

Advocacy for Indigenous Peoples' food security to meet SDG2 by 2030

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- State-led unplanned development initiatives;
- Land acquisition by military and paramilitary forces
- Inadequate policies, lack of implementation of existing policies
- Non-recognition of indigenous peoples' by the state;
- Lack of access to land and forest resources
- Little awareness among indigenous communities
- Climate Change impact

Root Causes of Food Insecurity of Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh



- Deforestation and forest degradation
- Accelerating impacts of climate change
- Loss of biodiversity
- Drying up of water bodies
- Loss of livelihoods
- Loss of fertility of cultivable lands
- Loss of seed variety
- Debt trap (income loss)
- Lack of access to land and forest resources

Outcomes



- **Reduced yields both in the hills and North Bengal contributing to food scarcity**
- 4000+ families are starving since March 2016 in Bandarban Hill Districts, Chittagong Hill Tract, Bangladesh;
- No food surpluses in North Bengal, leaving Oraon and Munda people food insecure and in debt;
- **Lack of drinking water**
- Rural indigenous populations, women and girls in particular, having to travel further each year
- **Lack of nutritious food**
- Lack of access to land and forest resources on which rural indigenous populations depend for nutrition

Food security status of indigenous peoples in Bangladesh



Immediate responses + long term goals

Leave No One Behind

Building alliances with other groups working on or different marginalized

Right to food Food sovereignty instead of food security

International context

National level context



Local Context

Ensuring indigenous peoples' food security and access to adequate and Nutritious Food by 2030

Advocacy International level

Lobby and advocacy by using various existing human rights instruments and mechanisms applicable to indigenous peoples.

Advocacy at the ^{national} local level

Advocacy for a pro-poor and pro-indigenous Food Security Act (to respect, protect and fulfill peoples' needs for food security)

Ensuring indigenous peoples' full and effective participations in the process of policy formulation and implementation

Creating enabling environment for indigenous peoples to access various climate change adaptation funds

Developing systems for early warning through monitoring the changes in weather

Respect and fulfillment of international standards of human rights treaties and declarations (ILO 107 & 169, UNDRIP, CBD)

Advocacy at the local level (GOs and NGOs)

Innovation in agriculture (traditional and modern technology combined)

Creating access to market

Awareness raising

Establishment of food banks by the local communities

Loans with low interest in easier terms