

FACILITATING FACTORS

- Strong partnerships with international agencies like IFAD and the EU, as well as collaboration with CSOs and INGOs, have supported FOs in navigating policy processes.
- Existing policy wins, programs, and established relationships with governments serve as a foundation for further advocacy efforts.
- Engaged FO members and leadership provide the drive to sustain long-term advocacy.

KEY LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategic Focus

- Advocacy efforts should prioritize a few key policy areas where the greatest impact can be achieved for FOs and their members.
- Build on existing policy wins and relationships to push for more FO-friendly policies.

Strengthening Partnerships

- Foster collaboration between FOs, government, and international partners like IFAD and the EU to create unified policy platforms.
- Expand FO representation in policy discussions to amplify their voice and credibility.

Capacity Development

- Invest in building FOs' capacity for sustained advocacy through training and resource mobilization.
- Develop knowledge management and documentation systems to track and showcase advocacy impacts.

Adaptability in Advocacy

- Recognize the evolving political landscape and maintain flexibility in strategies to align with changes in government structures and priorities.
- Cultivate trust between FOs and governments through transparent dialogue and consistent engagement.

Leveraging Success

- Use advocacy victories as models or case studies to demonstrate the value of FO-government collaboration.
- Push for policies that align with broader objectives like climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, and the recognition of family farmers.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Leadership Development

- Increased the number of women and young farmer leaders.
- Improved representation and recognition of FOs by government and other entities.
- Developed grassroots Business Development Officers (BDOs).
- Shifted the mindset of members from producers to entrepreneurs.

Financial Management and Accountability

- Established a collective fund/loan with small interest to support FO members' businesses.
- Improved financial management, including regular finance monitoring.
- Strengthened fair financial transactions and compliance skills.
- Built trust among members in National FOs through transparent financial practices.

Policy Advocacy and Influence

- Participated in passing policies to enhance officer capacities and collective economy.
- Promoted agricultural and collective economy policies to farmers.
- Increased advocacy skills within FOs.

Capacity Building and Professionalization

- Enhanced knowledge management and documentation skills.
- Improved planning and monitoring processes.
- Strengthened institutional branding.
- Professionalized NIAs (National Implementing Agencies) and improved their representations.

Consensus and Collaboration

- Built collective knowledge and improved consensus-building among and within FOs.
- Enhanced capacity at state and district levels for finance and business management.

CHALLENGES

Leadership and Capacity Limitations

- Limited management and advocacy skills among FO leaders.
- Lack of sufficient Business Development Officers (BDOs) and human resources.
- High staff turnover.

Financial and Resource Constraints

- Inadequate access to loans for cooperatives.
- Lack of financial resources and written finance policies.
- Poor repayment mechanisms for collective funds.

Operational and Legal Barriers

- Complex tax-related policies and inflationary pressures.
- Geographic challenges affecting FO operations.
- Language barriers and limited digitalization in agriculture.

Cultural and Systemic Issues

- Resistance to change among farmers.
- Lack of women's recognition as farmers.
- Absence of policy frameworks to recognize family farmers and farming.

FACILITATING FACTORS

- Access to technical assistance and networking opportunities.
- Exposure visits to other FOs for knowledge sharing.
- Training and capacity-building programs.
- Use of MIS (Management Information Systems) and databases for profiling and product mapping.
- Documentation and knowledge management initiatives.
- Support for product inventory and market access.

KEY LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategic Investments

- Shift focus from poverty alleviation to commercialization and value addition.
- Allocate sufficient resources for institutional strengthening and income diversification.
- Invest in human resources development and business planning.

Climate Resilience and Diversification

- Link activities to climate resilience.
- Include eco-tourism and agroecology as opportunities for diversification.
- Develop special funds for women to address climate change challenges.

Institutional Development

- Establish consolidated and common resource pools, including revolving funds.
- Review and improve the implementation of revolving funds.
- Create a standard manual incorporating institutional strengthening learnings.

Youth Engagement and Digitalization

- Increase investments in youth training and digital engagement.
- Develop initiatives on youth-led innovations.

Policy and Partnerships

- Strengthen policy advocacy and engagement.
- Foster partnerships and expand FO-to-FO exchanges internationally and regionally.
- Support initiatives for internal market access (FO-to-FO trade).

