



**“For the land and sovereignty of the
people
Solidarity and Struggle!”**

**SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LA VIA
CAMPESINA**

June 6th to 13rd, 2013 – Jakarta, Indonesia

PRESS KIT

CONTENTS

- 1 – Facts and figures about the sixth International Conference
- 2 – Participation and accreditation of journalists
- 3 – The sixth International Conference of La Via Campesina - Main topics
- 4 – History of La Via Campesina
- 5 – Member organizations of La Via Campesina

Appendixes:

- About SPI

- Publications (Available in Jakarta in hard copies)
- LVC Folder (Available in Jakarta in hard copies)

General Contacts

Inter International Operative Secretariat (IOS) of La Via Campesina

Jl. Mampang
Prapatan XIV No. 5
Jakarta Selatan
DKI Jakarta
Indonesia
12790
Tel : +62-21-7991890
Fax: +62-21-7993426
Email : viacampesina@viacampesina.org
www.viacampesina.org

SPI (Indonesian Peasant Union)

Jl. Mampang
Prapatan XIV No. 5
Jakarta Selatan
DKI Jakarta
Indonesia
12790
Tel : +62-21-7991890
Fax: +62-21-7993426
Email : spi@spi.or.id
www.spi.or.id

1. Facts and figures on the Sixth International Conference of La Via Campesina

Who are we?

La Via Campesina (www.viacampesina.org) is an international movement, which brings together millions of peasants, small and medium scale farmers, landless people, women farmers, indigenous people, migrants and agricultural workers from around the world. It promotes small-scale sustainable agriculture as a way to promote social justice and dignity. It strongly opposes corporate driven agriculture and transnational companies that are destroying nature and people's lives.

It is an autonomous, pluralist and multicultural movement, independent from any political, economic or other type of affiliation.

La Via Campesina turns 20 years in 2013

This is an age of strength and dynamism for a movement that is now spreading across all parts of the world. The principles and practices of food sovereignty that have been proposed and defended by our movement from its birth have now gained wider support. Peasant agriculture is increasingly seen as a solution to the food, social, economic and environmental crises that have emerged and that demonstrate the complete failure of the neoliberal food system.

A group of farmers' representatives – women and men- from the four continents founded La Via Campesina in 1993 in Mons, Belgium. At that time, agricultural policies and the agribusiness were becoming globalized and small farmers needed to develop and struggle for a common vision. Small-scale farmers' organizations also wanted to have their voice heard and to participate directly in the decisions that were affecting their lives.

La Via Campesina is now recognised as a main actor in the food and agricultural debates. It is heard by institutions such as the FAO and the UN Human Rights Council, and is broadly recognized among other social movements from local to global level.

(For more detailed information, see "The History of La Via Campesina", p.10.)

At the time of the last International Conference of La Via Campesina in 2008, La Via Campesina comprised about 150 local and national organizations in 70 countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Altogether, it represents about 200 million farmers. All the regions of the world are represented:

- Africa 1 – member organizations in Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa;
- Africa 2 – member organizations in Mali, Senegal, Congo Brazzaville, Niger and Togo;
- South America – member organizations in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay;

- East and Southeast Asia – member organizations in Thailand, the Philippines, East Timor, South Korea, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Japan and Cambodia;
- South Asia – member organizations in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and India;
- Central America – member organizations in El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua;
- Cuba and the Caribbean – member organizations in Cuba, Haiti, in the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica), and the Dominican Republic;
- North America Region – member organizations in Mexico, Canada and US
- Europe – 27 member organizations in 14 countries through the European Coordination Via Campesina.

This list enumerates the countries represented before the incorporation of new members, which will take place in Indonesia on the occasion of the Sixth International Conference.

A new complete list of the members of La Via Campesina will be published at the closing of the Sixth Conference.

Our initiatives:

La Via Campesina has been present on the international scene through its participation in world events as well as through its promotion and organization of international meetings.

Some of the recent events at which La Via Campesina was present:

- World Trade Organization (WTO) Conferences: Cancun 2003, Hong Kong 2005, Geneva, 2008;
- International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICCARD) in Brazil in 2006;
- Mobilizations at the G8 Conference in Rostock (2007) and in Hokkaido (2008);
- Mobilizations at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Summit, 2008;
- Participation in the Committee for World Food Security plenary session in 2010, 2011 and 2012
- Mobilizations at Climate events, opposing false solutions to climate change and the commercialization of nature, such as:
 - Rio+20 Earth Summit, Brazil, June 2012
 - COP 17, Durban, 2011;
 - COP 16, Cancun, 2010;
 - COP15, Copenhagen, 2009;
- Organization of the Forum on Food Sovereignty (Mali 2007), Nyeleni Europe (Austria 2011);

And many others...

