



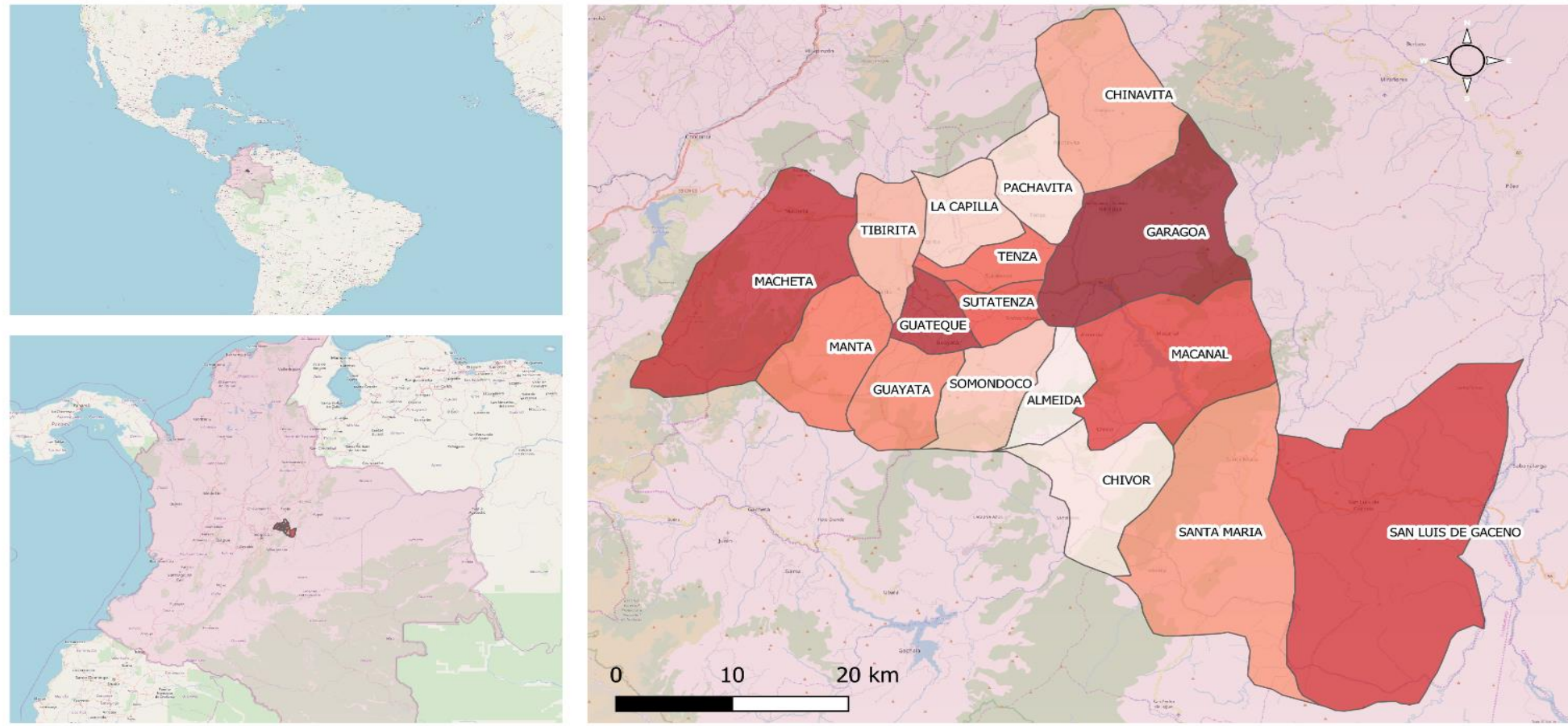
“Sin Pan no hay Paz”: Food sovereignty and (post) conflict in rural Colombia

The case of Valle de Tenza in Boyacá

Castillo Daiana, Department of Political and Cultural Change

BACKGROUND:

Globally, hunger is one of the main consequences of conflicts, especially in rural areas. This research addresses the link between food sovereignty and the armed social conflict in Colombia by taking Valle de Tenza as a case study.



PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Armed social conflict and food regimes derived from colonial legacies have threatened food sovereignty in Colombia's rural communities.



RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

How does social (post) conflict in Colombia influence the right and ability of the smallholders, peasants, and especially women to make decisions on their food production systems in the rural Valle de Tenza?

What are the public food policies and strategies?

Who are the relevant actors, institutions, and practices?

How are gender power relations modified?

What are the consequences of the armed conflict?

RESEARCH RELEVANCE:

- ✓ It contributes significant evidence to the current global debate about food sovereignty and conflict.
- ✓ It cooperates with the understanding of social conflict as part of a colonial legacy related to land use and access that has affected food production.
- ✓ This research includes violence and conflict as factors influencing food sovereignty.
- ✓ It contributes to the fulfillment of SDG related to peace promotion (16), eradication of hunger (2), and poverty (1).

