**Alternative Proposals for a New Paradigm in Agriculture and Global Food Systems**

The ongoing finance, food and climate crises all expose the failures of the current development model. A new paradigm is needed, one based on the right to food, returning to many of the successful strategies of the past that were abandoned because of neoliberalism. New public policies are also needed to confront the new structures of the global economy in which global markets for food, fuel and finance are linked in the context of climate change. It is essential to loosen these new links, to stop treating food, land and natural resources as commodities, and to return food sovereignty to the people.

These conclusions are part of the growing and continuous mobilizations and resistance from the peoples of the world -- farmers, indigenous people, young people, among many others -- against the neoliberal model and the domination of corporations over the global economy and even global governance. We do not recognize the legitimacy of the G20, and we demand that the Heads of State and governments convey its recommendations as contributions to the United Nations, which is much more democratic and inclusive. G20 recommendations must not set limits on UN processes. In preparation for the G20 meeting, the Mexican government has engaged in dialogue with some sectors of civil society, but there is no evidence of the inclusion of civil society’s proposals in the official proposals. They have only included the vision and proposals made by the corporations in the B20 (Business 20). These are the same companies that are responsible for the food crisis, now presenting themselves as leaders in the solutions to the crisis.

We reject the proposals contained in the document by the Vice Ministers of Agriculture, which only continue the same commercial food and agriculture model that has led to the crisis and that only reflects the perspectives of the B20.

There will be no advances in the solution to the food crisis (and the finance and climate crises) if the international community and governments do not establish effective measures to reduce the economic and political power of monopolies in the global food system.

**Rights to Food and Land**

**To the G20:**

* Broaden participation by civil society and democratize decision making bodies related to agriculture and global food systems, at both the national and global levels.
* Implement the right to land through public policies that establish maximum limits on private landholding, restrictions on the sale of lands, protection of the territorial rights of indigenous peoples and campesinos, and halt land grabs and growing foreign control.
* Prioritize the role of the UN Committee on Food Security in participatory decision making on international food security policies.

**To national governments:**

* Prioritize public policies for campesinos and indigenous peoples as rights holders and leading actors in order to guarantee the human right to food and food sovereignty.
* Adopt a multisectoral perspective in public policies for agriculture and food systems.

**Stabilization of food prices in a volatile world economy**

**To the G20:**

* Reduce financial speculation through the re-regulation of international commodity markets.
* Replace the focus on public-private partnerships with a public-social-campesino logic, and promote public investments.
* Insist that rich countries (the United States, European Union and Brazil) eliminate their agrofuel mandates, both because of their impacts on food prices and to prevent arable land and food from being used to produce agrofuels.
* Support the establishment and expansion of public grain reserves to stabilize prices.
* Grant legal precedence of these measures over and above the commitments and obligations in free trade agreements and agreements on agriculture in the WTO. In this regard, the priority is to return to national governments the right to manage their foreign trade in food.

**To national governments:**

* Countries should rebuild their capacity to produce their own foods and increase productivity based on small-scale agriculture, and reduce imports as needed to guarantee their food sovereignty.
* Recognize the diversity of skills of producers and develop differentiated policies adapted to each condition.

**Production alternatives that integrate nature and food sovereignty**

**To the G20:**

* Refocus on the importance of agriculture to confront the current global crisis, recognizing its benefits and removing it from harmful trade and finance pressures.
* Define agriculture as humanity’s central activity to produce healthy foods, generate jobs and conserve and restore natural resources.
* Recognize campesinos, campesino culture and knowledge, and the central role of the rural sector, which is based on local traditional and indigenous knowledge.
* Reject false solutions to increase production of foods, as well as the use of transgenic seeds, particularly in countries that are centers of origin and diversification. We express our solidarity with the emergency situation in Mexico due to the government’s authorization of commercial use of transgenic soy and their intention to do the same with transgenic corn.
* Recognize seeds, genetic resources and water as common goods of mankind, which are essential to ensure countries’ food sovereignty and global food security.

**To national governments:**

* Establish agroecology as the alternative productive technology to industrial agricultural production. There is clear evidence not only of its resilience to the ravages of climate change but also its clear productive, social cultural and environmental benefits over the long term.
* Promote public investment in agroecology, prioritizing research, evaluation, and dissemination, as well as recuperation of seeds, with clear rules adapted to the realities of each region.