



UK Food Group

Autumn Conference

27th September 2011 Friends House, London

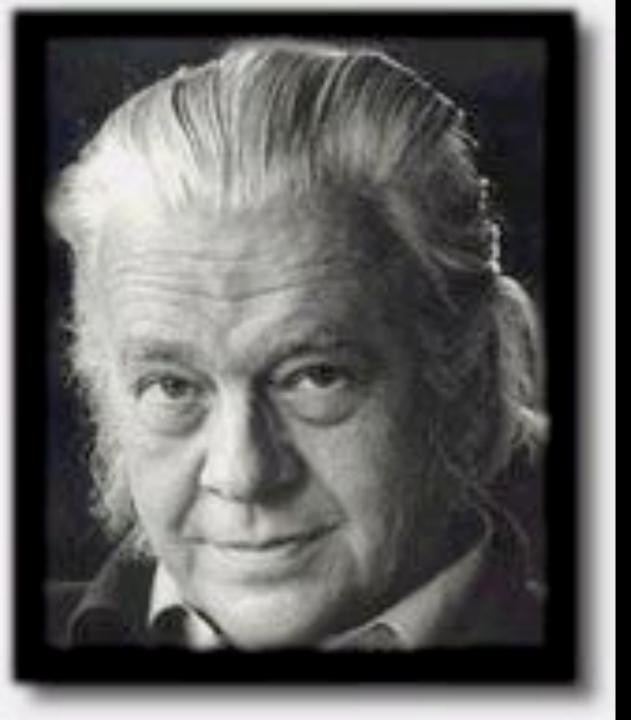
The Food Producers: how small-scale food

producers can continue to feed the world.



Wangari Maathai

1 April 1940 – 25 September 2011

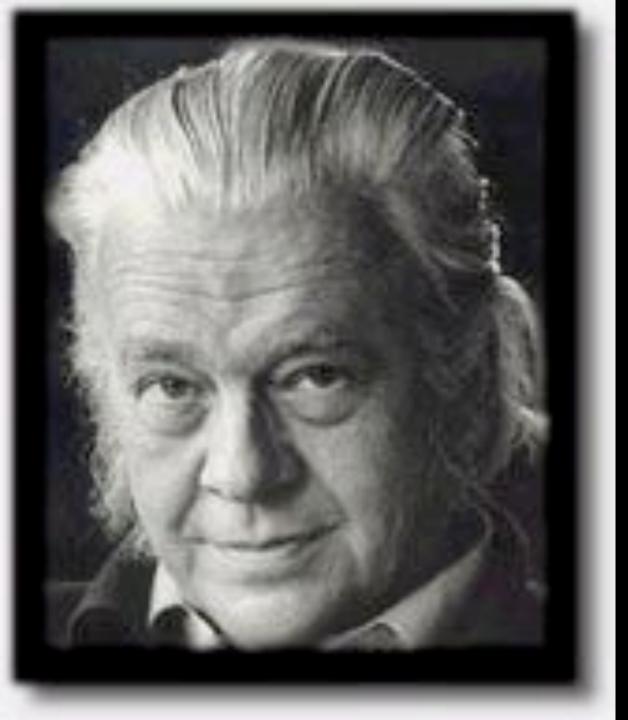


Celebrating the Centenary of

E F Schumacher

founder of ITDG, now rebranded as Practical Action





"Modern man talks of the battle with nature, forgetting if he ever won the battle he would find himself on the losing side"

Dr E F Schumacher



E F Schumacher on Food Sovereignty

"The food sovereignty movement, for example, is an ideal manifestation of everything Schumacher believed in. It is a model of how you would apply Schumacher's notions of subsidiarity and appropriateness of scale to the food system. Food sovereignty, with its focus on local food needs and making sure these are compatible with local ecosystems, is a living vehicle of the ideas and insights of Schumacher."

Andrew Simms, nef, Interview 'Small World' 2011



Food Sovereignty

Focuses on Food for People, putting the right to food at the centre of food, agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies; and rejects the proposition that food is just another commodity or component for international agri-business.

Values Food Providers and respects their rights; and rejects those policies, actions and programmes that undervalue them, threaten their livelihoods and eliminate them.

Localises Food Systems, bringing food providers and consumers closer together; and rejects governance structures, agreements and practices that depend on and promote unsustainable and inequitable international trade and give power to remote and unaccountable corporations.

Puts Control Locally over territory, land, grazing, water, seeds, livestock and fish populations; and rejects the privatisation of natural resources through laws, commercial contracts and intellectual property rights regimes.

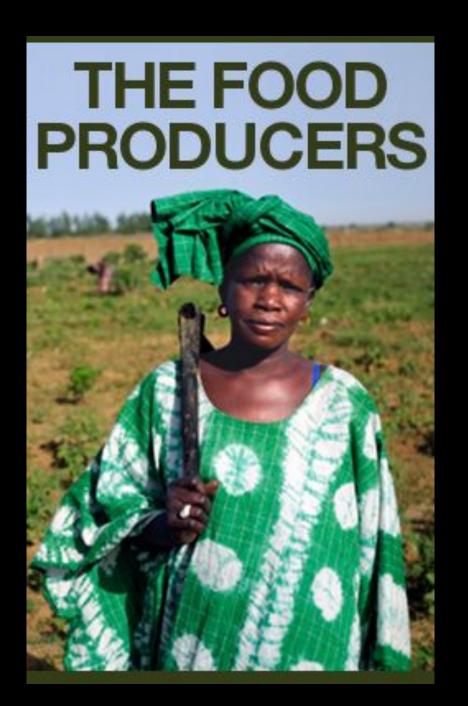
Builds Knowledge and Skills that conserve, develop and manage localised food production and harvesting systems; and rejects technologies that undermine, threaten or contaminate these, e.g. genetic engineering.

Works with Nature in diverse, agroecological production and harvesting methods that maximise ecosystem functions and improve resilience and adaptation, especially in the face of climate change; *and rejects* energy-intensive industrialised methods which damage the environment and contribute to global warming.





Nyéléni Europe 2011: Forum for Food Sovereignty





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EuropAfrica: towards food sovereignty (supported by the European Commission)

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