The International Conferences of La Via Campesina:

- First International Conference of La Via Campesina, 1993, Belgium
- Second International Conference of La Via Campesina, 1996, Mexico
- Third International Conference of La Via Campesina, First Women's Assembly, 2000, India
- Fourth International Conference of La Via Campesina, Second Women's Assembly, First Assembly of Youth, 2004, Brazil
- La Via Campesina Fifth International Conference, Third Women's Assembly, Second Assembly of Youth, 2008, Mozambique
- UPCOMING: Sixth international conference....

What is an International Conference of La Via Campesina?

La Via Campesina International Conference is the highest level space for proposing and making decisions within the movement. Our International Conferences take place every 4 years and bring together hundreds of farmers as representatives from around the world. It is during these conferences that all the key issues, positions, and policy orientations for the next four years are discussed and defined. It is also the space where the rules, mechanisms, and structures for participatory and democratic functioning are laid out. Before the International Conference itself, the Third International Assembly for Youth and the Fourth International Assembly for Women will be held.

They are the highest decision making body in the movement.

Our Sixth conference, in Jakarta, will lead to the collective building and adoption of a new document, which will present the vision of La Via Campesina for the next century and adopt a collective action plan for the 4 years to come.

Besides this, the Sixth conference will also welcome the new Via Campesina member organizations, decide the new members of the International Coordinating Committee (based on the regional proposals), analyse the current international context, organize exchanges between organizations of different continents, adopt an action plan with the main priorities, etc...

Where will the sixth Conference be held?

Venue and address

The location of the Sixth La Via Campesina International Conference is: *Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesia* Address: Jl. Taman Mini 1 Jakarta Timur, Indonesia 13560. Tel. (+62) 021-84601

For more information follow the Padepokan Pencak Silat link:

<http://www.persilat.org/pnpsi.htm>

The location of the conference is approximately 15 km from the center of Jakarta. We kindly request journalists to book their hotel and organise their own transportation by taxi to the venue.

Conference Programme

June 6 and 7: Fourth Women's Assembly of La Via Campesina

June 8 and 9: Third International Youth Assembly

June 9 (afternoon): Opening ceremony for the VI Conference

June 10, 11, and 12: Via Campesina's VI International Conference

June 13: Field visit to a peasant village in Sukabumi

In line with the spirit of the event, the Indonesian Peasant Union (SPI), as the host of the conference, will organize an Exhibition of Peasants' Agroecology from 9-11 June 2013. Farmers will display examples of Asian style agroecological farming, including local seed varieties, traditional farming tools, peasant-made fertilizers, and various models of ecological farming.

Journalists and observers are welcome to attend the plenary sessions of the conference. We ask them not to attend the working groups as they are considered to be internal strategy meetings.

What are the main objectives of the Sixth International Conference?

The main goal of the Conference is to strengthen La Via Campesina as an international movement for peasants and small producers so that it can better defend the interests of rural communities throughout the world. Another goal is also to effectively build an alternative model of rural development based on strengthening its members' decision-making processes and structures so that they are inclusive, participatory, and democratic.

The strengthening of La Via Campesina as the largest international social movement encompasses, among other things: the analysis of international and regional political situations by the whole group, the development of strategies regarding governments and international institutions, the drawing up of strategies in relation to transnational corporations, the carrying out of a strategic action plan, the strengthening of alliances with other urban and rural social movements, the integration of new member organizations, the strengthening of women and youth participation, etc.

Who will come to Indonesia in June 2013?

- Five hundred men and women delegates, peasants and small farmers, members of more than 150 organizations that are active in more than 70 countries.
- Fifty volunteer translators and interpreters from all over the world and a team of 50 Indonesian volunteers.
- Up to 100 leaders of social movements, NGO representatives, government officials close to the farmers' movement will attend some sessions of the conference as observers.

Logistics of the sixth Conference of La Via Campesina

Internet access

Internet access will be available in a room reserved for this purpose. There will be a press room for journalists and media.

