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ABOUT US

FIAN International, the FoodFirst Information and Action Network, was founded in 1986. It was the first international human rights organisation to advocate the realisation of the right to adequate food, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. FIAN consists of national sections present in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. Its individual members come from over 50 countries. FIAN is a not-for-profit organization without any religious or political affiliation and has consultative status with the United Nations.

FIAN envisions a world free from hunger, in which every person fully enjoys human rights in dignity, particularly the right to adequate food.

MISSION

FIAN exposes and addresses violations of people's right to adequate food wherever they may occur. We stand up against unjust and oppressive practices that prevent people from feeding themselves and their families. The struggle against gender discrimination and other forms of exclusion is integral part of our mission. We strive to secure people's access to the resources they need in order to feed themselves, now and in the future.

WHAT WE DO

FIAN analyzes and documents concrete cases of violations of the right to adequate food. We raise awareness on the right to adequate food among social movements, non-governmental organisations, governmental bodies, and the general public.

We respond to requests from individuals and groups whose right to adequate food is threatened or has been violated, and mobilise support. With protest letter campaigns, advocacy and recourse to the law, we exert public pressure in order to hold governments accountable for violations of the right to adequate food. We follow up cases until the victims get appropriate redress. Within the United Nations system and other legal regimes, we advocate respect for human rights in order to strengthen and improve the international human rights protection.

Foreword from the President

Sigrun Skogly

FIAN International has faced a number of new and exciting situations in the past year. The successes of the organisation imply that we are increasingly being looked to for leadership and cooperation in the field of economic, social and cultural rights generally, as well as the right to adequate food in particular.

2007 saw the arrival of our new Secretary General (SG), Flavio Valente. Not only is he the first SG to come in from outside the organisation, but also the first non-German SG. His arrival marks the global reach of FIAN, and his experience as Special Rapporteur on the right to food in Brazil is a huge added bonus for FIAN's work.

Flavio's first year was marked by a number of changes to working methods and structures within the International Secretariat (IS) that have enhanced the efficiency and coherence of our work. Externally, we face the reality of more limited funds available for human rights promotion, and stronger competition for these funds. This necessitates further professionalism in fund-seeking, and makes increases in our own core funding more pressing than ever.

The new SG arrived at the organisation shortly after the International Council meeting in 2006, which had adopted an ambitious and exciting working plan in terms of specific programme areas and overarching themes of gender mainstreaming and an organisation development process. In spite of the financial difficulties faced in 2007, most of the programmes have progressed well.

At the same time, in 2007, FIAN welcomed two new co-ordinations to its family - FIAN Netherlands and FIAN Nepal. Both co-ordinations joined FIAN after some initial cooperation with the FIAN International Secretariat, marked by active advocacy for the right to food in their countries. Also, a seed group in the Indian State of Maharashtra (Western India) was created.

In developing its own national and international structures, the organisation needs to take into account the fast changing international realities, socially, economically and culturally, and reflect on the realities of our membership, as well as realities in our external environment. These are challenges that are necessary to meet if we are going to continue to provide relevance for people deprived of their right to adequate food and nutrition, as well as leadership in the international human rights movement.

Message from the Secretary General

Flavio Valente

2007 was marked by a series of new challenges to the promotion and protection of the right to adequate food. The decision by the EU and the US to intensify the replacement of fossil fuels used for transport with agrofuels –in response to the threat of climate change - resulted in a new wave of land grabbing throughout the world. This was reflected in the increase of the number and seriousness of violations of the right to food and other related rights of traditional populations, indigenous peoples and peasants, among others. Reports on violent evictions, destruction of crops, extensive deforestation, the contamination of rivers, inhumane working conditions, bonded labour, among others, were received from different countries in the South.

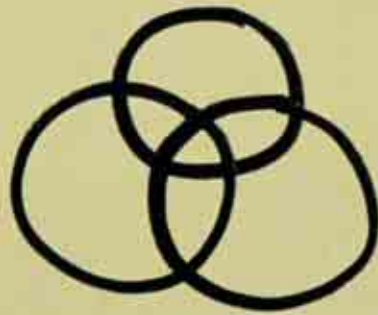
In response to this, FIAN International Secretariat, sections, co-ordinations and members mobilised and worked towards strengthening their working methods, processes and tools to face the increased demands. Case work was strengthened along the lines of the programme approach and incorporating the gender strategy, to provide support to the struggle against the violations. The public policy monitoring tools, developed by FIAN on the basis of the FAO Right to Food Guidelines, were tested and implemented to help the same struggle.

A consortium of FIAN sections and the International Secretariat launched the Face-It-Act-Now Campaign in Brussels on World Food Day 2007; a day that celebrated the right to food as a central instrument in the struggle against hunger. FIAN continued to play a central and coordinating role in the civil society lobbying effort to guarantee the approval of an Optional Protocol for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in order to strengthen the justiciability of the right to food, among other rights. The first steps towards building an international consortium on extraterritorial obligations were successful.

Despite the difficulties faced, 2007 proved to be very positive and provided a good basis for the work to be done in 2008, which marks the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the final round of negotiations on the OP, and points to the need for further mobilisations to face the new challenges ahead for the protection of the right to food.

Much is still to be done, but we are on track.

UNITE





Intervening on right to food violations

Over the past two decades, FIAN has worked on more than 400 cases of violations of the right to food involving hundreds of thousands of victims. Casework and the related interventions form core activities of the organisation.

A major tool allowing human rights promoters to participate worldwide is the letter campaign tool, the so-called Urgent Action. FIAN Members and supporters write to the responsible state authorities requesting them to meet their obligations to respect, protect and fulfill human rights. In 2007 FIAN International launched 23 Urgent Actions; eight of them emergency network actions of the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform [see p. 10/11 *Access to Land*]. Several of them were taken up by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

Special Interventions are instruments enabling FIAN to react within a matter of hours to imminent or recent violations. These interventions are either open letters sent directly by the FIAN Secretary General to the respective state authorities, or Rapid Responses, which involve Special Interventions sent out in parallel by the boards and secretariats of FIAN sections worldwide. 33 of these Special Interventions were sent out in 2007.

