

Annex: Food and agriculture policies that help or hinder solutions to the climate crisis

Help	Hinder
Farming	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Policies that promote a shift towards agroecology and food sovereignty ✓ Policies to encourage crop rotations and diversification ✓ Support for natural inputs, tree cover, etc. ✓ Collaborative programmes to help farmers to switch to agroecology and improve yields ✓ Broad policy support for and led by small-scale farmers and their organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Policies that subsidise corporate farming, tax breaks, infrastructure development, etc. ✗ Policies that facilitate monoculture commodity farming, promote chemical inputs, etc. ✗ Corporate access to national and local governance structures
Soils & seeds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Policies and subsidies that encourage non-chemical soil-building approaches ✓ Landscape approaches to soil protection, incorporating indigenous trees and shrubs ✓ Promotion of composting and natural soil fertility methods ✓ Support for community seed banks and crop improvement efforts at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Chemical fertiliser & pesticides subsidies ✗ Programmes that promote chemical fertiliser such as the AAA, AGRA, etc. ✗ Corporate seed and IPR laws that bind countries to UPOV 91 and criminalise farmers' seeds systems. ✗ Regulations that prohibit or discourage the use of natural fertilisers and farmer seeds ✗ Biosafety laws that allow the introduction of GMOs
Land & water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishing, respecting and enforcing the rights of local communities over their land and territories ✓ Land reforms to give land to small-scale farmers and pastoralists ✓ Acknowledgement and promotion of indigenous irrigation systems ✓ Secure access to fishing grounds for small-scale fisher people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Allocation of large land areas to agribusiness companies ✗ Privatisation of lands ✗ Irrigation systems for large-scale plantations ✗ Biodiversity offsetting and REDD+ initiatives that displace people ✗ Allocation of fishing grounds to trawlers and other large-scale operators

Help

Hinder

Markets & trade

- ✓ Focus on local markets regulated by local communities
- ✓ National and local self-sufficiency policies
- ✓ Building and managing local food storage capacity for future needs
- ✓ Improvement of local infrastructures so farmers can get their produce to the local market

- ✗ Dominant focus on import/export policies, undermining local markets
- ✗ Trade deals that limit national protection measures and allow for massive imports
- ✗ Dumping subsidised foods from industrialised countries

Education, training & research

- ✓ Massive reorientation of education to revalue and support indigenous knowledge
- ✓ Agroecology schools, farmer-to-farmer trainings to expand agroecology and climate-resilient farming methods
- ✓ Policies and programmes implementing on-farm participatory research methodologies
- ✓ Strengthening and reorientation of public research and extension services to focus on agroecology and small farmers' needs.

- ✗ Dominating education systems that promote neoliberal economics and industrial farming
- ✗ Corporate-sponsored education and training approaches
- ✗ Research focus on commodity and export crops
- ✗ Research dominated by corporate and donor interests (Gates, AGRA, Monsanto, etc.)
- ✗ Extension services privatised and transmitting chemical farming

Consumption & retail

- ✓ Policies prioritising decentralised and local retail infrastructures
- ✓ Public procurement policies from local providers and markets
- ✓ Promotion of farmers' markets in the cities, offering direct farmer-consumer interaction and focusing on fresh and healthy produce

- ✗ Policies allowing large supermarket chains to dominate the market
- ✗ Policies that allow markets to be massively flooded with imported unhealthy industrial ultra-processed food