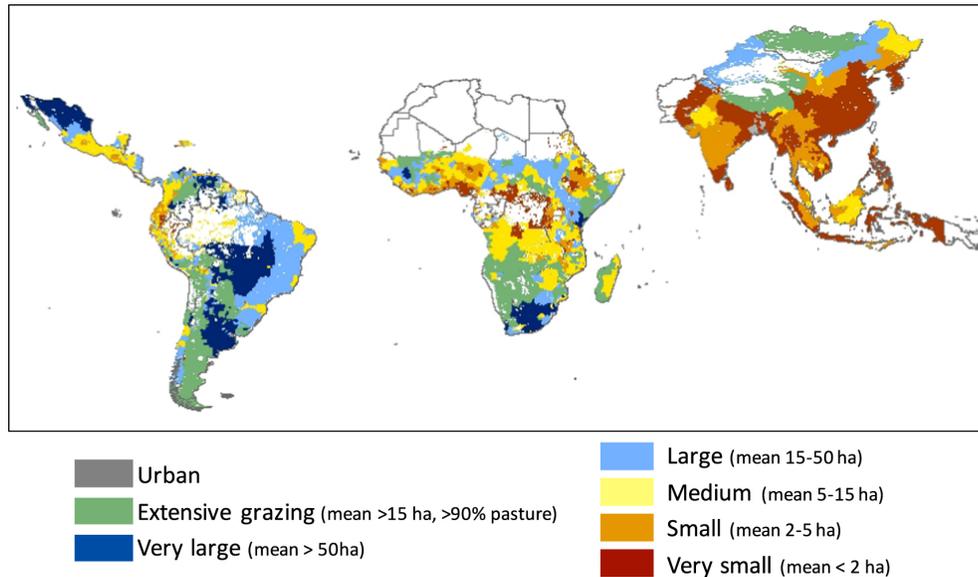


Smallholder farming in Southeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities

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Smallholders Farmers



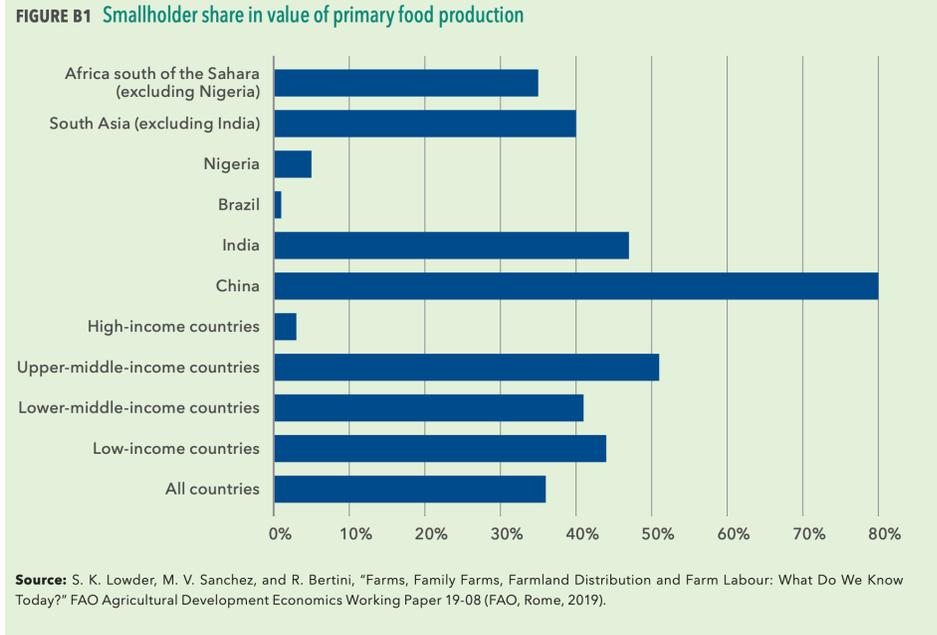
Source: Susan Macmillan, ILRI Clipping (2016)

Globally, there are approximately 2.5 billion people involved in full- or part-time smallholder agriculture, managing an estimated 500 million small farms (IFAD, 2013)

It is predicted that there will be 9 billion people by 2050. At the same time it is projected that 64 per cent will live in urban areas and depend on rural farmers to provide sufficient food (UN 2012)

Food Security and Smallholder Farmers

- Investing in small farmers means investing in the future of our food system, and in a lively and diverse rural economy that benefits all communities.
- Unlocking the potential from growing urban market through engagement smallholders in food demands



Challenges

- Rely on family labor
- Tenurial Issue
- Depend on subsistence farming
- Higher risk of poverty
- Limited access to markets, technology, finances
- Considered as informal workers (women farmers tend to be invisible)



Opportunities

- Smallholders financing
- Science and Technology
- Information and human capital
- Trade and market development
- Post Covid 19:

Initiative to re-visit food supply chain and engage smallholder farmers especially to meet rural-urban food demands



Take away points...

- Smallholders are vital as food producers and landscape managers in these regions, they are also custodians of culture.
- The UN Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) is an “extraordinary opportunity to advance public policies that allow the development of family farming and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals”,
- Ensure that we are working toward an inclusive food systems and value chains that benefit all especially small holder farmers, marginalize group, indigenous people



Thank You!

