Reimagining Agroecology: Food Sovereignty and the Politics of Cooptation

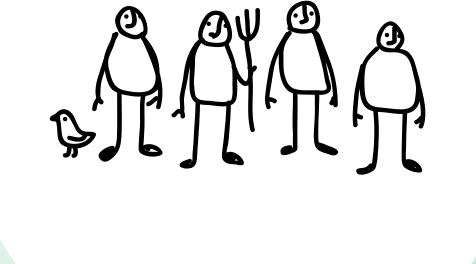
Agroecology is now being incorporated into the plans of powerful governing bodies. It is widely seen as a framework to address the environmental, energy, food and water crises related to agriculture and food^{1,2}. However, civil society organizations have raised concerns that these institutions are mainstreaming agroecology in a way that reproduces the dominant logics and political-economic relations that underpin these intersecting crises^{1,3}. This cooptation of grassroots discourses has historical precedence as exemplified in regards to organic food, local food and other languages of sustainability. Civil society groups are thus contesting the cooptation of agroecology and asserting an Agroécologie Paysanne or a Peasant Agroecology³ - one that reflects fundamentally different socio-political relations based on principles of food sovereignty 4. Food sovereignty emphasizes the political and economic rights of farmers, indigenous peoples, fishers, and consumer-citizens to determine food and agricultural policy and practice.^{4,5}

Agroécologie Paysanne / Bottom Up Agroecology



Control

- Bottom up
- Citizen deliberation
- Participatory democracy
- Food sovereignty





Ways of knowing

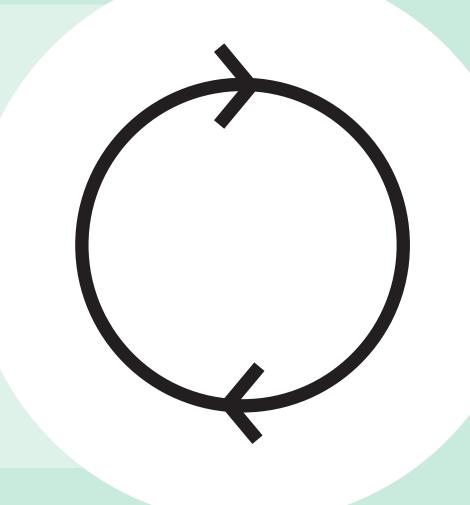
- · Holism
- · Dialogue of knowledges (diálogo de saberes)⁶
- Citizen and farmer led





Ecology/Economy

- Circular
- Regenerative
- · Small scale farmers' access to and control of land and natural resources

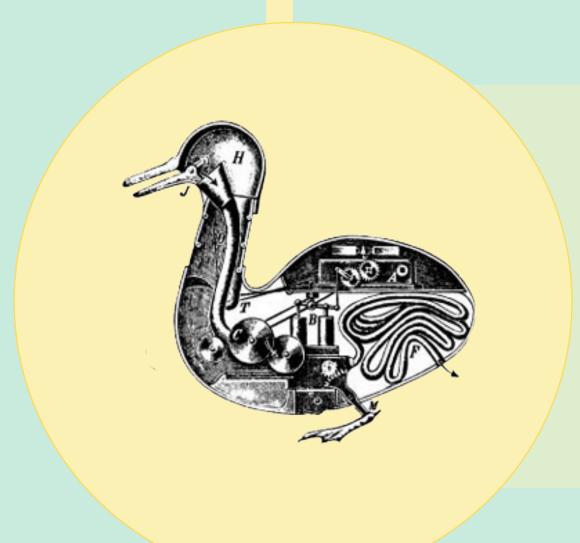


Top Down Agroecology



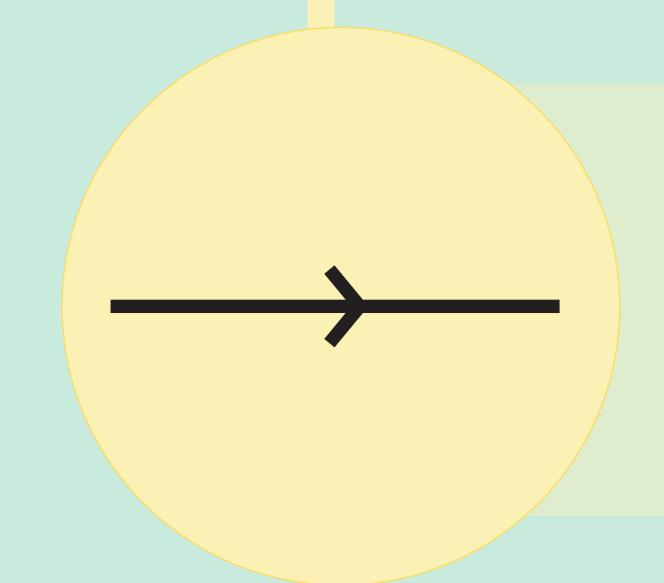
Control

- Top down
- Undemocratic governing bodies controlled by corporations & elites in governments & international agencies



Ways of knowing

- Scientism
- Controlled-trials
- Scientist-led



Ecology/Economy

- Linear
- Extractive
- Concentration of land ownership

⁶ Martínez-Torres, M. E., & Rosset, P. M. (2010). La Vía Campesina: the birth and evolution of a transnational social movement. Journal of Peasant Studies, 37(1), 149–175.