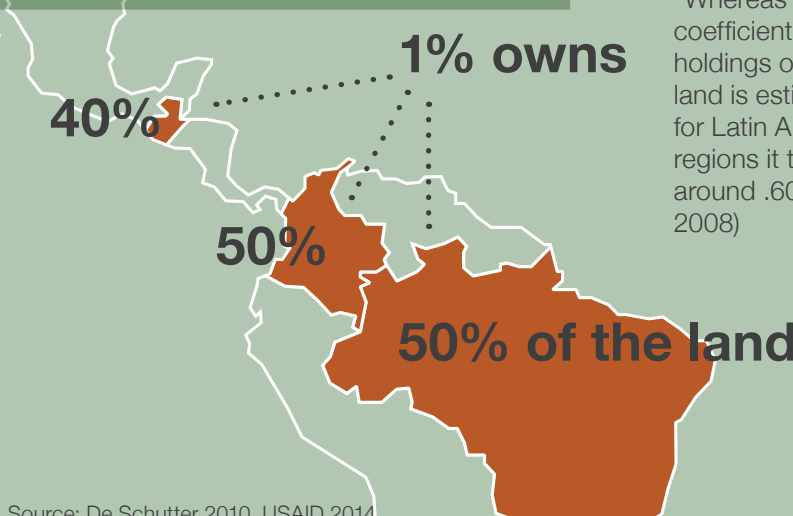


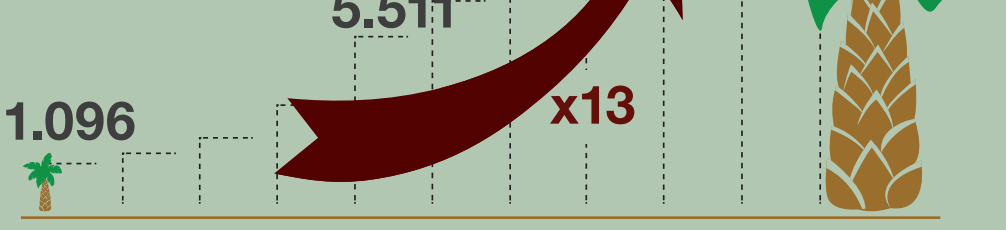
Land Inequality in Latin America, an EU affair too!

Latin America and the Caribbean are the most unequal regions in the world (UNDP 2010). "Whereas the Gini coefficient for operational holdings of agricultural land is estimated at .81 for Latin America, in other regions it tends to hover around .60". (World Bank 2008)



Source: De Schutter 2010, USAID 2014

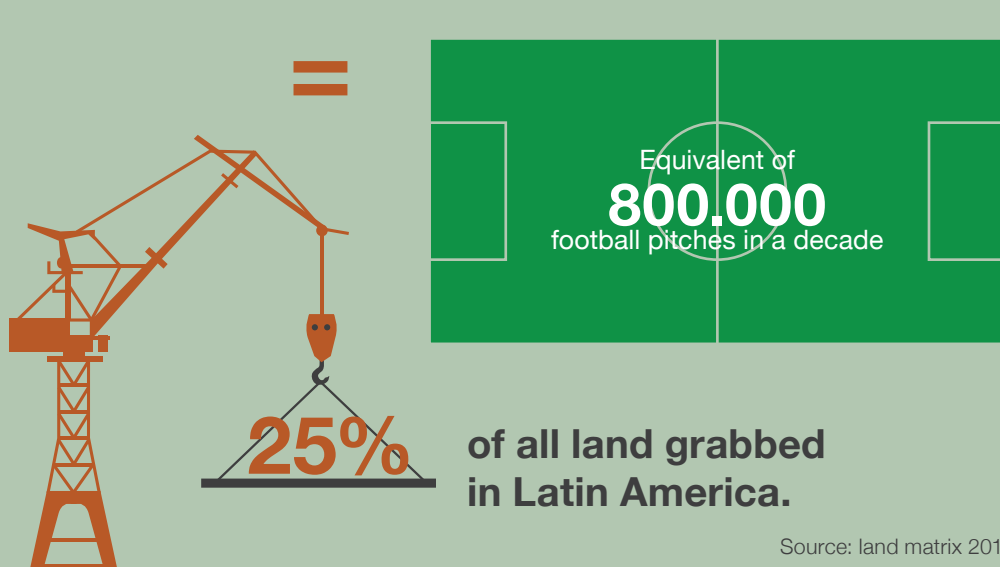
20% is the target set by the EU Directive 2009/28/EC for the overall share of energy from renewable sources to be reached in every Member State by 2020. The extraction of natural resources is speeding up in Latin America and the EU is trying to stay in the race.



