



TASK FORCE FOOD SOVEREIGNTY (PHILIPPINES)

Presenter:

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BRIEF SITUATIONER

ON THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION TO THE MARGINALIZED FILIPINOS

- **Control of Technology**
- **Importation of Agricultural Products**
- **High Cost of Production**
- **Conversion of agricultural lands to industrial, commercial and residential lands**
- **No or inadequate Government Support (support services)**
- **Low cost of farmer's agricultural products**



ON THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ...



Photo Courtesy of NASSA

- **Conversion of coastal areas to commercial areas (ex. Boracay, Korean Beach Resorts)**
- **Entry of large Japanese Fishing Vessels (JPEPA)**
- **Depletion of Marine Resource and Catch owing to the presence of Toxic wastes from big Industrial Plants**
- **Deprivation of Fishers' means of livelihood**

ON THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ...

Extreme Poverty

LOW WAGES

Contractualization

cheap labor

Discrimination

**unempl
oyment**

ON THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ...

**Food
insecurities**

**Income
disparities**

**Livelihood
insecurities**

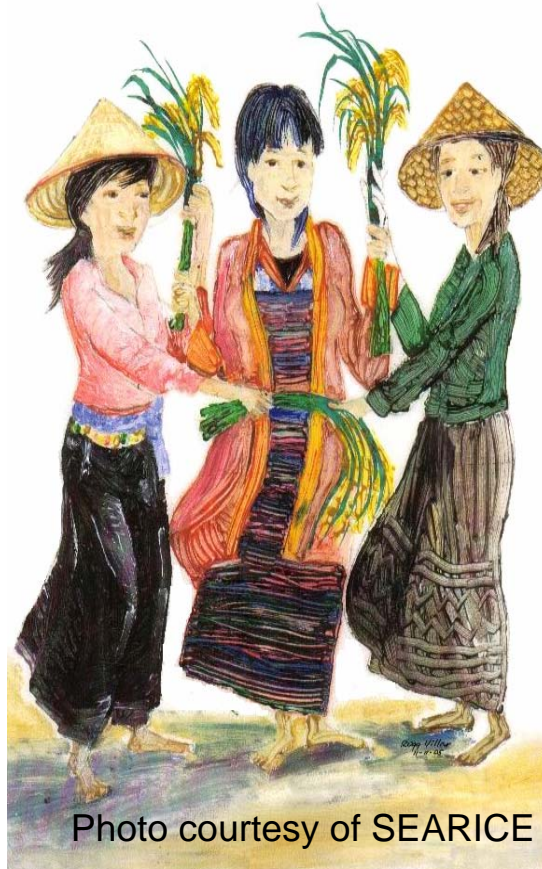


Photo courtesy of SEARICE

**No control over
productive
resources**

**Economic
displacement**

**Gender
inequalities**

POLITICAL SITUATIONER

President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo ...

has been desperately pushing for a charter change; by transforming Congress (lower and upper house) into CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY or CON-ASS

Knowing that the Senate will not vote for a CON-ASS,

the lower house passed a resolution last Dec. 7, 2006 convening a Senateless Congress into a CON-ASS whose task is to change the charter.

Motives Behind these moves:

- Continue to stay in power
- Align Philippine Constitution with the globalization, which is to open Philippine Economy.



**The public sentiment is to have a
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ...
if ever there is a move to change the
constitution.**

-  **With this illegal move, the following
institutions have voiced out their opposition:**
 - Senate**
 - Civil Society Organizations**
 - Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Phil**
 - National Council of Churches in the Phil**
 - Charismatic Groups (ES and JIL)**
 - Big Business Groups**
 - Integrated Bar of the Phil**

PEOPLES' ALTERNATIVES TO GLOBALIZATION



Photo Courtesy of PRDCI

MASSIVE 'SUS AG' ADVOCACY

- ✿ Organic farming and use of natural and alternative farming inputs (vermi-compost, manure, fermented plant juice, fermented fruit juice, fish amino acids, lacto bacilli, calcium egg shell)
- ✿ Low External input on Rice farming
- ✿ Ecological/Integrated Pest Management
- ✿ Promotion of Masipag Rice Technology (MRT) and Systems of Rice Intensification (SRI)
- ✿ Push for sustainable organic agriculture movement

ALTERNATIVES...

