

AIP

A World Without Hunger

daniel · Thursday, October 7th, 2021

A World Without Hunger

#Anti-Capitalism #????? ??????

?????? 7, 2021



By Tricontinental: Institute for Social Research

In a world of plenty, why does hunger persist?

Hunger is intolerable.

World hunger, which had **declined** from 2005 to 2014, has begun to rise since then; world hunger is now at 2010 levels. The major exception to this trend has been China, which **eradicated** extreme poverty in 2020. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)'s 2021 report, *The State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World*, **notes** that 'nearly one in three people in the world (2.37 billion) did not have access to adequate food in 2020 – an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year'. The UN's World Food Programme **projects** that the number of those who are hungry could nearly double before the COVID-19 pandemic is contained 'unless swift action is taken'.

Scientists inform us that there is no shortage of food for the population: in fact, the overall supply of calories per capita has **increased** across the world. People are hungry not because there are too many of us, but because peasant subsistence producers all over the world are being forced off their land by agribusiness and pushed into city slums, where access to food is dependent on monetary income. As a result, billions of people do not have the means to buy food.

All historical research shows that famines are not primarily caused by a lack of food supply, but by the lack of the means to access food. As the FAO **wrote** in 2014, ‘current food production and distribution systems are failing to feed the world. While agriculture produces enough food for 12 to 14 billion, some 850 million – or one in eight of the world population – live with chronic hunger’. This failure can be **measured**, in part, by the fact that one third of all food produced is either lost during processing and transportation or it is wasted. It is not overpopulation that causes hunger as is often argued, but rather inequality and a profit-driven, agribusiness-dominated food system in which the basic material need for food for hundreds of millions of people – at minimum – is sacrificed to quench the hunger for profit of the few.

What is food sovereignty?

In 1996, two necessary phrases, food security and food sovereignty, entered common currency.

The idea of food security, developed out of anti-colonial and socialist struggles and formally established at the FAO’s World Food Conference (1974), is closely linked to the idea of national food self-sufficiency. In 1996, as part of the Rome Declaration, the concept of food security was broadened to bring into focus the importance of economic access to food, and governments

committed themselves to guaranteeing food to all people through income and food distribution policies.

In the early 1990s, the idea of food sovereignty was shaped by La Via Campesina, an international network that today includes 200 million peasants from 81 countries, to insist not only that governments deliver food, but also that people be empowered to produce basic foodstuffs. Food sovereignty was defined around the creation of an agricultural and food system that would secure ‘the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through sustainable methods and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems’.

Over a decade later, La Via Campesina, the World March of Women, and various environmental groups held the International Forum for Food Sovereignty in Nyéléni (Mali) in 2007. At the forum, they elaborated six core components of food sovereignty:

1. To centre the needs of people rather than the needs of capital.
2. To value food producers, namely by creating policies that value peasants and enrich their livelihoods.
3. To strengthen food system by ensuring that local, regional, and national networks collaborate with and value those who produce food and those who consume food. This would strengthen the involvement of food producers and consumers in creating and reproducing food systems and ensure that poor quality and unhealthy foods do not overwhelm the attempt to create just food markets.
4. To localise the control of food production; in other words, to give those who produce food the right to define how to organise the land and resources.
5. To build knowledge and skills, which insists on taking local knowledge about food production seriously and further developing it scientifically.
6. To work in harmony with nature by minimising harm to ecosystems through agricultural practices that are not destructive to the natural world.

The idea of the ‘local’ requires a sharp assessment of the hierarchies of class, ethnicity, and gender; there is no ‘local community’ or ‘local economy’ that is not torn apart by the exploitation and violence of these hierarchies. Equally, local knowledge must be seen alongside the advances of modern science, whose breakthroughs in the field of agriculture should not be discounted. What

unites the platform of food sovereignty is the sharp line it creates to distinguish itself from the capitalist form of food production.

