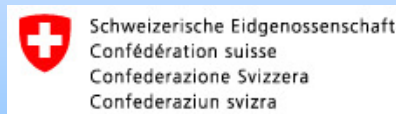




Decent rural livelihoods and rights in a green economy environment

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ACCESS

- **To produce food through entitlement to resources which enables women and men to produce and consume food directly**
 - **To purchase food through decent employment and livelihoods for women and men which enables them to earn the money to purchase food for themselves and their families**

ACCESS, cont'd

- This approach puts the individual at the centre of all development policies and programmes; ensures that rights are respected, protected and fulfilled.
Mere charity is insufficient.
- Emphasis is on the development of policies, plans and processes anchored in a system of rights, responsibilities and duties for individuals, private actors and for States



Challenges since Rio

Demographic, trade, environmental and institutional challenges necessitate rethinking how food is accessed in the context of rising food insecurity.

Impacts of Globalization

- High subsidies for OECD countries farmers increased by 27% more than in 2008
- Small farmers' incomes and livelihoods in developing countries affected by influx of imports
- FAO maintains that as long as subsidies remain, prices in the world market will not reflect production costs.
- “Clash of entitlements” in dev countries between producers on non-competitive goods(increased) ; and production entitlements (decreased) of farmers.
- Trade policies and practices not the same for developing and developed countries (tariffs, conditionalities of IFIs, subsidies, etc)

Farmers as consumers and producers

- If prices are lower, access may increase for consumers who can more easily afford food
- Access will decrease for producers as they will earn less to purchase food.
- Farmers being both, may stand to gain and to lose

Pressure on natural resources

- Inequalities in access to land
- Prime agricultural land is being degraded; desertification
- Low and unreliable crop and livestock yields
- Deforestation remains a major problem
- 1.6 billion people face economic water shortages: lack infrastructure
- Biodiversity, vital for food security, is being lost at an alarming rate
- Fish consumption continues; sector growing faster than agriculture
- Climate change compounds existing threats to food security

Emerging Challenges

- Rising and Volatile prices impact access to food - women
- Energy development is linked to food: liquid biofuels
- Conversion of cropland to biofuel production
- Land Grabs
- Farmers/women left with marginal lands, degraded soils and lack of water.
- Fishery access
- Global Community increasingly recognizes that people must be at heart of development.

Steps towards Green Economy

- Entitlements
- Safety nets
- Access to resources such as land must be legally guaranteed;
- Women's lack of tenure security
- Indigenous Peoples
- Agrarian Reform
- Women must be active and engaged stakeholders
- Institutions must be strengthened (public, private)
- (FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure on land, fisheries and forests)
- Access to information, ICT, knowledge and innovation with full farmers' participation

Access through Green Work and livelihoods

- Green employment covers the full spectrum of decent jobs created by green agriculture farming practices
- Farmers' livelihoods and access to food protected by world trading policy conditions
- On-farm job creation prevents rural-urban migration, ensures land improvement and use for better yields and better incomes
- Move from labor and food being commodities
- Guarantees equality of access for women and men in producing food for themselves without impediment due to race, age, caste or ethnicity
- Transition to Green Economy implies a paradigm shift.

The changes we want to see

- New opportunities
- Human rights
- Decentralization is strengthened
- Support for smallholder farmers organizations, fishers, forest people;
- Cooperatives
- Policy and institutional support and investments needed;
- Tenure systems
- Innovative potential of farmers
- Extension and education systems
- Transparency, accountability, participation in decision-making is secured
- Land registration procedures, land use development, tenure security are facilitated
- Increased government incentives



KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ People are at the core of the debate through dialogue, negotiation and consensus in a context of human-rights based approaches
- ✓ Producers, consumers, farmers, entrepreneurs and policy makers commit themselves to addressing asymmetries of power distribution (gender, ethnicity)
- ✓ Governments and citizens engage in a process of debate about the difficult choices in the future to build a shared commitment for developing sustainable societies.



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