SECURING OF FARMER'S ACCESS AND CONTROL OF SEEDS

- ✿ Participatory plant breeding in partnership with research institutions, academe and local government units
- ✿ Farmers' seed production
- ✿ Facilitating local seed exchanges through farmers' field days, seed diversity fairs and rice festivals



Photo Courtesy of SEARICE



Photo: TFFS Program

ALTERNATIVES ...

RAISING THE CAPACITY OF SMALL PRODUCERS THROUGH

- ✿ **Asset Reform – natural resource (land & water) and market reform**
- ✿ **Financial and technical assistance in organic production and enterprise development**
- ✿ **Decrease in use of chemical inputs raises income**



EXAMPLE # 1:

■ Decrease in use of chemical inputs raises income:

	Ave. Farm Size (ha)	Ave. quantity of Fertilizer used (in bags/ha)	Ave. quantity of Herbicide used (in liters/ha)	Ave. quantity of Pesticide used (in liters/ha)
Pre-MRT	1.008	11.52	1.31	2.39
Crop Year 2003	0.892	6.02	0.62	0.75
Volume Reduced		5.5	0.69	1.64
% Reduced		48%	53%	69%

**Savings of P 5,571/hectare from reduced use of chemicals
+ P 1,800 savings on seeds**

EXAMPLE # 2:

■ Cost per kilogram of paddy

Crop Year	1 st Crop		2 nd Crop	
	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated
2001	2.12	2.32	2.83	2.36
2002	2.15	2.20	2.87	2.42
2003	2.20	2.14	2.72	2.13
2004	2.45	1.99	2.97	2.45
Average	2.23	2.16	2.85	2.34

ALTERNATIVES...

ENGAGEMENT IN LOCAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT or LED

- ✿ **LED** is a development strategy that addresses rural poverty through broad-based local economic, territorial and rural industry and enterprise development.
- ✿ **LED** is a development strategy that offers local ownership of development processes, which views development within the framework of strengthening and re-enforcing quartile partnership of the:
 - Local Government Units,
 - Profit or Business Sectors,
 - NGOs or civil society
 - Local Communities

EXAMPLE # 3:

■ RURAL SOCIAL ENTERPRISE (RSE)

- ✿ **RSE** is a business model with a social mission; a rights based, rural-based and market –based enterprise with social and environmental impact as its core objective.
- ✿ In **RSE** profits and surpluses are principally re-invested to achieve social and environmental objectives and impacts for the marginalized rural sectors and people, rather than being driven by the need to maximize profit for its owners and shareholders

(Ex. CORFADECO

CUSPAI

Grassroots Agro-Industrial
Corporation)



Photo Courtesy of SEARICE

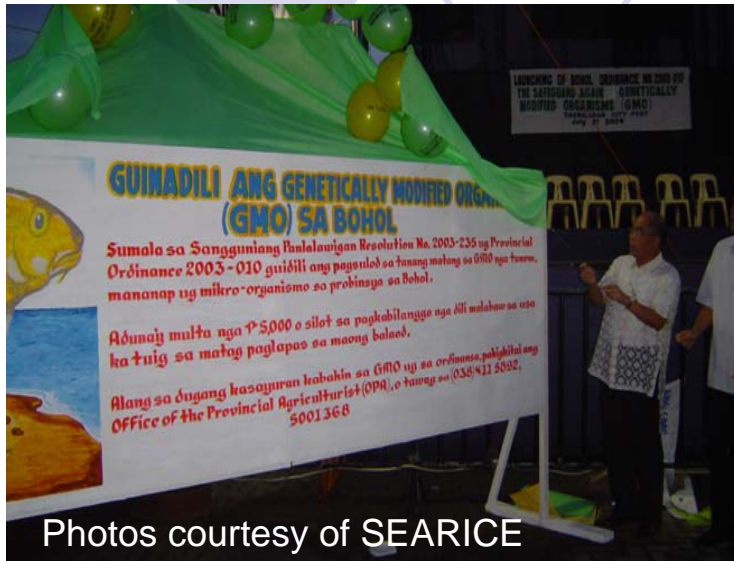


EXAMPLE # 4:

