

Annex to Chapter 5

Figure 1. Policies for moving toward sustainable agriculture

[Clockwise from top of diagram:]

Human resource training.

Market for alternative products.

Technology supply for the market.

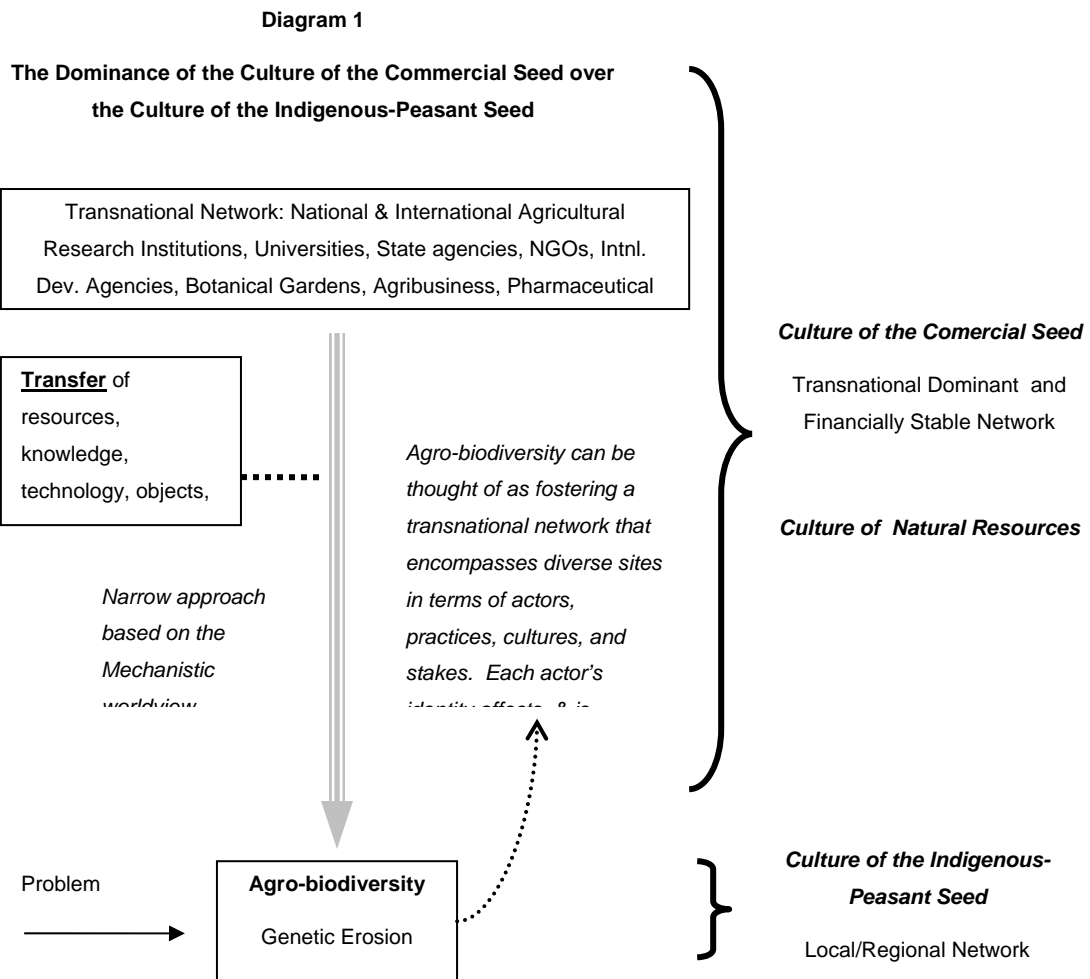
Financing.

Research and technological innovation.

Political strategies.

[Center of diagram:]

Conversion of the agriculture system



Source: Adapted from Escobar 1998, 1999, Pimbert 1994, Gonzales 1996, 1999

1 **Figure 2: Options for the transition to sustainability**

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3 Conventional Agriculture

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5 Reduction of inputs

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7 Levels of diversification

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9 Sustainable System

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12 Peasant agriculture Agro-ecological systems

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14 Stage 1 Stage 2

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16 ASBIE = Sustainable low-external-input agriculture