There will be an exhibition space.

Contacts for the Media

Hadiedi Prasaja – SPI: prasaja@spi.or.id - Mobile phone: +62853 6100 3040
+62 8978 24 23 22

Boaventura Monjane: boa.monjane@viacampesina.org - Mobile phone: +258822605010

Viviana Rojas Flores: viviana.rojasflores@gmail.com - Mobile phone: + 55 6199742205

2. Participation and accreditation of journalists

VI International Conference of La Via Campesina
Jakarta - 6th-13th June 2013

Media Invitation

The international peasant's movement La Via Campesina invites journalists from around the world to cover the **VI International Conference**, which will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 6th – 13th June 2013. This will be preceded by the III International Assembly of LVC youth and the IV International Assembly of LVC Women.

In the current context of economic, environmental, and food crises, peasant movements from around the world will discuss the alternatives that food sovereignty and peasant farming offer in the face of agribusiness and the neoliberal model policies. The international peasant movement will look for strategies against green capitalism, land grabbing and the grabbing of other common goods which put the balance between the earth and humanity in danger.

The VI Via Campesina Conference is open to the media and to journalists. However, all must be duly accredited in advance by the Vía Campesina team in charge of media relations. If you are interested in participating, please complete [this online form](#) and we will be in contact. It is also possible to organize interviews with the delegates through Skype, telephone, or other means of communication in coordination with our media team.

For clarification purposes, Via Campesina will not cover the costs of transport to Indonesia, or accommodation for journalists. However, we can commit to giving all the logistical information necessary to guarantee your participation in the VI Conference.

For more information or questions, please contact:

Viviana Rojas Flores, of Via Campesina International Communications (in Spanish and Portuguese): viviana.rojasflores@gmail.com

Boaventura Monjane, from the International Operations Secretariat de LVC - (in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French): boa.monjane@viacampesina.com

Hadiedi Prasaja, from SPI in Indonesia (in English and Indonesian): prasaja@spi.or.id

Web: www.viacampesina.org

TV: <http://www.tv.viacampesina.org/>

Online Form for Media Accreditation – 6th Conference

Online Accreditation form: <http://viacampesina.org/form/vi/>

First Name*

Last Name

Phone Number

Fax Number

Mobile Number

E-mail Address*

Designation

Name of the Publication / Program / Media Organization you are representing:

Phone Number

Postal Address

Coverage Type

PLEASE NOTE: YOU WILL BE ALLOCATED A MEDIA BADGE AS SOON AS WE RECEIVE YOUR APPLICATION. WITHOUT PROPER ACCREDITATION YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO COVER THE CONFERENCE

I agree to abide by the regulations set out in this document

DATE OF APPLICATION

Expected outcomes from the conference (Will you write articles, publish pictures, produce videos?)

ELIGIBILITY

Applications for accreditation will be granted to representatives of:

- - Recognized daily newspapers, wire and news services
- - National and Regional lifestyle magazines and newspapers
- - Local and national radio and television stations and networks
- - Photographers with any of the above agencies
- - Credentials are not allocated to freelance writers or photographers who are not commissioned by an accredited news organization to cover an event on their behalf (referring letter to accompany application).

- **Visits to farms/Field visits**
- During the course of the Conference there is the possibility of organizing visits to the countryside, for those who wish to get to know more closely the reality of family farming in Indonesia. These trips can be organized by La Via Campesina but must be charged to the journalists and press organs. You can also join the field trip organized for all participants on June 13th, but we ask you to inform us about your interest to do so.

3. The sixth International Conference of La Via Campesina - Principal topics to be discussed

Besides defining the strategies and the plan of action for the next four years and voting on the international headquarters and the admission of new members, the Conference will deal with various topics that have an important impact on peasant agriculture:

Climate change and green capitalism: defending the earth

Current models of consumption, production and trade have caused massive environmental destruction. False and dangerous solutions that the neoliberal system implements like the REDD+ initiative (Reduction of Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation), the CDM (Clean Development Mechanisms), and geoengineering, promote the commercialization of natural resources, and the purchase of permits to pollute, or "carbon credits". There is also the imposition of industrial agriculture through the implementation of genetically modified products and landgrabs that go against food sovereignty. Via Campesina has been defending Food sovereignty based on sustainable and agroecological peasant agriculture as the solution to climate and food crisis, given that the food crisis and the climate crisis are the same and both are consequences of the capitalist system.

