

responsible for their own hunger. The message to hungry people is "You should die". Discussion focuses instead on the right to profit and of multinationals.

There has been a technological shift in food production. The number of farmers is falling because their supports are being taken away. They can't afford to buy pesticides or to irrigate their land, and sometimes they are forced to sell their land. They also must import food, or depend on food aid. Production deficiency – they can't be self-sufficient because of food surplus from the US.

Globalization forces people to change food habits, which changes cultural patterns around food consumption. Food security is becoming an area of investment. Food is "insecure" because people are identified but these people are also the producers.

Agriculture has always been sustainable, but technology has made it unsustainable. What used to be mainstream agriculture is now called alternative agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a political struggle. Non-pesticide users are fighting against pesticides and fertilizer companies. Since the Green Revolution, they can't get bank loans unless they are using pesticides and fertilizers for farming. We must look at the loss of food diversity.

Seed preservation is important. This used to be the work of women, but now seeds are purchased in markets, and women are abandoned or deserted. However, women are taking the lead. "Keep seeds in your hands, sister". We must fight against seed companies. Women know the traditional aspect of sharing seeds, and of sharing, and this needs to happen at an international level as well.

## II. Discussions and summaries of the workshop

The workshop participants were divided into three groups

- A. Sustainable Agriculture, Local Markets and Food Security,
- B. Civil Society and the Corporate Agenda/WTO 2000 and
- C. Agrarian Reform, Peasant Organizing and Empowerment

and asked to address the following questions:

1. What are the specific impacts of globalization?
2. What are specific policies that need to be changed?
3. How are communities responding? What are the specific alternatives or strategies at a local, national and international level?
4. What are the specific next steps? What are our shared strategies?

The following is a summary of the points that were raised in each group.