Fact-finding missions target specially selected cases of alleged violations of the right to food in situ, providing further research and verification, thus putting further pressure on the responsible authorities. In 2007 FIAN representatives, in cooperation with other organisations, carried out fact-finding missions to Nepal, Nicaragua, Ghana, Zambia and India.

FIAN's interventions have been concentrated on cases in Latin America and Asia, particularly India, but are showing an increase in Africa, with two out of five fact-finding missions taking place there in 2007. In terms of substance, there was an increased tendency to take up cases on violations of the right to water. One case concentrated particularly on women's rights to feed themselves and concerned the minimum wage of women workers in the Chikan Kari embroidery industry in India. Four cases involved extraterritorial obligations: the Teberebie case in Ghana deals with the destructive activities of a gold mining company, which is partially owned by the World Bank. A case on Nandigram in India deals with brutal land acquisition for

a chemical corporation from Indonesia and the Baba case in Ecuador investigates the efforts of a Brazilian construction corporation to get the Baba dam project launched. Mubende in Uganda is a case in which forced evictions without proper compensation were carried out to make room for a coffee plantation owned by a German company.

Altogether, 2007 showed a tendency to reduce the number of Urgent Actions in favour of more in depth work on the respective cases using a greater variety of instruments. At the same time, a new quality of follow-up on these cases was initiated within the framework of the Face-It-Act-Now campaign [see p.21] providing the public with regular and up-to-date information on selected highlighted cases. Also, incorporated into the campaign are postcard actions - a new method used to obtain support for a specific case, for example for the Mubende case in Uganda.



Progressing in the realisation of the right to food

A high impact postcard action was launched by the German FIAN section on the Yakye Axa case in Paraguay. In July 2007 more than 17,000 signed postcards in support of the indigenous community Yakye Axa were handed over to the President of the Senate in Paraguay and to a representative of the human rights committee. This is the highest number of supporters ever mobilised for a single FIAN case. *"The international attention impressed the authorities in charge and we have already received some positive signals that this case is finally moving,"* said Oscar Ayala from Tierraviva, the Paraguayan partner supporting the Yakye Axa. *"This would not be the case without the international support. We are grateful FIAN took the issue up."*

Important success was made in 2007 in the case of the Tupinikim and Guaranís. More than 30 years ago, the Aracruz Cellulose Corporation destroyed around 35 indigenous villages in the state of Espírito Santo, Brazil, expelling their inhabitants in order to establish huge eucalyptus plantations for the large scale production of cellulose. After being identified twice as the rightful owners of the indigenous

territories by the Brazilian Government's Indigenous Institute FUNAI, the Tupinikim and Guaranís concluded self-demarcation of the land in May 2005. However, in an action assisted by the federal police in January 2006, Aracruz destroyed and burnt down houses of the communities; Tupinikim and Guaraní families were forcibly evicted and several people were injured. Finally, on August 28, 2007, with the support of numerous human rights organisations, including FIAN Norway and an international letter campaign by FIAN International, the Brazilian Minister of Justice declared 18,070 hectares in the municipality of Aracruz, Espírito Santo, as indigenous lands. Tupinikim and Guaraní chiefs declared that this victory, guaranteeing a future for their children, was the result of their union combined with strong support from networks both within, as well as outside Brazil, including FIAN International.





Advocating internationally for the right to food

FIAN's international advocacy work focuses on two key forums: the United Nations Human Rights System in Geneva and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Rome. During 2007 both underwent major institutional transformations in the context of deep reform processes.

The UN Human Rights Council celebrated its first anniversary, after a year which was clearly dedicated to institution-building. Although this transformation complicated the work done by FIAN and other NGOs at the council, FIAN still managed to follow-up on the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. Efforts were made to highlight the importance of this mandate and to support the substantive work done by Jean Ziegler.

In his last reports, the Special Rapporteur raised various issues crucial to the work of FIAN and similar organisations, such as the need for better recognition of peasants' rights and the need to control or halt the expansion of agrofuel production. Furthermore, Mr. Ziegler repeatedly intervened in cases of violations of the right to adequate food upon the request of FIAN. This kind of collaboration, in relation to specific FIAN-cases, also took place with other UN Special Procedures and forms part of the broader advocacy work carried out by FIAN in relation to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

FIAN also continued to lobby the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) for a complaints mechanism, the Optional Protocol [see *also p.16*]. Further interaction with the UN human rights system included the submission of parallel reports and additional information to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – the body charged with monitoring state compliance with ICESCR, including the right to food. At the committee's 38th session, FIAN presented the results of a fact-finding mission to Nepal, which fed into the concluding observations of the committee. During the 39th session, FIAN submitted a report from a fact-finding mission to Paraguay [*all reports to be found at p.30*] carried out in collaboration with La Via Campesina. It also facilitated the presentation of an alternative report on all ESCRs, compiled

by a Paraguayan civil society platform. As part of a civil society coalition, FIAN Belgium presented a parallel report on Belgium, in particular providing specific input on the extraterritorial obligations of the country.

The political and institutional context at the FAO, currently marked by the ongoing external evaluation and reform process, remains complex and rather unfavourable toward active promotion and mainstreaming of the right to food. Therefore, FIAN's efforts have been concentrated on networking activities within the framework of the civil society platform: the International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty (IPC). Within this platform FIAN coordinates two working groups, one on land and one on the right to food. A highlight of the year was World Food Day 2007, which was dedicated to the right to food by the FAO. On the occasion of this highly important event, FIAN was instrumental in consolidating an international civil society agenda to promote the right to food at all levels, contributing to impressive work at the national level. Activities initiated or co-organised by FIAN Sections ranged from high-level meetings at parliaments, for example in Sweden and Austria, to street mobilisation with demonstrations, theatre plays and fairs, with issues covering discussions on the right to food and ways of fighting hunger, as well as specific topics such as food banks, the liberalisation of food markets and agrofuels.

Programs

Access to land and natural resources

A lot of different activities and developments took place in 2007 concerning the FIAN land programme, among them the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform and the follow-up process to the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD), which was held in March 2006 in Porto Alegre.

