

LAND SUB-GROUP (Plenary)

Subgroup 1: reduce commodification of natural resources → lack 4, WTO...

What we want:

5.) educ. ←

- 1) Control of the commons
- 2) Learn collective use
- 3) Improve the definition of commons: connected with use and knowledge
- 4) Sovereignty over commons (i.e. seed sovereignty)

What's against us?

- 1) capitalism: monetarisation of all aspects of life (Existing monetary system need to be put under discussion and we need to denounce the fact that the monetary system as is set now needs constant privatisation of resources in order to function)
- 2) privatisation, concentrations (i.e.: seeds in the hands of few) and standardisation of the commons (intellectual natural commons) → 3.) what
- 3) Financial speculation on natural resources must be stopped A + 1d) what

Policy change:

- 1) change policies towards laws that favour collective solidarity structures and favour an agricultural model that serves for food sovereignty 1.) + 1b.) what
- 2) promote laws that prohibit destruction of the basics of life (fertile soil, fertile seed diversity, water, forests...)
- 3) improve agricultural policies, seed laws and trade laws in that respect:

Awareness raising:

2.) what ←

- 1) about the fact that natural resources are commons and limited
- 2) about the threats for these commons (i.e: climate change, how industries are introducing mechanisms at their own benefit i.e. CDM..)

2.) what connection ←

- 3) about the fact that different land users have different ecological footprint and this should have an impact on the right to use the land how Ac.)

Strengthening the movement:

5.) educat. ←

- 1) learning how to build and use commons in sustainable way (seeds' swap: as an exchange of seeds' knowledge and cultures connected to them)

6.) act ←

- 2) create collective local structures in order to make privatisation impossible

10.) how ← 3) positive visions, examples of good practices

Action:

Set our own agenda on the daily local bases to reclaim public goods such as soil and seeds

Transparency & Accountability → prevent against

Subgroup 2: Expose and prevent

lack: 2.) prevention of nature
5.) educat.

Why is it important? What do we want?

- In the framework of the food sovereignty paradigm it's important to give priority to a new model of production and consumption
- It's important to re-emphasise existing HR framework initiative (Peasants' rights, right to food) We have to develop new legal mechanisms, from the very local to the International level
- Turn around commodification and financialisation of agriculture; oppose speculation and privatisation of the commons; Stop financial speculation on food and natural resources
- Common fighting between north and south, east west (root cause are the same), and look for the common voices
- Expose and oppose land grabbing deals in Europe as well as in the South

Handwritten notes: 1.) how, 1.) how, 1.) how, new model what

Obstacles:

- 1) Transnational corporations (focusing on seeds, GMOs, mining, oil) and their lobbying powers
- 2) National Governments and International institution
- 3) IFI (WB, IMF..)
- 4) WTO
- 5) International actors of the financial speculation over food and natural resources
- 6) EU public policies such as CAP

Handwritten notes: 4.) what, 4.) what, 10.)

Actions to achieve political changes:

- 1) research to identify dodgy deals, companies
- 2) De-legitimize the World Bank and RAI principles, and G8 and G20 because they are trying to destroy the only space of civil society participation and defense in FAO
- 3) Not fighting for transparency but for banning financial speculation on the food and natural resources. Transparency is not a political answer but it is needed as a base to raise awareness
- 4) Follow up the civil society debate within the UN institutions (FAO/Geneva HR Council) because as European we bear responsibility of violations happening in the south
- 5) Demand public policies that forbid financial speculation on food natural resources

Handwritten notes: 4.) how, 10.) what, how 10.)

Resistance actions:

6.) oct
b.)