Land is life: campaigns against land grabbing and for a genuine agrarian reform

Land is one of the key issues for Via Campesina. Land-grabbing is a global phenomenon led by local, national and transnational elites and investors, and governments with the aim of controlling the world's most precious resources. The global financial, food and climate crises have triggered a rush among investors and wealthy governments to acquire and capture land and natural resources, since these are the only "safe havens" left that guarantee secure financial returns. Pension and other investment funds have become powerful actors in land-grabbing, while wars continue to be waged to seize control over natural wealth.

We have been active in discussions and negotiations on land, in different spaces, as the example of the intergovernmental negotiations of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Tenure of Land. In 2011, Via Campesina and allies launched an international alliance against land grabbing, to help reinforce and support peasant communities in their fight against this offensive. This alliance will be led by peasants, in collaboration with a wide range of social movements and organizations.

"Stop violence against women": Reaffirmation of the international campaign

The Global Campaign to Stop! Violence Against Women, is one of the most daring and important campaigns we have set as international peasant movement, and was the result of a process of discussion and debate, which was materialized in the V Conference of La Via Campesina Maputo in 2008, as part of the III Women's Assembly. In this campaign there is a clear policy position and statement, our challenge has been to translate this speech to a constant practice in our organizations and in society. The Global Campaign to Stop Violence against women aims to expose the violence that women face, discrimination based on class, gender, ethnic, sex, that is increasing among rural women. We believe that to achieve food sovereignty and agrarian reform, we have to fight together to eliminate all forms of violence that also include the food crisis, climate change, the advance of monocultures, GMOs, agribusiness and mining.

Transnational corporations

Food and agriculture are increasingly held in the grip of a few transnational corporations, monopolizing resources and destroying diversity and peasants' livelihoods. Peasants and small holders are thrown off their land that is grabbed by corporations for large-scale monoculture, water is being privatized and peasants' seeds are being replaced by industrial hybrid and GMO seeds. At the moment peasant and small holders produce food for over 70% of the world population, they are the most important food producers. We cannot allow this production to be destroyed by a few corporations whose only interest is to produce for the market and to make a profit.

Trade agreements, the WTO and food sovereignty

After several years of stalled negotiations, the neoliberal system is once again regaining its footing. Presenting itself as the solution to the multiple global crises of finance, food, and the climate, the capitalists have come up with the solution that what is needed is further liberalization, more free trade and more of the same model of endless growth that caused the global crises in the first place. With the Green Economy model, capitalists propose to use nature as capital. And to further these plans to grab the remaining resources - water, land, forests, air - the capitalist system has renewed its onslaught on the people and nature with new free trade agreements (FTAs) and a revitalized World Trade Organization (WTO). The 9th Ministerial of the WTO in Bali, Indonesia this December will push for a new agreement called the "Bali Package" which will include agriculture, trade facilitation and the long standing issue of Least Developed Countries of "Duty Free, Quota Free" Market Access. In parallel to this advance in the WTO negotiations, there is a massive push for the new FTAs - the Transpacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), the US-EU and all the other EU FTAs with Thailand, India, Indonesia, Philippines and other developing countries. Clearly, there is a renewed threat against food sovereignty, peasants, the peoples of the world and nature. There is a need to discuss a collective strategy that will not only deal a decisive blow to neoliberalism but to finally push for an alternative system that puts food sovereignty at its heart and that upholds the rights of people and nature and not corporations.

Seeds and agroecology

LVC is actively exchanging experiences with agroecology and peasant seed systems, building internal networks to strengthen and expand local processes of agroecological peasant agriculture and food sovereignty. The diversity of peasant seeds is critical for humanity to be able to adapt to climate change, yet GMOs and neoliberal seed laws are threatening peasant seeds systems worldwide. LVC is working against these laws and to ban GMOs. Agroecological peasant farming based on those peasant seed systems, as part of food sovereignty, offers the best solution to stop global warming and feed humanity with healthy local food grown in harmony with the Mother Earth. LVC and its allies are actively campaigning to overcome the myths of industrial agriculture which actually heats the planet and fails to feed people, and to publicize the benefits of peasant food production based on agroecology, while we try to change bad policies in order to favor agroecology peasant agriculture and peasant seeds.