As a consequence of the strong opposition from the EU, USA, Canada and Japan, the implementation of the final declaration of the ICARRD was impeded. Therefore, the first main achievement of the land programme in 2007 was to overcome this blockade. Using a diversified strategy, FIAN managed to contribute to the European Union's change in attitude. Due to this more constructive stance, the EU accepted an FAO mandate to pursue the ICARRD process, as requested by the G-77 during the May session of the FAO Commission of Agriculture. Based on this political sign, the



FAO Director-General made funds available to execute three Technical Cooperation Programmes at the regional level for ICARRD implementation. FIAN Honduras and Nepal have actively monitored the ICARRD process at the national level

Moreover, FIAN represented the International Planning Committee (IPC) – a global network of NGOs/CSOs concerned with food sovereignty issues – in an FAO-IFAD-IPC Interface Working Group on Land and ICARRD follow-up. FIAN continued to act as the coordinator of the IPC Working Group on Agrarian Reform, and also started to directly influence FAO's normative work on land issues, e.g. by contributing to the drafting of FAO guidelines on compulsory land acquisition for development projects.

FIAN facilitated intensive lobby work towards the EU Rural Forum held in Berlin in June. For the first time, an autonomous and more meaningful civil society participation of around 30 farmers' organisations was achieved within this framework, organised by the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development. Within the forum there was an overall consensus on the central importance of family farms and other rural producers, especially youth and women, in reducing poverty and fighting exclusion. The forum re-evaluated the importance of the state as well as of civil society in any rural development process. Questions of redistribution and restitution of land, however, were omitted. Totally neglected was the more comprehensive framework outlined in the ICARRD final declaration, the EU Guidelines on Land Policies and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food.

At the seventh World Social Forum in Nairobi in January, FIAN took part in the seminar "The Struggle for Food Sovereignty and Land in Africa and Other Regions." This was an important event for the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform (GCAR), which is coordinated by the peasant movement Via Campesina and FIAN. The discussions triggered significant dialogue between members of the campaign and African peasants' organisations, revealing the necessity for a better integration of African issues and perspectives into the campaign, including a revision of its instruments, taking into account the African context.

In February FIAN attended the World Forum on Food Sovereignty, also called Nyéléni Forum, in Mali. The main outcome was a strong political declaration in favor of a world where all peoples, nations and states are able to determine their own food producing systems and provide adequate, affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate food.

GCAR conducted a fact-finding mission to Nicaragua in May, highlighting the lack of recognition of indigenous territories and the omission and delay in regulating agrarian conflicts and problems. As an outcome, the government rapidly moved to solve the Timal case, one of the most complex land conflicts in the country.



Following an invitation from FIAN Ecuador, GCAR supported the organisation of a national seminar on agrarian reform. Its main goal was to identify land tenure problems and start developing proposals on agrarian reform issues to be presented to the Ecuadorian National Constitutional Assembly.

In November GCAR presented the results of its 2006 fact-finding mission to Paraguay to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). This report influenced the concluding observations of CESCR, in which Paraguay was urged to take measures to effectively implement its agrarian reform law. GCAR also organised a European tour for a Paraguayan delegation, including a meeting with the German Foreign Ministry in order to present further evidence of the negative impact of the bilateral investment agreement between Paraguay and Germany on the implementation of the agrarian reform law [see also p. 14/15].

Immediate interventions on violations of the right to food were carried out under the framework of GCAR's Emergency Network, which launched nine Urgent Actions in Latin America and the Philippines in 2007, several of which were taken up by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

The right to water

During 2007 the water programme was marked by strong case work. Violations of the right to water covered areas such as the pollution of rivers, the construction of dams and the lack of access to water.

The pollution of the Hindon River in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and of the Santiago River in Jalisco, Mexico lead to severe health problems for the communities living along the river banks. Thousands of people have been affected by the contamination of the rivers, which carry sewage, industrial waste water and heavy metals such as lead, chromium, cadmium and pesticides. In addition, food and income sources from farming activities have been either partially or totally destroyed. In February 2008, a boy, who had fallen into the Santiago River, died after three weeks due to multiple organ failure caused by poisoning from a chemical agent. In spite of the life-threatening situation, the State Government of Jalisco plans to build a dam in the Santiago River in order to supply drinking water to over three million people in the Mexican City of Guadalajara.

The planned construction of the Baba dam in the Ecuadorian province Los Ríos will affect more than 30,000 peasants and fishing communities settled in the basin of this river [see also p.25, Ecuador]. The mega project of transposition of the River San Francisco in the Northeast of Brazil in order to lead irrigation water to this semi-arid area will affect the right to food and water of the small-scale farmers living in that region and, according to estimations, will cause the displacement of more than 800 families. Both cases are characterised by the absence of prior consultation with the affected communities, which strongly oppose these projects.

In India, though, people regained their access to safe drinking water through the joint efforts of civil society partners supported by FIAN. Residents of the Jai Bheem Nagar slum, situated on the Kali Ganga river of Meerut, a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, had been forced to consume heavily contaminated water. The consumption of the river and groundwater has led to serious ailments among the people. Provision of municipal water had been denied to the 10,000, mostly Dalit, people of Jai Bheem Nagar. Women and children have had to cover journeys of more than two kilometres to fetch safe drinking water. In 2005, the slum dwellers received support from the Janhit Foundation, an environmental organisation that alerted the authorities and filed a litigation case. In the summer of 2006, FIAN was asked to join in the effort. Reacting to the pressure created by an international Urgent Action and the continuous struggle of the slum dwellers, the municipal corporation of Meerut finally made public that a project worth 20 million rupees (360,000 Euro) had been submitted for approval to the state government in order to provide drinking water to Jai Bheem Nagar.

Mr. Anil Rana, Director of the Janhit Foundation, expressed his thanks regarding the success: *"It is my earnest duty to thank FIAN, who came forward and made it their responsibility to*



contact the concerned officials of the government agencies and it is because of their efforts that the genuine demand of the community of Jai Bheem Nagar, which had not been fulfilled for one and half decades, has been met within a short span of one year." After a setback in July 2007, when a new government came to power in Uttar Pradesh, and work on the overhead tank came to a halt, FIAN launched another Urgent Action to put international pressure upon the new government to make sure that the project would continue and the people could enjoy one of their most basic rights – access to clean drinking water. This Urgent Action was successful, resulting in the renewal of work on the water provision for the slum.