Liberalised trade and speculation in the production and distribution of food create serious distortions. Trade liberalisation not only poses the threat of cheaper imports, which depresses crop prices, but also brings with it more volatile prices through the entry of international prices into domestic markets. Such liberalisation also threatens to change cropping patterns in developing countries to suit the demands of richer states, thus undermining food sovereignty. In 2010, the UN's former special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter, cautioned about the way that hedge funds, pensions funds, and investment banks had come to overpower agriculture with speculation through commodity derivatives. These financial methods, he wrote, were 'generally unconcerned with agricultural market fundamentals'. Financial speculation in agriculture is one illustration of the disregard that money has for a balanced food production system that could benefit both producers and consumers. It encourages money power to distort the food production system.

The concept of food sovereignty is an argument against this kind of distortion, which is rooted in land grabs by agribusiness corporations. Since the beginning of this century, agribusiness corporations such as Unilever and Monsanto have promoted the great global enclosure of our times, sparking the biggest mass movement of populations in history and, in so doing, destroying the relation between people and land. Two United Nations resolutions – one to declare the right to water (2010) and the other to affirm peasants' rights (2018) – will help us shape a new agricultural system that centres the rights of the producers (including access to land) and respect for nature and that treats water as a commons and not as a commodity.

Two United Nations resolutions – one to [declare](#) the right to water (2010) and the other to [affirm](#) peasants' rights (2018) – will help us shape a new agricultural system that centres the rights of the producers (including access to land) and respect for nature and that treats water as a commons and not as a commodity.

How do we create a just food production and distribution system?

Peasant and farmer organisations have developed sufficient knowledge of the failures of the capitalist form of food production. Their punctual demands assert a different form, one that insists on greater democratic participation in the construction and reproduction of food systems, a participation which includes the intervention of governments rather than aid agencies or the private sector. From their many demands, we have distilled the following points:

1. Give economic power to the people by:
 - a. Implementing agrarian reform for peasants and farmers so that they have access to land and resources to farm the land.
 - b. Developing appropriate forms of production that encourage – among other things – some form of collective action to take advantage of economies of scale.
 - c. Instituting local self-government in rural areas, where peasants wield the political power necessary to shape policies that benefit their lives and that shield the ecosystem.
 - d. Strengthening systems of social welfare so that peasants are protected in adverse times (bad weather, poor harvests, etc.).
 - e. Building public distribution systems, with particular focus on eliminating hunger.
 - f. Ensuring that healthy food is made available to public schools and crèches.
2. Develop and implement measures to ensure that agriculture is remunerative by:
 - a. Preventing the dumping of cheapened foodstuffs from agricultural systems in the Global North that benefit from massive subsidies.
 - b. Expanding access of rural producers to affordable bank credit and providing relief from informal lenders.
 - c. Creating a policy to ensure floor prices for farm produce.
 - d. Developing publicly funded, sustainable irrigation systems, transportation systems, storage facilities, and related infrastructure.
 - e. Enhancing the cooperative sector's food production and encouraging popular participation in food production and distribution systems.
 - f. Building the scientific and technical capacity for sustainable and ecological agriculture.
 - g. Removing patents on seeds and promoting legal frameworks to protect native seeds from being commodified by agribusinesses.
 - h. Providing modern farm inputs at affordable prices.
3. Design a democratic international trade system by:
 - a. Democratising the World Trade Organisation, which would include:
 - i. Greater national participation of the Global South countries in shaping the rules for deliberation, greater openness of the process of negotiations (including the publication of reports and negotiation of texts), and greater participation of peasant

-
- organisations in the process of rulemaking.
- ii. Greater transparency in trade dispute mechanisms. This includes the timely announcement of any disputes and of the form of arbitration as well as the public announcements of judicial settlements.
- b. Decreasing reliance upon powerful Global North platforms for designing policy and settling claims; this includes the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Bank's International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. These bodies are controlled by the Global North, and they operate almost entirely in the interest of the multinational corporations domiciled in the Global North.

This entry was posted on Thursday, October 7th, 2021 at 2:30 pm and is filed under [Articles](#) You can follow any responses to this entry through the [Comments \(RSS\)](#) feed. Both comments and pings are currently closed.