

Alternatives to Unsustainable Livestock Farming and the impacts of Public Private Partnerships

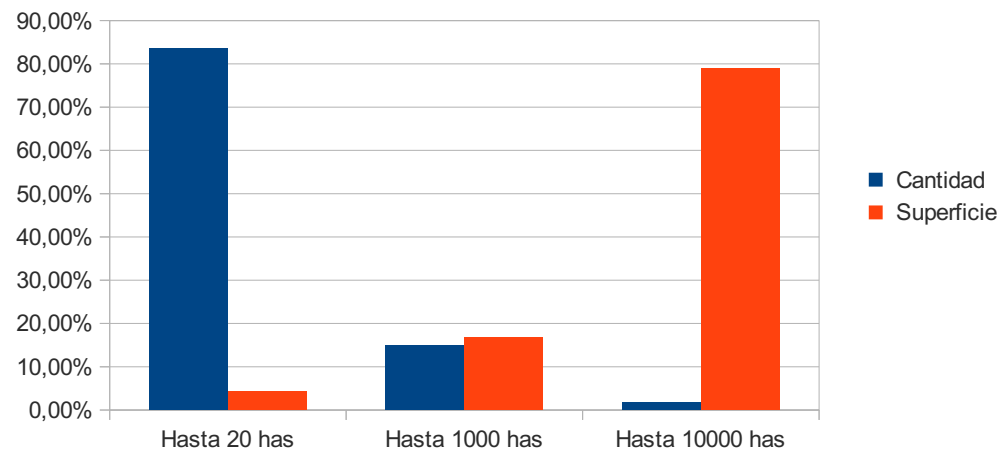


Paraguay, a country devastated by the livestock industry

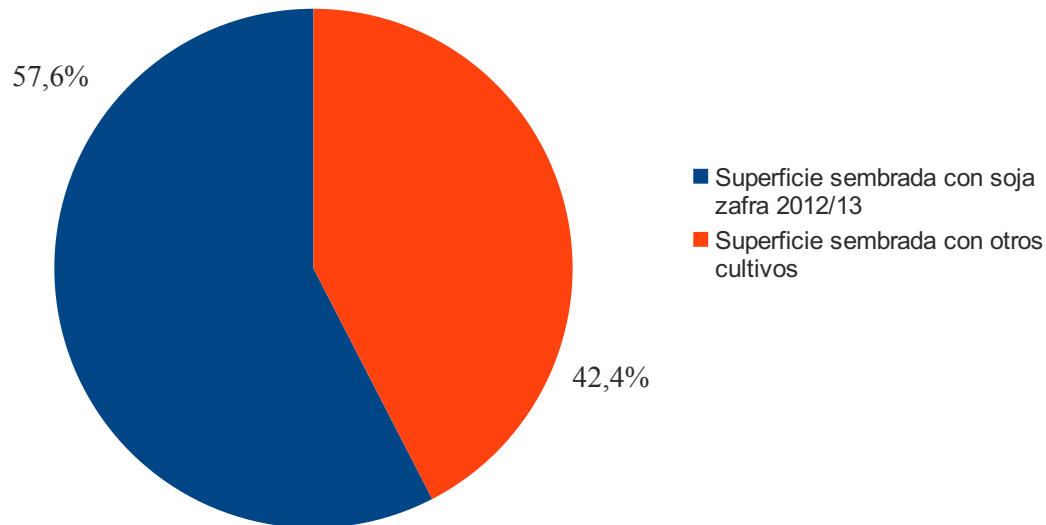


Livestock production triggering food insecurity and land concentration

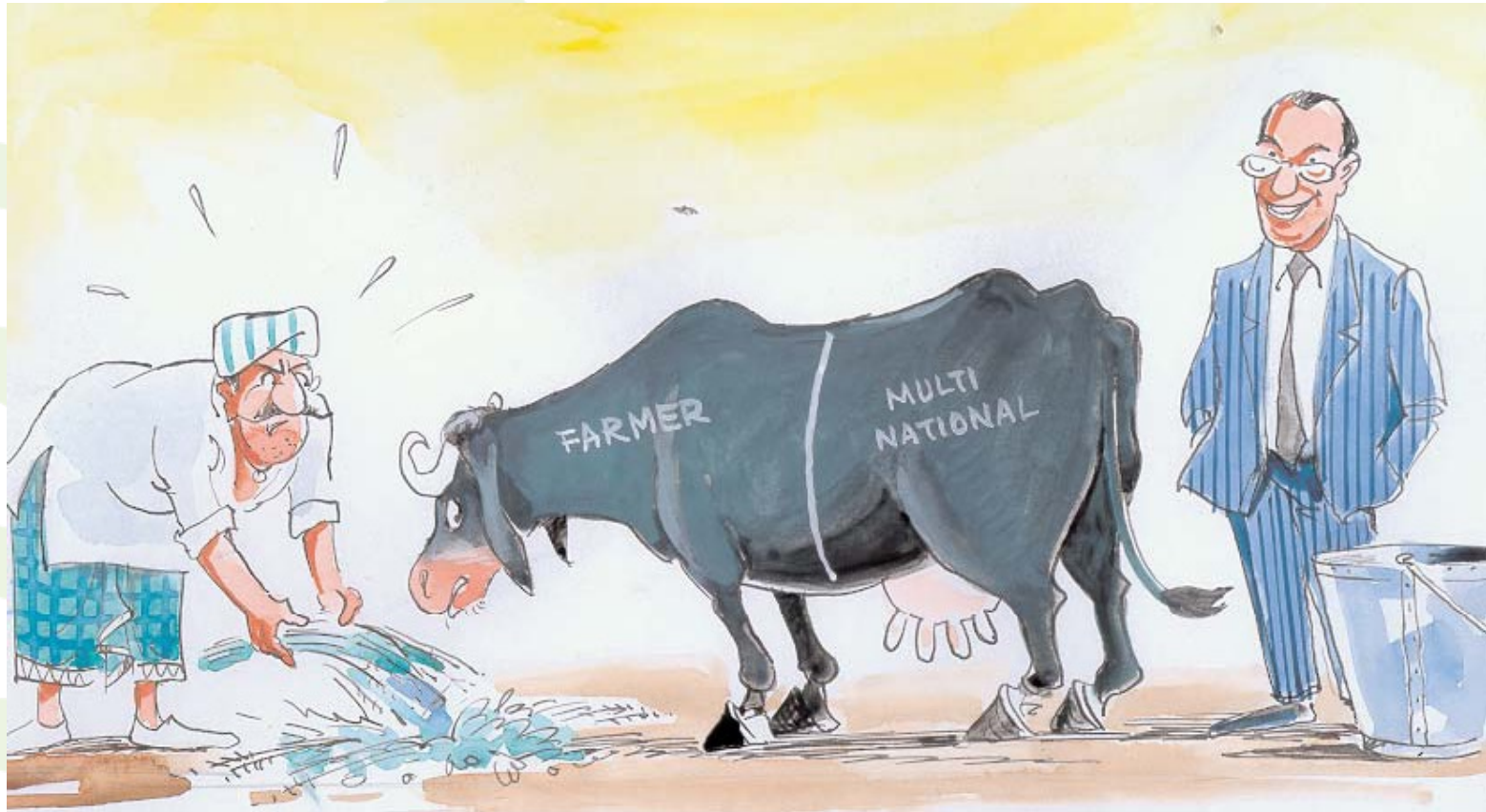
Cantidad y superficie de las unidades productivas CAN 2008



Participación de la soja y otros cultivos en el total de la producción agrícola



Current policies and trends in livestock production sector favor corporate concentration and expel small producers, most of whom are women, from the country-side



E.g. In Mato Grosso Brazil, between 2012 and 2015, the market share of one beef processing company, JBS, grew from 47% to 61%.



Communities all over the world continue to practice sustainable livestock production



India



Colombia



Iran



Facilitating participatory assessments of the resilience of community conservation initiatives in more than 60 communities in at least 22 countries



Results of the first CCRI assessments



- The main external threats included the expansion of monocultures of trees and other crops like soy, mining, hydro electric dams, overfishing and climate change
- Co-existence of community conservation with industrial forms of agriculture and forestry is not feasible in the long run – these practices fundamentally undermines the resilience of community conservation
- Governments and other actors have to chose between communities and corporations



Public Private Partnerships form a major threat to sustainable livestock production by local communities



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Risks of PPPs and other forms of collaboration with the private sector

- The financial dependencies created by PPPs will form an incentive for public institutions like Governments and the UN to shy away from certain policies as they might hurt the commercial interests of their partner, thus compromising public interests (conflict of interests)
- The climate crisis requires qualitative AND quantitative measures to address unsustainable consumption and production in the livestock sector
- Institutionally, in a capitalist economy, a corporation cannot consent to measures that limit or reduce its growth. It can only consent to qualitative measures
- Examples include GEF Integrated Approaches Program on zero-deforestation commodities that moves commodity production to areas occupied by small farmers, and fails to address quantity-related aspects and the social dimensions of livestock production, including food sovereignty aspects.



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MONOCULTIVO

DE

SOJA

= MUERTE

La Luc

continúa

Thank you!