FIAN also engaged in making the right to water known within expert circles and amongst the general public. FIAN International participated in an expert seminar of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Right to Water and provided examples of national experiences on combating violations of this right. FIAN Netherlands conducted a seminar on the right to water in March in Nijmegen. FIAN Norway organised activities on the right to water together with dozens of other Norwegian NGOs on the occasion of "Blue October", which was declared the international month of action to protect water as a public good and inalienable right, and to challenge corporate control of this precious resource.

Monitoring states' right to food policies

During FIAN's 2006 International Council meeting it was decided that one of the five political priorities for future work of the organisation would be "Monitoring States' Right to Food Policies." This decision was based on the knowledge that it is not sufficient to merely understand states' obligations to the right to food under international law, but that there is also a need for strong and precise monitoring mechanisms –at both national and international levels– in order to clearly identify state compliance and non-compliance with their obligations to the right to food.

In 2007, FIAN, with the support of the FAO Right to Food Unit and the German Agro Action, developed a new instrument called *Screen State Action Against Hunger. How to Use the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food to Monitor Public Policies* [see p.30 for publications]. The general methodology of the instrument, which in its preliminary version has been analysed at national workshops in India, Uganda, Bolivia, Colombia, and Guatemala, is founded on the concept of human rights based monitoring of state performance and provides qualitative as well as quantitative indicators for the 19 guidelines. These indicators enable civil society organisations at the local level to produce national reports covering all aspects of the right to food.

The guideline-based monitoring tool contributes to the current international debate on appropriate instruments for monitoring state action and omissions in relation to ESCR in general. Several initiatives are currently underway and were presented at a special event in November, organised by FIAN at the Office of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva. During the workshop, which was run by the University of Mannheim and FIAN, interesting methodologies and tools were presented that had been developed by FAO, The UN High Commissioner on Human Rights and the IBSA Project. All of the monitoring efforts aim at defining a set of substantial and precise indicators to measure the progress of the right to food and other ESCR at the national level.

Furthermore, at FAO level, civil society groups will use the Right to Food Guidelines as a monitoring tool, as was stated during a side-event to the FAO Conference in November, organised by FIAN and the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty. The mid-term perspective is that at some point, FAO Member States will be convinced that such a rights-based monitoring mechanism could become a more useful instrument for state reporting than the current praxis of reporting to the UN Committee on ESCR.

Additionally, innovative monitoring instruments for use at the national level have shown efficiency in terms of incorporating international standards into national procedures and supporting victims in their defence of the right to food. One major success story has been the national rapporteurship on the right to food in Brazil. It has been highly useful to establish this kind of independent and professional monitoring mechanism at the local and national level. There is strong interest from a number of countries to establish similar mechanisms within their national context, processes that FIAN could assist and support.

From FIAN's point of view, it is crucial that the current increasing interest in national monitoring processes continues to be strongly linked to classical processes of research and documentation of violations of human rights. Therefore, the new set of tools developed by FIAN also includes an updated guide entitled *How to Document Right to Food Violations*. Both the violations approach to concrete cases and the monitoring approach to public policies are highly interdependent and should be developed through integrated methodologies.

For future work, there is an enormous need to build up alliances around monitoring efforts that would lead to strengthened cooperation regarding methodology and to securing a detailed assessment of successes and failures of the realisation of the right to food. Appropriate means of evaluating state performance in the field are at hand, with the aim of both assisting states through providing technical advice and putting pressure on them from a watchdog perspective, in order to achieve the overarching goal: the enjoyment of the right to adequate food for each person on the planet.



Trade deregulation and extraterritorial obligations

The growing interest in extraterritorial obligations (ETOs) under ESCR can be seen as a human rights response to globalisation: economic action beyond borders is nothing new. In recent years, however, this action has reached an unprecedented depth, in particular in the context of ever more powerful trans-national corporations and the immense role of intergovernmental organisations in policy making. Furthermore, the USA and the EU try to enhance their market access by regional and bilateral trade "agreements". Recent examples include the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Three case studies, published jointly by FIAN and the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance, examined how dumping and deregulation affect the right to food of rice producing communities in Ghana, Honduras and Indonesia. The publication *Trade Policies and Hunger* [see p.30 for publications] shows that market deregulation together with neglect of rural development policies have violated the right to food in all of these countries. The potential impacts of European agricultural trade policy, especially the effects of the forthcoming EPAs, on small holder farmers and their food security in Sub-Saharan Africa have been the subject of a series of investigations and studies. Two fact-finding missions led by FIAN to Ghana and Zambia concentrated on particularly affected products. The study *Right to Food of Tomato and Poultry Farmers* in Ghana shows that by reducing or abolishing tariffs on European imports, the right to food of Ghanaian tomato and poultry farmers, who are already negatively impacted by international trade policies, will be severely affected by cheap and sub-standard imports from Europe and other regions. Similarly, small scale milk producers in Zambia will be negatively affected by increasing milk powder imports from Europe.

A study on the impacts of EU agriculture and trade policies on the right to food of small scale farmers, agricultural labourers and indigenous people in Latin America was conducted by FIAN Sweden, in cooperation with the Swedish organisation UBV / Education for Aid Activities. The report *Mixed messages? On EU policy coherence and the Right to Food in Latin America* presents a case study on this work.

States that facilitate dumping are failing to protect their citizens, in particular vulnerable farmers, and are thus violating their human rights obligations. International organisations, such as the IMF and the World Bank are also guilty of violating human rights by forcing states in the South to accept detrimental conditionalities for loans. States that fail to prevent the IMF and World Bank from introducing such conditionalities, breach their extraterritorial human rights obligations.

In spring 2007, FIAN, Bread for the World, the International Commission of Jurists, as well as human rights lawyers from Maastricht, Lancaster and other universities felt that the time had come to develop a seminal document on ETOs along the same lines as the 1986 Limburg Principles and 1997 Maastricht Guidelines. These are documents that have helped to formulate important expert opinions promoting the development of ESCR and that have served to assist the UN and others in coming to grips with ESCR. By November 2007, when the "ETO-Consortium" had its first meeting in



Geneva, this network had grown to some 25 organisations – a mix of human rights organisations and universities. The meeting set up a process of case-based and conceptual research. A first set of 18 cases of human rights violations was selected. Criteria for case-analysis were agreed upon and key areas for research on the future “Maastricht Principles” were outlined. Several milestones were established, most notably the conferences in Heidelberg 2008 and Lancaster 2009. FIAN International provides secretarial and coordination services to the steering group of the ETO-Consortium.