Sustainability and Planning

- Conduct periodic strategic planning for FOs.
- Pilot and scale up champion cooperatives as models.
- Allocate consistent resources for program management (MIS, KM, BDOs, etc.).

Communication and Knowledge Sharing

- Improve communication within and among organizations.
- Develop flagship commodity catalogs and knowledge-sharing platforms.

KEY STRATEGIES FOR 2025

- Discussion and consensus building on key strategies for 2025
- Discussion on options for fund re-allocation
- Remaining key targets and common activities based on submitted workplan



FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS' PRODUCTS EXHIBIT & SALE



FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS' PRODUCTS EXHIBIT & SALE



FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS' PRODUCTS EXHIBIT & SALE



DAY 2

2025 KEY ACTIVITIES

Day 2 began with a recap by Phouttasinh Phimmachanh, the NIA Coordinator of the Lao Farmer Association (LFA) in Laos, who provided a comprehensive summary of the key discussions from the previous day.

This was followed by a country workshop aimed at finalizing the 2025 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and reviewing the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). During the YEAP sessions, participants worked on drafting the 2025 AWPB as part of this process.



COUNTRY WORKSHOP



NAMAC

Altantuya Tseden-ish
Namsrai Batmunkh
Byambatseren Dorjsuren

MONGOLIA



NUWUA & KAFLU

Toolos Bostonbaev
Nasyr Kanatbekov
Atikul Burkhanov
Kudretali Musaev

KYRGYZSTAN



COAST FOUNDATION

Sanat Kumar Bhowmik
Md Zahidul Islam
Md Ali Abbas

BANGLADESH



ANPFA

Nahendra Khadka
Prakash Ghimire
Ritu Rupakheti

NEPAL

COUNTRY WORKSHOP



NACCLF

Meena Pokhrel
Deepak Lohani

NEPAL



IMSE

Dr. Ujjaini Halim
Suman Kalyan Mandal
Nasim Akhtar

INDIA



SEWA

Megha Rameshbhai Desai
Rahul Barkataky
Meenakshi Choudhary
Mittalben Taralkumar Vyas

INDIA



ASF

Ayesha Gulzar
Shad Muhammad
Shafqat Shah
Melad Jabbar

PAKISTAN

COUNTRY WORKSHOP



SANASA

Samadanie Kiriwandeniya
Thisara Kathiriarachchi
Rajagobal Divaharan

SRI LANKA



FNN

Chhong Sophal
Ung Vuthy
Ry Narak

CAMBODIA



API & SPI

Ika Krishnayanti
Muhammad Rifai
Hasthari Pamintasih
Rakib Apyarsah

INDONESIA



LFA

Phouttasinh Phimmachanh
Phonekeo Vangna
Channapha Phongsa
Khammoune Xaymany

LAOS

COUNTRY WORKSHOP



KAMMPIL

Roy Ribo Mae Joy Bignotia
Leandro Nuevarez Irma Lego
Jonamie Bignotia Elenor Gariando

PHILIPPINES



FTFA

Saowalak Prathumthong
Tanaporn Jantanasathiar
Chatjaporn Loyplew
Nicha Wachpanich

THAILAND



VNFU

Phuong Tran Thu Nguyen Thi Viet Ha
Nguyen Thu Uyen Mai Bac My
Nguyen Hai Van

VIETNAM



2025 ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET (AWPB) NIA PRESENTATIONS



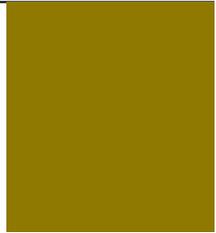
[Click here](#) or scan the QR code
to access the presentations



2025 KEY ACTIVITIES

SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP & PRESENTATION





FINANCE

WORKING GROUP



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP



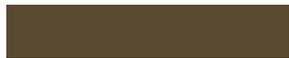
NIA COORDINATOR, KM, & MIS WORKING GROUP





