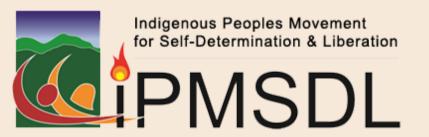


NOVEMBER 23, 2021

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS AND RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION



General Situation on Food Security and Hunger

In 2020, around 2.37 billion people suffered from moderate to severe hunger.

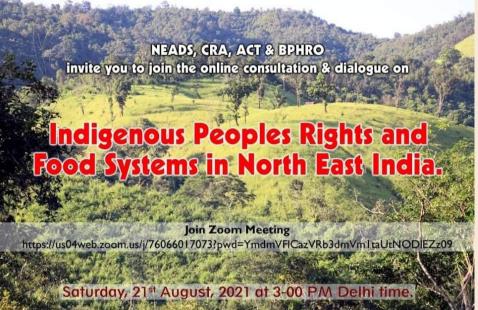
1.2 billion are in Asia, 799 million people in Africa, and 267 million in Latin America and the Caribbean.

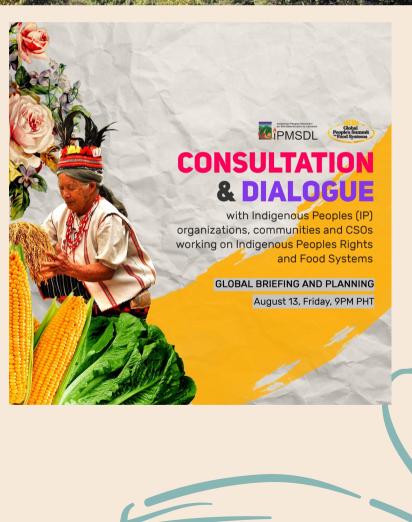
Climate emergency *directly* contributes to hunger, disease and illness.

Last July 2021, an international coalition of at least 20 civil society groups, with Indigenous Peoples, organised the Global People's Summit on Food Systems (GPSFS) to address the increasing number of cases of food insecurity worldwide.









What are the main insights to address the urgent problems of environmental destruction and climate change?





Indigenous Peoples knowledge systems, traditional practices, cultural and communal values are much needed to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

The actions of Indigenous Peoples to defend their lands, territories and waters is also a fight against climate change.

Colonization and capitalism, through neoliberal policies, are the culprits behind the worsening crises on food, climate, and health. It which shapes global politics and economies around profit over people, profit over the future of our planet.

What does this mean for Indigenous Peoples?

- 1. Intensification of development aggression by big foreign and state-owned corporations.
- 2. Climate change negatively affects Indigenous agricultural systems and practices.
- 3. Corporatization of food systems leads to the commercialisation and destruction of food and agricultural indigenous practices.
- 4. Conflict and displacement in indigenous areas and communities as states protect private investment via militarisation.











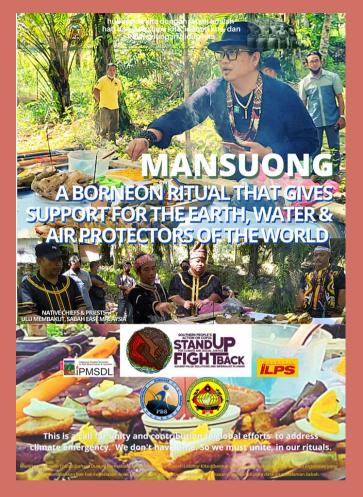


Indigenous Peoples' response to the systemic challenges in food and climate

In response to these issues, Indigenous communities and organisations continue to:

- Emphasise the IP perspective on food systems as one that values **communal ownership over private ownership.**
 - Indigenous farming is self-reliant and selfsustaining.
- Through collective work, Indigenous communities practice intercropping, crop diversification and use of traditional seeds, organic fertilizers and organic pesticides.







Towards Sustainable Food Systems and Self-Determination

- Address the issues of land, climate change, poverty and hunger, civil liberties and freedoms from the perspective of human rights or peoples rights.
- Emphasise the indigenous view of land is life as one that values communal ownership over private ownership.
- Through collective work, indigenous communities practice intercropping, crop diversification, and the use of traditional seeds, organic fertilisers, and organic pesticides.
- Participating in wider campaigns and activities amplify the situation, calls, aspirations and alternatives of Indigenous peoples on matters that are relevant.



Social solidarity and collective effort are crucial in strengthening the communities.