Meanwhile, lobby work and case work, in which ETOs were mainstreamed, continued: a report focusing on the ETOs of Belgium was submitted to the CESCR by FIAN Belgium and Belgian partners. FIAN International, in cooperation with FIAN Germany, followed up on two Paraguayan ETO-cases with the German Government, dealing with the Bilateral Investment Treaty between Germany and Paraguay. This treaty is used by German landowners to avoid application of Paraguayan legislation on agrarian reform and on the restitution of indigenous people’s lands. The latter situation is covered by the Sawhoyamaxa case, which even went to the Inter-American Court on Human Rights. The court decided in favour of the indigenous Sawhoyamaxa community and

against Paraguay, obliging the State to restitute the claimed land to the community, and in its decision also rejected Paraguay’s reference to the bilateral treaty with Germany. In November FIAN accompanied a delegation of Paraguayan NGOs to a meeting with the German Ministry of Commerce. The ministry has so far refused to clarify in writing that expropriation for agrarian reform purposes or other social interest is not excluded by the treaty. Nevertheless, talks have begun between the two countries on this matter.



Justiciability of the right to food

During 2007 FIAN continued to work on strengthening the justiciability of the right to adequate food. One area of focus was lobbying for a complaints mechanism, the Optional Protocol (OP), to the International Covenant on ESCR. Another focus was on conceptual and capacity building work, particularly in Central America.

FIAN has an active role in the steering committee of the International NGO Coalition for an Optional Protocol. The Coalition's aim is to coordinate national mobilisation efforts, as well as international advocacy work. In 2007 work was marked by the preparation of, and participation in, the first session of the UN working group on the Optional Protocol under its new drafting mandate. During the session the draft text prepared by the Chairperson-Rapporteur, which was to serve as the basis for further negotiations, was discussed. Follow-up work included the preparation of the regional consultation in Cairo in early January 2008, at the invitation of the Government of Egypt, to inform and consolidate the position of the African group in relation to the Optional Protocol.

The pilot work on conceptual work and capacity building in Central America has been important, especially taking into account the lack of awareness regarding the enforceability and justiciability of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) in the region. The first activity within this framework was a seminar in February in Honduras. The participants were lawyers and solicitors working closely with the victims that FIAN supports. Due to the lack of human rights education in universities, human rights defenders often ignore arguments based on international human rights law, arguments which could potentially provide stronger claims in favour of the victims. During the seminar, the participants had the opportunity to learn about international and regional standards of economic, social and cultural rights, their application at the national level, and how to design a case litigation strategy, including national and international components. The participants also learned how to apply the acquired knowledge through exercises related to cases they were currently working on. As a complementary activity, a further seminar took place in Honduras during the second half of the year, addressing civil servants dealing with violations of the right to food.

Along the same lines, a high level seminar took place in November, organised in cooperation with the Constitutional Court of Guatemala and the International Commission of Jurists. The seminar attempted to raise awareness of constitutional justices and other judicial operators regarding the justiciability of ESCR, especially the right to adequate food, and the applicability of international human rights standards at the national level within their judicial work. The participation of the former Justice of the Colombian Constitutional Court was a valuable contribution in showing

that the justiciability of ESCR is possible in developing countries. The publication *La justiciabilidad del derecho a la alimentación en Guatemala (The Justiciability of the Right to Food in Guatemala)* [See p.31 for Publications], written in close cooperation with FIAN Austria, provided the basis for this seminar. It contains an analysis of jurisprudence from the point of view of ESCR in the specific work of the mentioned court. On this basis, the authors present recommendations on how the court could improve its work on the effective judicial protection of ESCR, particularly on the right to food.

Moreover, FIAN supported the elaboration and presentation of the first framework law on the right to food in Honduras, which was handed over by civil society to congress in October.

Furthermore, the justiciability of the right to food was intensely publicised in several publications in 2007. The FIAN periodical *Right to Food Quarterly* regularly reserves a section for the latest developments in the area of justiciability, describing new emblematic court cases referring to ESCR. The volume *El derecho a la alimentación. Estándares internacionales para su implementación (The Right to Food. International Standards for its implementation)*, based on input papers from a 2006 seminar held with the Supreme Court of Guatemala, contains general information on how to apply international law relating to economic, social and cultural human rights at the national level, especially in the work of judges and lawyers. The lawyer's guide *Guía práctica para abogados* based on experience acquired during various workshops held by FIAN over the past years, supports lawyers in identifying human rights arguments they can use in their daily work in the defence of ESCR in specific cases. The document *Cómo promover la Justiciabilidad del Derecho Humano a la Alimentación en Centro América (Justiciability Strategy for Central America)* goes deeper into the discussion about the justiciability of ESCR as an instrument to combat injustice and poverty. It lists the arguments often presented to deny the justiciability of ESCR and possible responses to them. The document also describes different strategies that could be applied in order to mainstream the justiciability of ESCR. Although written with the Latin-American context in mind, the described strategies might also prove useful in other countries and systems.

One of the priorities of the justiciability programme for 2008 will be to make sure that the excellent experiences of the pilot programme in Central America can be used in FIAN's work in other regions.

The gender perspective

The FIAN Gender Strategy adopted at the International Council Session in the autumn of 2006, provides an essential basis and guidelines for the implementation of gender mainstreaming and gender-focused work at the national and international levels of its work.

In order to facilitate the concrete implementation of the set goals, a practical tool kit was developed, including general policy papers from the organisation on how to mainstream and focus on gender issues in specific activities, particularly in case work, which was identified as a starting point for the incorporation of gender aspects into all other FIAN work. Gender-sensitive interview and fact-finding mission guidelines, gender action plans, and also crucial international treaties and background documents on the human rights of women were included in the Gender Tool Kit and disseminated within the entire organisation.

