The implementation of the UN Declaration for the Rights of Peasants (UNDROP) in Europe and its contribution to the SDGs and the UN Decade of Family Farming

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Art. 1 - Definition of peasants and other people working in rural areas
Art. 2 - General obligations of States
Art. 3 - Development, equality and non-discrimination
Art. 4 - Rights of peasant women and other women working in rural areas
Art. 5 - Right to natural resources
Art. 6 - Right to life, liberty and security of person
Art. 7 - Freedom of movement
Art. 8 - Freedom of thought, opinion and expression
Art. 9 - Freedom of association
Art. 10 - Right to participation
Art. 11 - Right to information with regard to production, marketing and distribution
Art. 12 - Access to justice
Art. 13 - Right to work
Art. 14 - Right to safety and healthy working conditions
Art. 15 - Right to adequate food
Art. 16 - Right to an adequate standard of living, to a decent income, livelihood and means of production
Art. 17 - Right to land and other natural resources
Art. 18 - Right to a safe, clean and healthy environment
Art. 19 - Right to seeds
Art. 20 - Right to biological diversity
Art. 21 - Right to water and sanitation
Art. 22 - Right to social security
Art. 23 - Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
Art. 24 - Right to adequate housing
Art. 25 - Right to education and training
Art. 26 - Cultural rights and traditional knowledge
Art. 27 - Responsibility of the United Nations and other international organizations
Art. 28 - General

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The Indonesian trade union and LVC member SPI (Serikati Petani Indonesia) organises the first meetings aimed at recognising and institutionalising the rights of peasants.

LVC and FIAN present three annual reports on violations of peasants’ rights before the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). LVC begins work on a proposal for a peasants’ rights declaration.

After appointing the UN High Level Panel on Right to Food, the UNHRC launches the official process to elaborate the Declaration.

LVC, allies and states begin negotiations to define the final content and wording of the Declaration.

The market share of the top 5 firms in the EU food industry was at an average of 56% in 2012 in 14 member States.

For vegetable seeds, 5 companies control 95% of the market in the EU.

Art. 16 Public policy and investment must strengthen and support local, national and international markets to guarantee fair prices and a better quality of life for producers.

Art. 19 Farmers have the right to keep, use, exchange and sell the seeds from their farms. This is a way of collectively safeguarding the knowledge relating to the seeds.

It is important to strike a balance between international and national law, particularly as trade agreements and legislation are indulgent to transnational seed companies.

Art. 17 Measures must be adopted to carry out agrarian reforms in order to facilitate wider, more equal and guaranteed access to land for peasants. It must limit land concentration and excessive land control, respecting the social function of land.

The UNHRC creates an intergovernmental working group, tasked with negotiating, finalising and presenting a draft declaration specifically for the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.

LVC, allies and states begin negotiations to define the final content and wording of the Declaration.

52% of EU farmland is controlled by just 3% of EU farms.

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