■ Conventional/Traditional Business Ventures

- ✿ Are private businesses with primarily economic objectives; whose profit and surplus are principally re-invested to achieve the economic objectives and economic impact of its owners.
- ✿ Are traditional businesses, which are defined by their legal status; structured, run and controlled by their owners who are held responsible for increasing economic returns for themselves.
- ✿ Profits earned are shared and distributed to the enterprise owners and stockholders for their personal development and gains.

ALTERNATIVES...



Photos courtesy of SEARICE



POLICY ADVOCACY

- ✿ GMO free ordinances in the provinces of Bohol and Oriental Mindoro
- ✿ Organic-province and organic island declarations: Negros Island as organic food basket in Asia
- ✿ City Ordinance in Bayawan City, Oriental Negros prohibiting the sale of chemical inputs in the city
- ✿ The Anti- Smuggling Task Force was formed as a result of the strong advocacy against entry of smuggles products from other countries

ADVOCACY: In view of the ill effects of mining operations on peoples' health and degradation of the environment, CBCP was constrained to issue a statement of concern on Mining Act of 1995

"Do not defile the land where you live and where I dwell (Num 35:34)."

Through Agreements arising from the Mining Act our land is being offered to foreign owned companies with liberal conditions, while our people continue to grow in poverty.

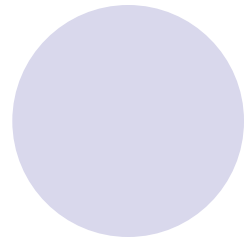
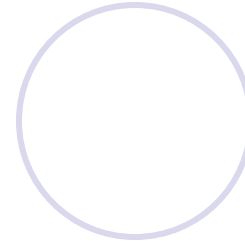
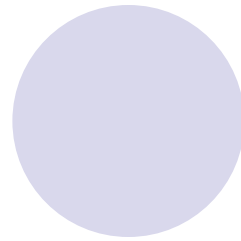
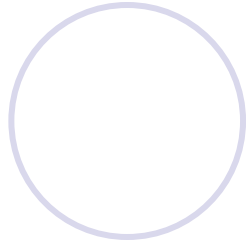
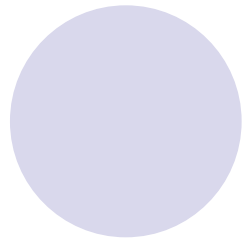
Our land is rich, yet over- exploitation threatens the future of our people. We must therefore guard our non-renewable resources, like minerals, to ensure sustainable development of our land for the sake of future generations.

In his letter, Tertio Millennio Adveniente, The Holy Father has challenged us to put into practice the ideals of the Jubilee (cf Lev. 25:11,18-22), namely, to restore harmony in the relationship of people with God, among themselves, and with nature - for the land to regain its fertility.

Hence, we ask for the repeal of Republic Act 7942 known as the Philippine Mining Act of 1995.

We ask that God's injunction to us through our first parents to cultivate and care for the earth (cf. Genesis 2,15) be faithfully followed.

(Sgd.) +Oscar V. Crus, D.D.
Archbishop of Lingayen-Dagupan.
President, CBCP. February 28, 1998



The CBCP Pastoral Council also voiced their opposition to the Mining Act saying ...

“ the promised economic benefits of mining by transnational corporations are outweighed by the dislocation of communities, the risks to health and livelihood and massive environmental damage. ”



All These and More

Thanks you for your attention