As a training measure, a seminar with an expert on gender issues was held at the International Secretariat (IS). The focus of this seminar was to concretise further steps to incorporate gender dimensions into case work and the organisational development processes at FIAN, as well as further methodological training on how to create gender action plans. The training resulted in the identification of goals and methodology for the inclusion of a gender perspective within the governance of the organisation, how to anchor that perspective further into research activities and how to generate public awareness of gender related patterns of human rights violations. The first steps towards reaching these goals were taken by ensuring a gender balance within the new governance body of the IS, set up in the spring of 2007, and workshops aimed at developing gender action plans, held by FIAN sections in India (Andhra Pradesh), Ecuador and Brazil.

The August publication *Pursuing a dream*, which was written in an easy-to-read essay style, using a series of portraits of women as illustrations, is about the struggle of peasant women for land in Honduras, and shows clearly both the gender specific violence against women, as well as women being powerful actors in their struggles. The “Curla” case is about 60 women from the north of Honduras who have been fighting for more than 5 years for access to the land which they need in order to guarantee their livelihood. On June 10, 2001, they occupied some fallow land of an outpost belonging to the University of Honduras and applied to the respective state authorities for the transfer of the land. From that point on, the women’s movement fought for the devolution of the land. On September 27, 2007, the Agrarian Institute decided to expropriate the land from the university and to transfer it to the women.

FIAN has also focused on the unorganised sector in India, highlighting the problems of women workers in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Work in the Chikan Kari embroidery industry –handicraft work of thread patterns on cotton cloth– is time consuming and often leads to eye problems. The women are denied the minimum wage and are exploited as an underpaid workforce. For many, however, the meagre income is necessary to prevent starvation. On September 17, 2004, the Government of India established a “National Commission for the Unorganised Sector,” advisory agency designed to monitor the situation in the unorganised sector and to present periodic reports to the government. However, so far this agency has not been working. Also, the position of a labour inspector, which had been in place to monitor working conditions and safeguard the rights of the workers in the unorganised sector, was abolished in 2003. In March FIAN launched an Urgent Action to support the women workers, asking for their right to food to be fulfilled and their continued exploitation to be stopped.







Around the world



Europe

European campaign: Face-It-Act-Now

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY AND SWEDEN

With the Face-It-Act-Now campaign launched publicly in October 2007, FIAN is showing the face of hunger to the wider world. At the same time, the campaign aims to gather faces, in the form of portraits, of people who support the implementation of the right to food. Finally, it wants to heighten awareness of violations of the right to food and create political will to avoid those violations. FIAN sections in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Sweden, which are primarily responsible for this three-year campaign, have joined forces with, and receive support from three Southern FIAN sections from Brazil, Ghana and India (Andhra Pradesh) and the Hungarian rural development organisation GAIA. The intensive work on particularly difficult, but emblematic violation cases is at the heart of the campaign and aims at a better understanding of the issues related to the right to food and concrete solutions to these cases.

A coherent set of communication tools was launched in October 2007 to make all of this happen: the website www.face-it-act-now.org; flyers and leaflets; partner websites; newsletters and an exhibition with portraits and testimonies from right to food supporters. On October 15, the campaign was officially launched with street action in Brussels and a press conference in the European Parliament by FIAN Secretary General Flavio Valente and UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food Jean Ziegler. Mr. Ziegler gave his full support to the campaign, stressing that its political demands could help decrease tragic child malnutrition, the generation of hunger refugees and avoid the negative consequences of agrofuels. Parallel conferences and symbolic actions were organised in different European cities such as Vienna, Cologne, Utrecht and Stockholm. Due to the massive participation of FIAN sections and because of the actions' links with World Food Day 2007, the campaign and the right to food received impressive media coverage.

In November lobbying of the European Parliament began and was aimed at enhancing political recognition of the right to food and violations of this right. The Parliament's

Subcommittee on Human Rights was contacted to explore the possibility of holding a hearing on the right to food and other economic and social rights in 2008, the year of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This contact may well result in such an event taking place in the autumn of 2008.

A well prepared multiplier strategy was aimed at building capacity and mobilisation, by way of information nights, lectures, stands and speakers' tours, in order to make the general public aware of the campaign at the local level. At the end of the year, tens of volunteers were ready to take up the struggle for the right to food.

The first case highlighted within the framework of the Face-It-Act-Now campaign was the eviction of people in Mubende, Uganda. On August 18, 2001, the Government of Uganda deployed its army to a small parish in the Mubende district. About 2000 inhabitants of the community were brutally removed from their ancestral land. The land was then given to Kaweri Coffee Plantation Ltd., which is owned by one of the world's largest coffee companies, Neumann, based in Germany. So far, even after filing a court case, the evicted people have not been able to retrieve their land, nor have they received any other adequate compensation. Under the Face-It-Act-Now campaign the case has been taken up with emphasis on the co-responsibility of the German company Neumann, which is clearly benefiting from the forced eviction. Approximately 2500 signatures have been collected in Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Hungary, Slovenia, Uganda and the USA in favour of the evicted community. So far Neumann has not reacted and has even refused to meet FIAN to discuss the situation. This tactic will only motivate us further to intensify the media and lobby work on the case and increase public awareness.

NETHERLANDS

In 2007 FIAN Netherlands organised five seminars and workshops on FIAN's core programmes in order to present the work of the organisation to the Dutch public. This included workshops on the right to water, access to resources, monitoring the right to food, justiciability of the right to food and extraterritorial obligations. A seminar on ETOs took place on World Food Day in the form of a symposium on the right to food in the Netherlands. In 2008 the section will concentrate its work on the impacts of agrofuel production in Brazil and on contributing to the European campaign, Face-It Act-Now.

NORWAY

2007 was a year of continued organisational growth and increased impact for FIAN Norway. The profitable cooperation with FIAN Uttar Pradesh (UP) in India continued. The last couple of years have witnessed significant developments in UP: several acts, including the Forest Act, National Rural Employment Guarantee and the Right to Information Act, have become valuable tools for the people in claiming their right to food. However, implementing this right still remains to be done. In several cases of human rights violations in UP, a positive change has been made thanks to FIAN's efforts. 1,3 million brick kiln workers now receive a higher salary, indigenous people have gained access to land, and the government now provides more than 18 million children with a warm midday meal at school. Furthermore, flood victims have received governmental social protection and Chikan-Kari workers have been included in a law protecting their labour rights.