Media Advisory - La Via Campesina

La Via Campesina will hold its VI International Conference in Indonesia this coming June

(Jakarta, 14 May 2013) About 500 peasants, who are members of more than 150 organizations spread throughout 70 countries across the world, will convene in Jakarta, Indonesia between the 6th and the 13th of June for the VI International Conference of La Via Campesina. This conference will be preceded by the International Youth Assembly and the International Women's Assembly.

These international conferences are held every four years, and consist of the highest body through which collective decisions are made and debates held, giving way to the creation of a common mobilization agenda for the peasant movement.

During the VI International Conference, peasants from around the globe will analyze the current international situation, the impact of land grabbing, the green economy, transnational companies and neoliberal policies affecting food sovereignty, land, water, seeds, biodiversity and life itself.

The opening ceremony for the VI Conference will take place on June 9th, and will gather thousands of participants as well as national and international personalities.

During the last twenty years, Via Campesina has held five international conferences. The first in Belgium in 1993, followed by Mexico in 1996, India in 2000, Brazil in 2004, with the last one being held in Mozambique in 2008 – all of which accompanied the fights and struggles of people from every continent, and served to strengthen the peasant movement at a global level.

4. Historical overview of La Via Campesina

by Annette Aurélie Desmarais

La Via Campesina is now recognized as being the most politically significant transnational agrarian movement existing today. Numerous social movements consider it as a key point of reference in the struggles against the instruments of capitalism and it is also recognized by United Nations institutions as the international voice of peasant communities. Over the past 20 years La Via Campesina has gained strength and legitimacy as it has succeeded in carving out a space in the international arena and filling that space with the voices of peasants, small-scale farmers, women, farm workers and indigenous peoples who articulated peasant demands and peasant alternatives. The movement has also grown rapidly; initially bringing together 46 organizations, it now embraces 150 organizations from 70 countries representing millions of rural peoples in Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Africa.

La Vía Campesina emerged in a particular economic, political and social context that was undermining the ability of peasants around the world to maintain control over land and seeds.

It emerged during a time when a particular model of rural development was altering rural landscapes, threatening to make local knowledge irrelevant and denigrating rural cultures. Key elements in this phenomenon were the encroaching globalization of a modern industrial model of agriculture, on the one hand, and the search for an alternative approach among those most harmed by the epidemic of dislocation left in its wake.

In May 1993 at a conference held in Mons, Belgium, forty-six representatives (men and women) of organizations of peasants, small farmers, indigenous peoples and farm workers from various regions formally created La Via Campesina. But, the roots of La Via Campesina stretch way back. Throughout the 1980s the founding members of La Via Campesina participated in dialogue and exchanges with counterparts within their regions and internationally. This eventually led to the creation of regional movements like the CPE in Europe as well as ASOCODE and the CLOC in Latin America.

The dialogue and exchanges also led to the signing of the Managua Declaration signed by representatives of eight farm organizations from Central America, the Caribbean, Europe, Canada and the United States who had gathered to participate in the Second Congress of the Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos held in Managua, Nicaragua in 1992.

La Vía Campesina formed in the North and south around common objectives: an explicit rejection of the neo-liberal model of rural development, an outright refusal to be excluded from agricultural policy development and a fierce determination not to be “disappeared” and a commitment to work together to empower a peasant voice. Through its strategy of “building unity within diversity” and its concept of food sovereignty, peasant and farmers’ organizations around the world are working together to ensure the well-being of rural communities.

The goal of La Via Campesina is to bring about change in the countryside – change that improves livelihoods, enhances local food production for local consumption, and opens up democratic spaces change that empowers the people of the land with a great role, position, and stake in decision-making on issues that have an impact on their lives. The movement believes that this kind of change can occur only when local communities gain greater access to and control over local productive resources, and gain more social and political power.

Since the signing of the Uruguay Round of the GATT in 1994 representatives of rural organizations from the North, South, East and West organized in La Via Campesina have walked together in the streets of Geneva, Paris, Seattle, Washington, Québec, Rome, Bangalore, Porto Alegre, Cancun and Hong Kong, among other cities. Whenever and wherever international institutions like the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Bank, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) meet to discuss agricultural and food issues, the Vía Campesina is now there. La Via Campesina is also there in local communities when peasants and farming families in locales as diverse as Honduras, Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Indonesia, Europe or Canada are resisting the spread of genetically-modified seeds or are being evicted from their land to facilitate urban sprawl, the development of golf courses, intensive shrimp farms, large pig barns or plantations of eucalyptus.

