

3. Green Economy

The "Green Economy" viewed as a tool for change, to coordinate different instruments and economic practices able to give prominence to the connection between social and environmental issues, brings with it the concern for social inclusion. Knowing that more than half the hunger victims in the world and CPLP are rural workers and (or) farmers and fishermen without access to natural resources and support services, reaffirms the need for a green economy to take into consideration:

- The importance of protecting and promoting the Human Right to Adequate Food;
- The need to secure access to natural resources for small farmers, indigenous peoples and traditional communities, particularly for young people and women;
- The active promotion of more sustainable models of agricultural production, processing and marketing;
- The urgent need to promote closer ties between food producers and consumers;
- Strengthening the promotion and sale of agricultural products originating in family and (or) peasant farming;
- Combating desertification and marine pollution;
- Protecting access to marine and coastal resources, promoting methodologies leading to a Blue Economy.



www.cplp.org

Canal de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional:
www.cplp.org/segalimentar



www.facebook.com/pages/cplp



<http://www.youtube.com/user/canalcplp>



<http://videos.sapo.pt/cplpmultimedia>
<http://fotos.sapo.pt/cplpmultimedia>

Com o apoio:



Cooperação Suíça



Contributions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) for the Strengthening of Agriculture and Food Security

**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(UNCSD)**

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The Constitutive Declaration of the CPLP, formed in 1996 by Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and East Timor, mentions as one of its objectives “the encouragement of bilateral and multilateral cooperation for the protection and preservation of the environment in the Member States with the objective of promoting sustainable development”.

In October 2011, the Community approved a Strategy on Food and Nutritional Security (ESAN) and in 2012 organized a fruitful dialogue between the environmental and agricultural areas of the Member States in order to prepare for a qualified participation at Rio +20 whose outcome is this information brochure.



Foto: Francisco Sarmento

1. Framework

Since 2007, due to the global food crisis, volatility in oil prices, growing climate instability and the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of 1929, poverty, hunger and malnutrition have been increasing once again and the hope of achieving the Millennium Development Goals on schedule has become seriously threatened.

The Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition is consistent with this problem. The Strategy consists of the fundamental principle of the Human Right to Adequate Food and three priority areas of intervention:

- 1 – Strengthening the governance of food systems;
- 2 – Sustainable and immediate support to vulnerable populations;
- 3 – Increased food production based on sustainable models of production, processing and distribution and the broad participation of small farmers.

Therefore, the main challenge for UNCSD (RIO +20) is to bind the international system in order to put into practice what was agreed in the diplomatic arena and accelerate the transition to a sustainable socio-environmental economy with particular attention to the role of the food system. This system is, in general, the most critical component in overcoming poverty in developing countries, reversing the current food crisis, mitigating the effects of climate change and boosting the global economy and demand on a more sustainable footing.

2. Governance

The management of a global environmental policy is fragmented into dozens of agreements, secretariats and conferences, with a low degree of cooperation, inefficient overlapping of roles, competition for the same resources, impunity for countries that do not comply with the rules and lack of performance indicators.

It is essential to enhance coordination, coherence and implementation of international agreements bringing together the necessary means for that purpose under the United Nations System and with the participation of relevant stakeholders, including representatives of the groups most marginalized and threatened by climate change, in particular, small farmers, fishermen and indigenous people, among others.

It is also essential to maximize the synergies between the three Rio Conventions (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity).

Environmental governance should not be dissociated from economic and social governance and should be coordinated with the structures of global governance and the regional food system, in particular the World Food Security Committee.