17 BPA = Good farming practices

18 MIP = Integrated pest management

1 **Table 1. Two visions of the world**

Mechanistic vision (from above).	Indigenous holistic vision (from below)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western epistemology, ontology, cosmovision 2. Grounded in the Judeo-Christian & Cartesian cosmovision 3. Man dissociates from nature (Subject-Object) 4. Anthropocentric vision of the world: Man is the center of the world 5. Mechanistic worldview 6. Life moves around men's material needs 7. Egocentric ethic: what is best for the individual is best for society as a whole 8. Based on western mechanistic science and capitalism. Lab based 9. Earth is dead and inert, manipulable from outside, and exploitable for profits 10. Innovation protected by Individual Property Rights 11. Linear vision of history (Past-Present-Future) 12. Specialized/fragmented 13. Space. Homogenizing/standardizing 14. Non sustainable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IPs' epistemologies, ontologies, cosmovisions 2. Grounded in indigenous, pre-colonial cosmovision 3. Human beings are part of life as a whole (We all are but one) 4. Human beings are part of a community of equivalents 5- 9. Multiple interaction among the community of human beings, the community of nature, and the community the deities/gods. Their relation is among equivalents. All beings are incomplete therefore the possibility of complementing each other and sharing. Where knowledge is hold temporarily, and it circulates through the community of human beings. In this view everything is alive 10. Innovation takes place within the interaction of the 3 major communities. Emerges within a tradition 11. Circular vision of history 12. Holistic 13. Place-Diversity oriented 14. Sustainable

2 Machaca 1999 and Gonzales 1999

1 **Table 2. The Liberal Paradigm**

Variables	Liberal Paradigm
Epistemology	Positivist
Key concepts	Individual. Market
Object of study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society • Market • Rights
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals • Institutions • State
Development issues	How can a society develop or be developed through a combination of capital and technology and state and individual efforts?
Criteria for change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Progress". Growth • Growth plus distribution (1960s) • Adoption of markets
Mechanisms for change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better theories and data • More targeted interventions
Ethnography	How development and change are measured by <i>culture</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt projects to local cultures
Critical attitude toward development and modernity	Promote a more egalitarian form of development (deepen and complete the "modernity" approach)

2 Source: Escobar 2005:21.

1 Table 3: A Comparison of Indigenous Rights in Latin American Laws and Constitutions.

Country	ILO 169/year	Rhetorical Recognition of Multi-culturalism	Recognition of Customary Law	Collective Property Rights	Official Language Recognition	Bilingual Education	Autonomy Regime
Argentina 1994	✓ 1998	Indirect/weak	X	✓	X	✓	X
Bolivia 1994	✓ 1991	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Brazil 1988	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
Chile 1989, 1997	X	X	On a limited basis, by statute	X	X	X	X
Colombia 1991	✓ 1991	✓	✓	✓	Within indigenous territories	✓	✓ municipal
Costa Rica 1949/1997	✓ 1993	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador 1998	✓ 1998	✓	✓	✓	Within indigenous territories	✓	✓ sectional
El Salvador 1982	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala 1985/1998	✓ 1996	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
Guyana 1980/2001- present ¹³⁸	X	✓	X no, arguably under Amerindian Act	X	X not official, but protected under the Constitution	X	✓ limited village level autonomy
Honduras 1982	✓ 1995	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Mexico 1917, 1994, 1995	✓1990	✓	commitment in 1996 San Andrés Accord	✓	promised	promised	limited autonomy over communal land
Nicaragua 1987	X	✓	✓	✓	In multiethnic regions	✓	✓ in multiethnic regions
Panama 1972/1983 1994	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Paraguay 1992	✓1993	✓	✓	✓	Guarani is official	✓	X
Peru 1993	✓1994	✓	✓	✓	In own zones	X	X
Uruguay 1999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela 1999 ¹³⁹	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	? partial

a: Adapted from Van Cott 2000:266-268

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3 Source: (Colchester 2001:33)

1 **Table 4: Land area controlled by Indigenous Peoples in Mexico and Central America**

Country	National land area (Has)	Land area under indigenous control	
		(Has)	%
Mexico	195,820,000 a	29,399,430	15
Guatemala	10,899,000 a	Not determined	Not determined
Belize	2,296,550 a	Not determined	Not determined
Honduras	11,209,000 a	16,180.7 b	14
El Salvador	2,104,100 a	Not surveyed c	Not surveyed
Nicaragua	13,000,000 a	5,900,000 d	45.3
Costa Rica	5,110,000 a	320,321 e	6.2
Panama	7,551,700 a	1, 657,100 f	2.2

2 a www.fao.org; b Cruz-Sandoval, 1984; c Araceli Mejía, Concultura, El Salvador (author's
3 calculation); d Thompson, 2000; e Chacón-Castro, 1998; f Asociación Nacional para la
4 Conservación de la Naturaleza, Panama.

5 Source: Toledo, Alarcón Chaires and Moguel 2001

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