



Addressee: Member States

Paragraph #23 Session #4 (2005)

Full Text

States should recognize the rights of indigenous peoples to food and nutritional security and the sustainable production and consumption of healthy and nutritious foods by using appropriate sustainable technology. There is a particular need to ensure that indigenous peoples who depend on marine and terrestrial resources be supported in protecting and ensuring their rights to and sustainable use of those resources.

Comments

The Government of Argentina reports the following in its report (E/C.19/2006/4) to the fifth session:

In order to comply with the wealth of legislation, in particular the constitutional requirement to "recognize community possession and ownership of the lands they traditionally occupy", the National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INAI) implements land regularization and allocation programs and signs agreements with provincial governments in this regard. To date INAI has signed agreements with the provinces of Rio Negro, Chubut and Jujuy. Please see report for more details.

The Government of Switzerland reports the following in its report (E/C.19/2006/4/Add.1) to the fifth session:

This recommendation is consistent with a human rights-based approach to MDG1, outcome 2 on reduction of hunger, however if there is indeed a right to food,

there is no "right to nutritional security". Should states recognize such a collective right and if yes, should it only be for indigenous peoples?

Area of Work

Health