For many this is all very surprising. For over a hundred years those who thought they knew what was happening in the countryside around the world have predicted the disappearance of the peasantry. Surely, by now they should all be gone! Instead, integrated into La Via Campesina peasants are turning up everywhere, a troublesome and discordant voice in the chorus extolling the praises of globalization. La Vía Campesina presence has not gone unnoticed. Wearing dark green caps, pañuelos, white t-shirts and waving green flags embossed with its brightly colored logo while energetically chanting slogans, the Vía Campesina has become an increasingly visible and vocal voice of radical opposition to the globalization of a neoliberal and corporate model of agriculture.

This resistance took an extreme turn on September 10, 2003 –the first day of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the WTO held in Cancún, Mexico – with the tragic death of the Korean farm leader, Lee Kyung Hae. Lee, along with another 120 Koreans had joined the Vía Campesina delegation in Cancún in efforts to get the WTO out of agriculture. Wearing a sign -- “WTO kills farmers” -- Lee walked up to the high wire fence that had been build to “protect” trade negotiators from protestors and stabbed himself to death. This ultimate and tragic act of resistance symbolized what La Via Campesina had been saying all along: liberalization of agriculture is a war on peasants, it decimates rural communities and destroys farming families. Lee’s desperate cry for change subsequently helped strengthen the Vía Campesina as it has since declared September 10th an International Day of Protest Against the WTO. On that day, organizations in many countries mobilize for food sovereignty. Clearly, Lee’s death has not been in vain.

The growing visibility of La Via Campesina as a key social actor, strongly rooted in local communities while at the same time being increasingly engaged and more skillful in the international stage, has attracted the attention of many rural organizations in search of alternatives. Between 2000 and 2004 the movement grew by over forty-one percent. During the movement’s Fourth International Conference held in Itaiçi, Brazil in June 2004, forty-two organizations joined La Via Campesina.

La Via Campesina now includes 149 organizations from fifty-six countries. Much of La Via Campesina’s success is due to the fact that it is balancing – with great care and effort – the diverse interests of its membership as it openly deals with issues such as gender, race, class, culture and North/South relations, which could potentially cause divisions. According to La Via Campesina the conflict is not between farmers of the North and peasants in the South. Rather, the struggle is over two competing – and in many ways diametrically opposed – models of social and economic development. On the one hand, a globalized, neoliberal, corporate-driven model where agriculture is seen exclusively as a profit-making venture and productive resources are increasingly concentrated into the hands of agro-industry.

La Via Campesina, on the other hand, envisions a very different, more human, rural world, a world based on food sovereignty. Here, agriculture is peasant-driven, based on peasant production, uses local resources and is geared to domestic markets. In this model agriculture plays an important social function while at the same time being economically viable and ecologically sustainable.

The formation and consolidation of La Via Campesina is living proof that peasant and farm families have not been compliant accomplices during this process of economic restructuring, nor have they been passive victims in the face of increasing poverty and marginalization. Instead, they are actively resisting the globalization of a corporate model of agriculture. Indeed, peasants and farmers are using three traditional weapons of the weak – organization, co-operation and community – to redefine ‘development’ and build an alternative model of agriculture based on the principles of social justice, ecological sustainability and respect for peasant cultures and peasant economies. This involves building viable alternatives ranging from small agricultural cooperatives, local seed banks, fair trade ventures to reclaiming traditional farming practices. It also means linking these efforts beyond the local by working at the national, regional and international levels.