FIAN Norway also aims at making the Norwegian Government and the public aware of the human rights violations taking place in India. In 2007 the section kicked off a two year campaign on the right to food in India. Together with dozens of other Norwegian NGOs, the major campaign for FIAN Norway was "Blue October" on the right to water. Several parliamentarians participated and expressed their support.

SWITZERLAND

During 2007 FIAN Switzerland conducted several public events. On the Day of the Landless on April 17, a conference, an exhibition and an information booth were organised at the University of Geneva. On the occasion of Human Rights Day, the Swiss section had an information stand at the University of Lausanne in order to present the Face-It-Act-Now campaign. During World Food Day, the section, in cooperation with Swissaid, organised a roundtable with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food about the right to food and food sovereignty. In addition, FIAN Switzerland is actively involved in the UN lobby work concerning the Swiss position on the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on ESCR. Furthermore, the section has been involved in writing the Swiss NGO report which is to be presented at the UN in 2008, when Switzerland will report under the new Universal Periodic Review mechanism.

Africa

GHANA

2007 was an important year for FIAN Ghana, not least because the coordination became a FIAN section in July.

In the same month, a training workshop on the right to food was organised in Accra. After a presentation on instruments and tools, the 30 participants had the chance to present concrete situations of right to food violations. Testimonies were presented on Teberebie, where rural communities are affected by the mining activities of the South African gold mining company, AngloGold Ashanti Iduapriem. Lack of education and security of tenure were mentioned as aspects of marginalisation and oppression, as well as the presence of soldiers and the blocking of roads for pupils. Therefore, FIAN Ghana started case work on this case about the increasing destruction of fertile lands, forests and waters, ultimately leading to an Urgent Action in 2008.

Another workshop was conducted for communities affected by the Newmont Ghana Gold Limited's Ahafo gold mine at the end of November. The mine has displaced over 9000 people so far, but if Newmont extends its operations, the people's life situation and the health of the local ecosystem will be impaired further. FIAN Ghana has also been spearheading a campaign against plans by Newmont to construct another large-scale open-pit gold mine in the Ajenjua Bepo Forest Reserve. In June FIAN Ghana participated in an international mission, investigating the impact of trade liberalisation on small-scale tomato and poultry farmers in Ghana [see also p. 14].





Latin America

BRAZIL

Clovis Zimmerman has been appointed the new Brazilian National Rapporteur for the Right to Adequate Food, a mandate formerly held by current FIAN Secretary General Flavio Valente. Clovis, whose candidacy was promoted by FIAN Brazil in alliance with other NGOs, had formerly been working with FIAN Brazil and also with the International Secretariat in Heidelberg, and is currently a professor at a university in the state of Mato Grosso.

Furthermore, FIAN Brazil was very active in other networks to do with the right to food and was nominated to be a member of the National Council on Food Security and Nutrition CONSEA. The council is an instrument for dialogue between government and civil society and has consultative status to the Brazilian President. Within CONSEA, FIAN Brazil is also a member of two commissions that are in charge of monitoring the programmes on food security and nutrition in regard to their compliance with the human right to food.

ECUADOR

In 2007 FIAN Ecuador lobbied various ministries and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. Its main focus, however, was on case work. In 2006 the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment gave the Brazilian company Odebrecht a licence for the construction of the Baba dam, without consulting the communities that would be affected by this project. The transfer of water from the Baba basin to the dam Daule – Peripa would have serious social and environmental impacts. Therefore, FIAN Ecuador carried out two protest-letter campaigns demanding a hearing for the Baba project and promoted the creation of a local group in Sweden to support the “Baba” case. Also, the section published a study *La lucha contra el secuestro del agua* on the impacts of the Baba project on the rights to water and food [see p.31].

In relation to the “La Tranca” case, FIAN Ecuador asked for compensation and protection guarantees for farmers in the Association of Agricultural Workers “La Tranca”. For more than 24 years, 57 peasants of La Tranca have been struggling for the title to the land they have been working on. Recently, they have been prevented by the military and others from gaining access to the estate.

In the context of the development of the new Ecuadorian Constitution, FIAN Ecuador carried out two forums. Whilst the first one outlined progresses and setbacks in the defence of the right to food in Latin America, the second forum was on agrarian reform.

HONDURAS

In 2007 FIAN Honduras continued working on the expansion of two new tools aimed at an enhanced implementation of the right to food in Honduras.

In August representatives of FIAN Honduras and peasant organisations handed over the proposal for a “Protocol on Forced Evictions” to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Dra. Vilma Morales. She was happy to receive the proposal from FIAN Honduras and stated that together with the other magistrates of the court; she would adopt the proposal, hoping that these guidelines would serve judicial operators in the case of evictions.

On World Food Day, the first draft of the “Framework Law for the Right to Food in Honduras” was presented to the National Congress of the Republic. For three years FIAN Honduras, along with organisations of the Agricultural Forum, had been working on this law with the objective that food would be a right guaranteed by the state to all people of Honduras.

With much pleasure, FIAN Honduras saw reference in the final report by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Jean Ziegler, to these “encouraging initiatives” in Honduras demanding “quick approval of these important instruments”.

MEXICO

2007 was a very active year for FIAN Mexico. The section participated in preparatory meetings for the National Food Sovereignty campaign “Sin Maíz No Hay País”, and in the Mexican chapter of the World Social Forum.

As well as training activities, FIAN Mexico has been concentrating their work on the follow-up and documentation of cases. In the case of “La Parota,” about 25,000 people in the state of Guerrero are threatened by displacement due to the construction of a hydroelectric dam. In the case on río Santiago, the heavy pollution of the river Santiago has either partially or totally destroyed the food and income sources of agricultural and farming activities for nearly 120,000 people living in the riverside towns in the state of Jalisco.

Projects at the local and national level were embarked on, with a series of training workshops on the right to food with a gender dimension taking place. Two seminar narratives were published, both on women and the right to food. On World Food Day, a forum analysing food problems was held for representatives of different organisations. Among the participants were women of organisations who had previously hosted the right to food and gender workshops, and who presented a diagnosis of the problems related to the right to food within their communities.

