

	Actors	Scope	Objectives/Goals	Strategies	Challenges
La Via Campesina: Women	Peasants and family farmers; International Coordinating Committee that is comprised of a woman and man representative for every region and the international secretariat who rotates every 4 years and who is appointed at the collective conference democratically	Transnational: Comprises about 150 local and national organizations in 70 countries from Africa, Europe and the Americas	Gender parity/ gender equity. Demand the right to equal participation with peasant men in the struggles to defend rural life and Mother Earth, and to build a different and more just society	Won the right to equal representation and participation (gender parity) in all spaces of debate, decision-making, representation and training inside La Via Campesina.	Women are exploited for profit. They are the majority of food producers and continue to do unpaid food-related care work (processing, preparing, storing, seed saving, etc.).
			Ending violence against women	November 25th as its "International Day against Violence against Women" Building alliances and strengthening the campaign to pressure governments to comply with agreements and international treaties, and to implement public policies to eradicate violence against women.	Their rights — access to land, support services and legal recognition — receive minimal policy attention and are overlooked by many researchers and experts.
			Women for food sovereignty	Women are often on the front lines of confrontation when facing police, things and private securities who have orders from land grabbers to evict peasants.	Due to the global capitalism crisis, peasant women continue to lose their lands, territories and natural resources, and their work, lives and bodies are increasingly being exploited for profit.

			Protects womens' rights	Agroecology implies their full participation in the social and political life of the community, ensuring equal and equitable access to and control over land, water, seeds and other means of production with autonomy and freedom.	They are now more vulnerable to prostitution, human trafficking and sexual exploitation as a result of displacement and forced immigration.
				Horizontal learning (results from agroecology) improves social integration and cohesion. This creates social conditions that erode patriarchal barriers and promote new gender relations.	Structural violence against women is on the rise due to worsening global economic and ecological crises.
				Hold seed campaigns at all levels in their respective countries and are continuously organizing seed exchanges and participating in conferences and marches, at times being arrested and jailed, or even killed, for speaking out.	Recent increased criminalization and killings of women pose new obstacles
				Women are engaging their governments and United Nations bodies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to recognize the Seed Treaty (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture) and the Convention on Biodiversity.	Corporations want to exploit local indigenous seed knowledge systems and introduce their own hybrid and GMO seeds to the developing world
Youth and education			Train young people in the principles and practices of agroecology	IALAs (Latin American Institute of Agroecology): an initiative to train young people in the principles and practices of agroecology in order to realize food sovereignty	Facing a lot of political, economic and social discrimination
				Broadening the peoples' participation in the political, social and cultural life of each of their societies.	Because of economic, social, and climate crises, youth face increased: Displacement from land, Difficulty accessing land, Poor food production, and Large youth migration (Across cities and countries)