METHODOLOGY:

It is a qualitative case study based on empirical field research. It uses tools of the Participatory Research Methodology.



Constructing safe spaces. Fieldwork in April 2021 by the author.

66

Semi-Structured Interviews

6

Key Interviews

2

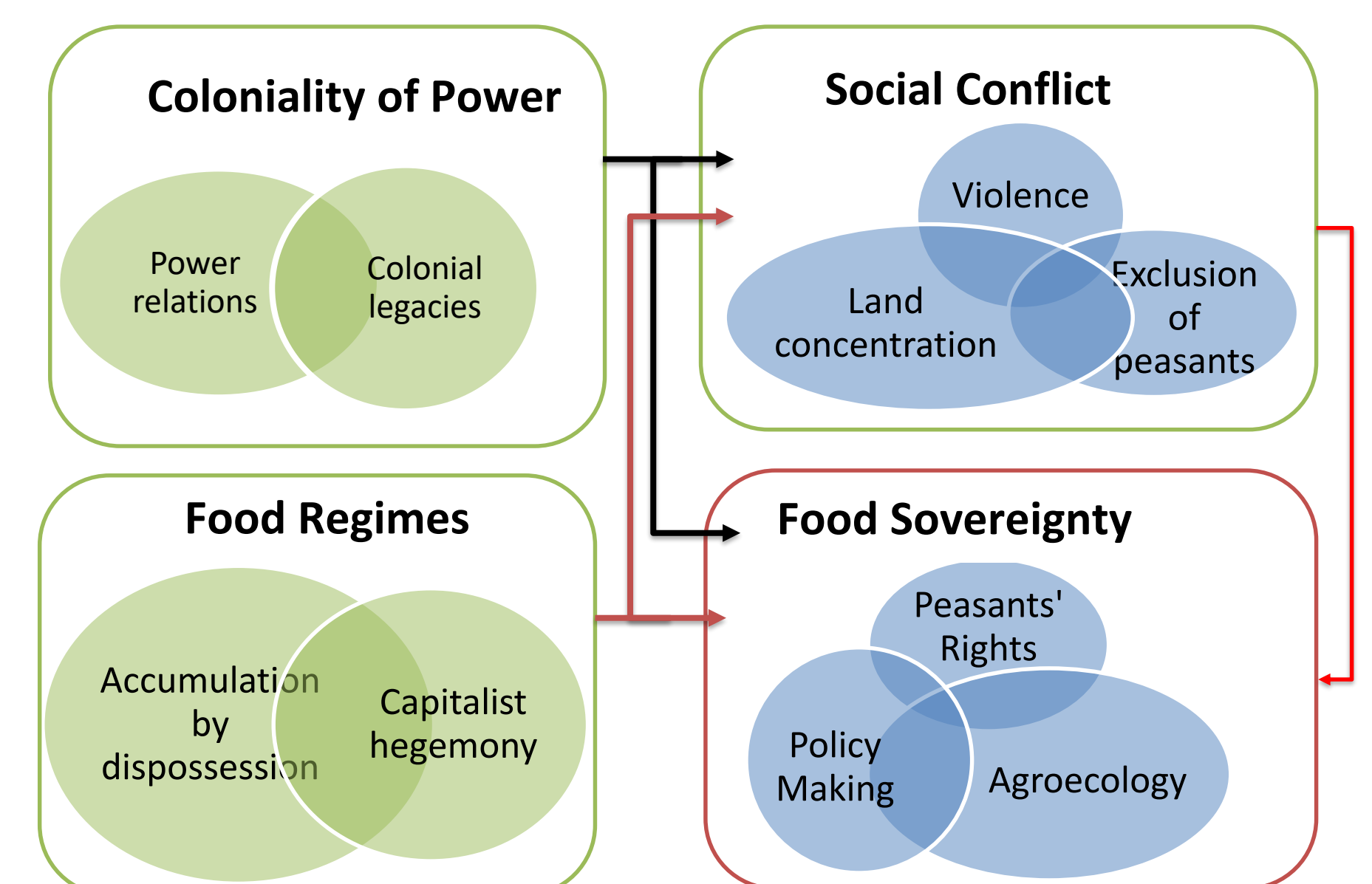
Focus Group Discussion



Mrs. Amparo: A rural woman, peasant, and victim of the armed conflict. She prepares lunch for her children and grandchildren.

Fieldwork in December 2020 by the author.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:



Do you know that most of the hungry people on the planet are the ones who produce food, and peasants represent 50% of the hungry people worldwide?

Journal für Entwicklungspolitik (Krieger, 2018)

FURTHER STEPS:

1. Data analysis with atlas.ti.
2. Development of empirical chapters.
3. Discussion, conclusion.