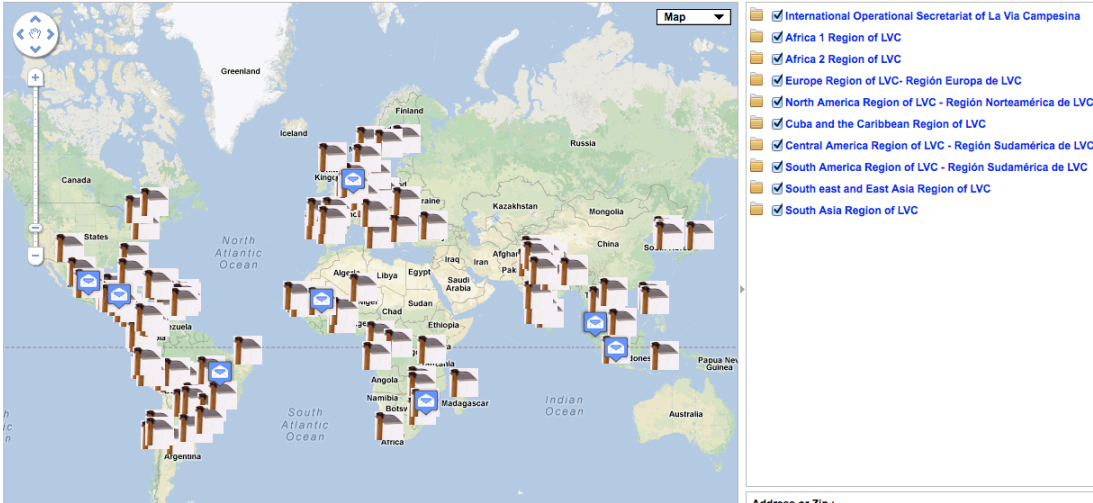
In forming La Via Campesina, peasant organizations effectively internationalized and succeeded in carving out a space in the international arena. La Via Campesina is filling that space with peasant voices, articulating peasant demands and peasant alternatives in efforts to resist the imposition of a corporate model of agriculture. The solidarity and unity experienced with La Via Campesina yield perhaps the most precious gift of all, hope. Hope that ‘another’ agriculture is possible. Indeed, La Via Campesina enables us to imagine that change is possible and that an alternative project is being created. This is clearly captured in La Via Campesina’s slogan “Globalize the Struggle –Globalize Hope.”

5. The member organisations of the Via Campesina

Via Campesina is constituted of 150 organisations from 70 countries.

A detailed and interactive list of the member-organizations of the Via Campesina is available on the Internet: <http://viacampesina.org/map/members/map.html>

LVC Members around the World - Miembros de LVC en el Mundo - Membres de Via Campesina dans le monde



ANEXES

History, vision and mission of SPI, Serikat Petani (Indonesian Peasants Union)

SPI – Serikat Petani Indonesia (Indonesian Peasants Union), is a national movement organization for landless people, peasants, small farmers, farm workers, plantation workers, and peasants-based indigenous community. Unitary Organization of SPI declared in December 2007 is as new name and character of federation peasant organization – FSPI (Federation of Indonesian Peasant Union (FSPI), which was formally declared in July 1998. Organization Structure of SPI includes at national, provincial, district, sub-district and village level.

SPI has three main objectives, namely:

(1) **Social economy:** to carry out the reform, renewal, recovery, and restructuring of national and international economic development, in order to create economically self-sufficient peasants, people, and nation. To make the country just and prosperous, both within and outwardly to make it material and spiritual; both in policy and in the reality of everyday life. Those fairies are self-sufficient economic life, a fair and prosperous society can only be achieved if there is a fair arrangement between the Agrarian and civilized. Agrarian order a just and civilized it can only happen if The Genuine Agrarian Reform implemented by peasants, the people, nations and states;

(2) **Socio cultural:** to reform social culture, to renew, recover, and restructure the national and international cultural development model, to create a culture of life fairy which is humane, fair and civilized. It can only be achieved if peasants, people, state and nation, develop the culture with dignity and self-esteem both in policy and in the everyday reality of life at a national and international level;

(3) **Socio-political:** to encourage reform, renewal, recovery, and restructuring of the national and international political development model, to create a free elf political life, that is capable of protecting the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesia native, capable of promoting general welfare of the people, a nation capable of accepting intellectual life, and also able to participate in implementing world order. Pixie political life can only be achieved if people are politically sovereign both in policy and in their daily livee. People's Political sovereignty can only be achieved if peasants also are politically sovereign both in policy and in the reality of everyday life.

Based on those objectives, in 2013 SPI will continue to actively defend agrarian reform, peasants' rights, food sovereignty; the struggle against the Neoliberalist agenda, to protect genetic resources, biodiversity, the environment and gender with a greatscope of activities, such as the implementation of peasant family farm based sustainable agriculture (Agroecology), cooperatives, studies and research, education & training, lobby & delegation, mass action, campaign and publication, resolution of agrarian conflict and expanding access to land for peasant member referring to the Basic Law of Agrarian Reform no.5/1960 and the 1945 constitution.