- 1) actions of occupation of land
- 2) legal frame work for land occupation

Actions to strengten the movement:

- 1) reinforcing alliances and networks by taking advantages of all opportunities (i.e. International forums...)
- 2) denounce land grabbing

Agenda:

- march 2012 Geneva: peasents' right
- march 2012 marseille
- novembre 2011 Mali
- october 2011 CFS
- April 2012 Spring meetings in Washington DC

Subgroup 3 – Access to land and agrarian reform → Lack = 3.) seed

What we want:

2.) what preservation of nature

1.) C3 from consumers sight

2.) show

1.) C3

1.) C4

- 1) All land is a common good and should be recognised as such
- 2) develop a different model of ownership. Give priority to land use rather than property
- 3) No reduction of size of agricultural land use area - Agricultural land should remain to be used as it is but also no reduction of biodiversità preservation
- 4) Fair redistribution (no discrimination of sex, ethnic origins...) of land and other resources therefore limit the size of farms
- 5) Provide access to non farmers should have access to land in order to grow food (urbans, nomads, foragers...)
- 6) Prohibit land usage that polpute or destroys or erodes soil and sanitare historic pollution
- 7) New discussion over agrarian reform in europe focusing on how it is used, not only on having access to it
- 8) Reinforcing instutional mechanisms of management of public land to secure access to land for those who don't have it
- 9) Inequality of genders in access to land to be put as a priority

(how)
1.) what
1.) C. (how)

Obstacles:

4.) what

- 1) Commodification of land and land use
- 2) Current EU and International policies
- 3) Ideology of development and economic growth
- 4) Overconcentration of power and not enough voices for communities
- 5) Mechanisation and availability of fossil fuels)

Awareness raising activities:

- 1) strenghtening the movement by difersifying the support (churches, NGOs..)
- 2) Raise awareness in Western europe about the situation in eastern europe
- 3) Use twinning systems to focus on food sovereignty
- 4) awareness raising among shareholders,
- 5) create best practice models
- 6) replicate and distribuite
- 7) recruit stiudents to write dissertations about food sovereignty's related issues

5.) educ. ←
 1.) a.) how ←
 5.) educ. ←

Resistance actions:

- 1) help to network local struggles and connecting different groups having similar struggles
- 2) Start and support land occupation in cities and rural areas
- 3) Promote and support civil disobedience
- 4) Support people who are criminalized because of their actions connected to land
- 5) Boycott (companies, products...)
- 6) Advocacy (for companies and products which are supportino food sovereignty)
- 7) Investigation to customize the actions

6.) act ←
 6.)

Strenghtening our movement:

- 1) networking
- 2) Find natural alliances with south / north / east and west
- 3) Strenghten links with middle class and urban poors
- 4) Media work
- 5) Work with transitino towns
- 6) Solidarity letters and mutual support
- 7) Acknowledge common frustrations
- 8) Strengthen links between rural and urban population

5.) edf. ←

Change policies:

- 1) build a political network in all directions
- 2) work on global/EU levels
- 3) target opinion leader sto advocate on our behalf
- 4) change policies inside farmers'organisations which do not locate themselves within the food sovereignty frame work
- 5) lobby available spaces within FAO
- 6) reduce the power of WTO/IMF
- 7) include agrarian reform policies within FAO/EU
- 8) oppose free trade agreements
- 9) support the process of the International conference on agrarian reform

4.) how ←

Subgroup 4: Promoting installation of new people

lack: 3.) seed

What we want?

- 1) develop alternatives to private land ownership

- 2.) what ← 2) stop the destruction of fertile soils
- 4.) what ← 3) change in EU and National laws and policies in order to promote and support installation of ecological small scale farming
- 4) facilitate access to knowledge

What is against us?

- 1) gap between people who give up farming and those who want to start
- 2) decreasing income and worsening working conditions on farms

Strengthening the movement:

- 1) creating and sustaining networks among new farmers and between new and "old" farmers
- 2) strengthening and networking with collective structures facilitating access to land

Awareness raising:

- 1) setting up a european database (information, available farms,..)
- 2) 17th of April: European reclaim the commons, land occupation
- 5.) educ. ← 3) make food sovereignty an issue in schools, private and public events, "decorating" public spaces

Change policies:

- 1c2 ← 1) return "free" land on public hands and make it accessible to small scale farmers
- 2) join the european food declaration for another CAP

Resistance:

- 6.) bj act ← 1) occupation of land
- 2) observation and presence at important agro business events and meeting