APFP-FO4A

WRAPPING-UP REQUIREMENTS



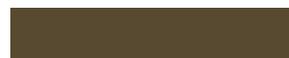
NARRATIVE REPORT

Bernie Galang



FINAL AUDIT

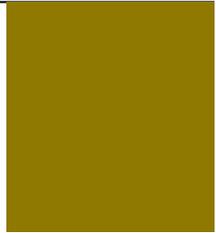
Maru Ventura



IMPACT STORIES & VIDEOS

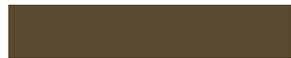
Irish Dominado





APFP-FO4A

WRAPPING-UP REQUIREMENTS



COMPLETION OF MIS & IMPACT SURVEY

Jan Hebron



BUSINESS PLANS SOUTHEAST ASIA

Junie Pandela



BUSINESS PLANS EAST, CENTRAL, & SOUTH ASIA

Leo Mendoza



AGREEMENTS AND TIMELINE

Agreements	Timeline	Person-in-Charge
Submission of List of Priority FO, commodity, agenda as input for next phase Submission of Final AWPB, logframe target and sched of key common activities	December 16	Amir & Bernie to ff-up Lany to consolidate
Financial report-SOE submission to support the WA for IFAD-Completion of TL scanned documents - partially completed document -without any supporting documents	December 16 December 30 End of February	Maru/Melanie Leo and Junie
Complementation of Effort Regional and national-IFAD regional grant for FOs - check on governing council composition - country focal point for IFAD - template letter for IFAD focal point-National workshop design on UN instruments Synchronize common events-National wrap-up workshop-YFCA Template-FEAT validation and Transition planning	January 1st week 2025 March 2025 March 2025 Jan 3rd wk 2025 1st quarter 2025	NIAs to check with country representative to IFAD (see last ppt slide) Lany Amir and Bernie BDO
RIA to request No objection from IFAD for 3 months No Cost extension of the completion date (from June to September which will imply that closing date will be on January 2026, four months after completion)	January 2025	RIA

DAY 3: LEARNING VISIT

CUC PHUONG HONEY PRODUCTION AND TRADING COOPERATIVE

The Cuc Phuong Honey Production and Trading Cooperative is situated at the edge of the Cuc Phuong National Park in Ninh Binh province, Vietnam. Established in 2020, it emerged from the merger of three local beekeeping farmers' groups under the guidance and support of the Nho Quan District Farmers' Union, a member of the Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU).

Cuc Phuong National Park spans 22,200 hectares and is Vietnam's first and most well-protected nature reserve. Known as the "green lung" of Northern Vietnam, the park serves as a vast natural museum with a rich ecosystem and a conservation center for endangered species.

The Cuc Phuong Honey Production and Trading Cooperative harnesses the park's diverse flora to support its beekeeping activities, managing 1,800 bee swarms. To ensure high-quality honey production, it employs centralized processing methods with the aid of modern machinery.

Since its establishment, the cooperative has steadily grown in both membership and production capacity. Between 2020 and 2022, the number of beehives doubled, generating employment for approximately 60 local residents and benefiting around 120 individuals. Currently, the cooperative is focused on expanding its market presence and strengthening the Cuc Phuong honey brand, producing up to 14,000 liters annually.

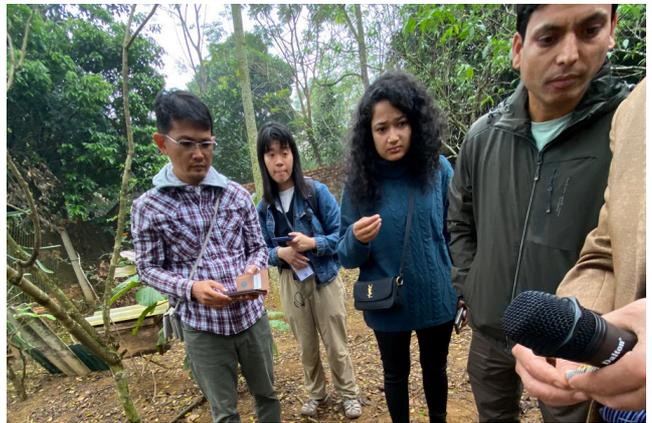
Beyond business growth, the cooperative plays a vital role in conserving local bee species and preserving regional biodiversity. It also contributes to the local economy by creating sustainable livelihoods and improving living standards for community members.

In 2022, the cooperative received support from the APFP-FO4A program through VNFU, the program's national implementing agency in Vietnam. This assistance enabled the cooperative to acquire advanced machinery, boosting production efficiency, enhancing product quality, and strengthening marketing efforts to expand its reach.













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