Food Sovereignty

Norma Maldonado

SDGs

 SDGs process should NOT develop another set of reductive goals, targets and indicators that ignore the transformational changes required to address the failure of the current agro-industrial development model,

but ...

 place human rights and gender justice firmly at the centre of SDGs in terms of its functions, organisational structure, Means of Implementation (MOI), criteria for programme design, and all implementation

Aim at

 Set targets to achieve sustainable agriculture and agro-ecological production processes, including in the livestock sector, aiming at 100% by 2030, with a view to ensuring nutritious, toxic-free, GMO-free food for all

Not sell out

 Reassert states' responsibility to uphold, through policy regulation and enforcement, the interests of the public and of the environment over that of corporate industry, including policies related to agro-chemicals, GMOs and industrial livestock farming.

Reverse the dismantlement of state's institutions

Re-orient to smallholders

- Re-orient national development plans away from export-oriented agribusiness toward local women-led and small-holder agro-ecology practices.
- Reverse the concentration and misappropriation of land and redistribute lands held by feudal landlords, transnational corporations and financial investors to small and landless farmers, with women as key beneficiaries

Halt unsustainable practices

phase-out Genetically Modified Organisms
(GMOs) in agriculture and hazardous harmful
pesticides, biocides, chemical fertilizer, and
other harmful agro-industrial practices.

 Reduce Meat consumption: the livestock sector alone causes 19% of all greenhouse gas emissions

Seed banks and resources

- Reinvigorate and facilitate the continued maintenance of traditional seed banks by women, and support the reclamation of genetic resources from multilateral institutions.
- Guarantee that, as small producers, women have equitable access to and control productive resources such as land, credits, technology, seed, water, animal genetic resources, traditional knowledge and forests

Fisher women

- Promote the participation of fisherwomen in all relevant the fora to discuss global and national actions concerning the conservation of marine ecosystems
- support the process for the approval of the FAO International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries
- encourage community-based governance models for marine protected areas
- elimination of subsidies, and multilaterally regulated fishing load limits for industrial fishing fleets;

Halt Landgrabbing

 Create global and national binding rules and safeguards in the area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to protect women and men from the negative impacts of, amongst others, land grabbing and large-scale monocultures for fodder and bioenergy production

NB: including by applying the Maastricht Principles on Extraterritorial Obligations of States

Why...

Current System Fails

Unacceptable that there are 868 million
people hungry and malnourished, and up to 2
million ill from lack of nutrients, in majority
children and women.

 It is the clearest signal that our current development model is wrong

Women are the key to end hunger, but...

- Globally, women own only 1-2 % of the land,
- Even though they are the majority of those working in food production

Example: In Africa, 42% of women, produce 60% of the food, in some regions up to 80% but have hardly any control of over land.

Increasing inequalities – examples of:

- The current agro-industrial development model, exacerbates violence, poverty and gender, race and class inequities
- There is no respect for human rights and the fights of indigenous peoples, women's rights,
- Where violence is supported even with money obtained from a World Bank Loan or a Carbon Credit scheme

Concentration in hands of a few

- Privatisation of knowledge
- Intellectual property rights
- GMOs

Example Central America