Source: IISD report 2013, energies renouvelable 2013

Land grabbing by EU economic actors

Since 2000, the acquisition of **1.1 million hectares** in Latin America involved EU economic actors.



Source: land matrix 2014

Free Trade Agreements make it even worse:

Trade agreements between the two regions facilitate access for the EU to these raw materials and to the land needed for the growth agenda Europe 2020. These agreements will:



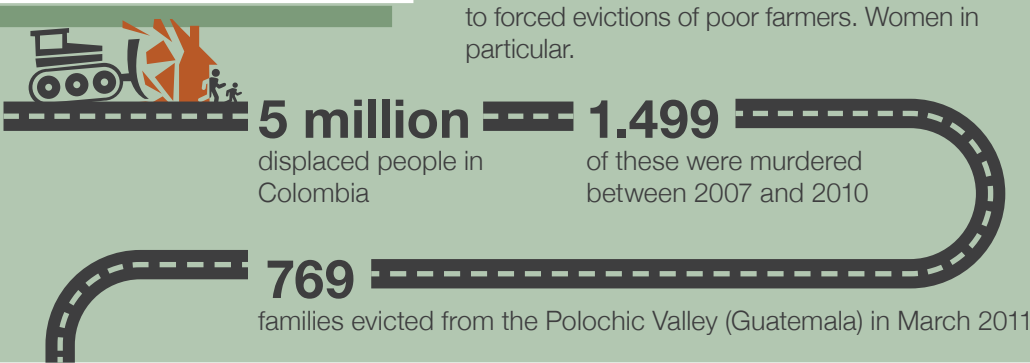
- ★ **Consolidate** the conditions for preferential access to the European market of ethanol, biodiesel or vegetable oils and other products derived from multipurpose crops such as the sugar cane and the African palm oil.
- ★ **Offer advantages** for the establishment of European companies engaged in extensive cultivation of raw materials that could be used for the production of agofuels.

Source: European Commission, EU-Central America association agreement, EU Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru

What is wrong?

1° Increased forced evictions

The land grabbing in developing countries together with the lack of enforcement rights often leads to forced evictions of poor farmers. Women in particular.



2° Decreased right to food

Growing food for export instead of feeding the local population affects small farmers and contributes to high rates of child malnutrition.

In Guatemala, between 1990 and 2004 the food production decreased, whereas the population rate increased..



50% of all children in Guatemala suffered from chronic malnutrition in 2010

1ST RATE in Latin America

3° Attacks on Human Rights Defenders



Source: Oidacho, OHCHR, UN

What role for the EU?

Commit to carrying out human rights impact assessments before negotiating or supporting trade or investment projects or treaties, particularly in high risk countries and those with a documented culture of impunity;

Include in their assessments, conventional and extra conventional UN HR monitoring bodies as well as regional HR systems.

The EU can play a strong leadership role in supporting a win-win relationship with LAC countries!

Promote within the political dialogue, full respect of free, prior and informed consultation before the implementation of any projects taking place in the territories of indigenous peoples, as stipulated in Convention 169 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Guarantee transparency, ensuring that information about land deals is publicly accessible for both affected communities and governments.

Support the elaboration of the UN Declaration on Rights of Peasants and other people working in rural areas, and the implementation of the UN Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

Encourage sustainable alternatives to the current economic model between the two regions, based largely on the extraction of raw materials.

Reduce EU dependence on natural resources in the global south. The EU needs to set a long-term goal of becoming as self-sufficient as possible in food and feed.
<http://www.alternativetrademandate.org/>