Asia

INDIA

2007 was a year of consolidation at the national level and further capacity building of the Indian FIAN chapters. The main focus was a right to food report on India. This report, comprising of policy analysis, expert articles and around 45 cases of violations of the right to food, was presented as a parallel report to the United Nations Committee of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its session in May 2008 [see p.30, *Right to Food Report India*].

Apart from the collaborative work towards the report, FIAN chapters in the various states were also very active. FIAN West Bengal had to fight against brutal land evictions. Thousands of peasants in Singur and Nandigram lost their livelihoods and started suffering from chronic starvation. Three peasants committed suicide in Singur, while in Nandigram more than 200 peasants died after coming under police fire and attacks by thugs of the ruling party while resisting land acquisition for a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). These large-scale mass resistances forced the State Government to abandon the land acquisition plan in Nandigram. However, in Singur, the construction of a factory for TATA Motors is still progressing steadily. Moreover, FIAN West Bengal, along with other like-minded organisations, observed the Anti-Poverty Day on October 16. Simultaneously, the World Food Day was also celebrated and the stalemate regarding the Agreement of Agriculture of WTO was discussed.

FIAN Tamil Nadu and civil society organisations organised a World Food Day Conference on the right to food at Madurai, followed by a rally of about 1000 participants, including victims of violations of the right to food and members of grass roots organisations and a tribunal to hear of cases of right to food violations from different districts of the state.

FIAN Uttar Pradesh organised several workshops in 2007. On International Women's Day, the section conducted a workshop on problems and challenges faced by women working in the unorganised sector. People from CSOs, NGOs, the media, and slum dwellers participated and shared their experiences. A signature campaign of about 400 people will be presented to the Governor emphasizing the hard conditions for women working as rag pickers, domestic helpers, or in the chikan clothing industry. Additionally, FIAN Uttar Pradesh, in collaboration with CRY, organised a public hearing in May, aiming to give all labourers of the unorganised sector a platform, and to frame a strategy on securing their rights. On the occasion of World Food Day a meeting of high court advocates, judges and other civil society people was organized at Allahabad, followed by another meeting at Udhamsingh Nagar on International Human Rights Day.

FIAN Karnataka organised a training session on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in March. Also, FIAN, together with activists and members of self help groups submitted a memorandum to the local governing bodies in Belgaum over officials' lethargic attitude toward

implementing the NREGA programme, disbursement of salary and the poor maintenance of records and job cards.

FIAN Andhra Pradesh, continued case work on starvation death cases and hunger in tribal communities by organising the right to food awareness camp surveys. In April, FIAN AP organized a workshop to strengthen the knowledge and skills of FIAN volunteers, activists, community leaders and members of collaborative organisations.

NEPAL

FIAN Nepal was established in July 2007 and had exposure visits to different NGOs, the National Human Rights Commission, as well as the Agricultural Ministry in Nepal. It was also actively involved in the World Food Day as one of the organisers. One main aspect in 2007 was to strengthen the right to food Nepal project, which was initiated in Nepal, focusing on right to food violation issues. Within this project, FIAN Nepal and the Right to Food Network are mainly responsible for advocacy and case work. One of these cases is the Laxmanpur dam case, where every year thousands of families face losing agricultural lands and food grains during monsoons. Furthermore, the dam is also causing flooding and river erosion.

Moreover, FIAN Nepal has established a wide network of different government and non-government agencies associated with the Right to Food Network, whereby campaigns on food rights, access to land, rights of indigenous people and the right to water are the focus.

PHILIPPINES

In 2007 FIAN Philippines actively opposed the implementation and even proposed the scrapping of the bilateral trade agreements being negotiated by the Philippine Government with China and Japan. The bilateral agreements will have a negative effect on the food sovereignty and food security of the country. A series of dialogues and mobilisations were initiated by FIAN Philippines together with other organisations. A forum and a press conference were also sponsored to make more people aware of the issue.

The year also saw FIAN Philippines successfully holding two training workshops on gender and the right to food. The training sessions were held in Zamboanga City on Mindanao island and Iloilo province on the Visayas island between February and March. With their new insights, the 50 participants, mainly women, were all eager to share their knowledge and to realise their human right to food.

To commemorate World Food Day, FIAN Philippines joined indigenous peoples and peasants in Zambales province in analysing the causes of hunger and what actions to take to push the government to fulfil its obligations.





Financial picture

FINANCIAL PICTURE (INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

The financial picture is an extract of information from the statutory accounts audited by an independent chartered accountant (RWS – Riedl, Appel & Hornig GmbH). The audit certificate was signed in January, 2008. The budget of the FIAN sections and co-ordinations is not part of this financial picture. The accounts are in Euros (€).

	2007 (€)	2006 (€)
INCOMING RESOURCES		
Project Income	1.087.094,51	713.379,06
Membership dues	55.848,99	59.141,59
Miscellaneous	18.579,92	39.010,28
Transfer from sections	11.334,00	597,50
Donations	6.831,17	8.745,62
Interest income	1.984,10	897,02
Other income	1.215,10	516,40
Total Incoming Resources	1.182.888,18	822.287,47
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Personnel expenses	508.716,93	455.173,52
Transfer to sections	296.887,06	113.710,69
Travel expenses	102.933,76	71.799,48
Seminars / conferences / meetings	99.463,34	85.894,90
Publications	71.000,46	35.819,96
Rent	38.282,04	36.800,69
Offices expenses	33.501,80	36.638,06
International Executive Committee meetings	14.838,00	12.176,21
Accounting costs	4.248,54	4.166,57
Depreciation	3.154,35	1.732,08
Expenses for FIAN Solidarity Fund	1.000,00	1.200,00
Miscellaneous	7.392,87	7.480,76
Total Resources Expended	1.181.419,15	862.592,92
Result from ordinary activities	1.469,03	-40.305,45
Retained profits	1.400,00	0,00
Transfer from capital reserves	0,00	40.400,00
Total Result	69,03	94,55

Publications in 2007

All of the publications can be downloaded at www.fian.org if not otherwise indicated

PERIODICALS

Annual Report 2006

[Special edition including articles on 20 Years of FIAN International]

Editor: Zuleiha Mailzada
Published by FIAN International
English, Spanish and French, 80 pages

Right to Food Quarterly Vol.2- No.1, No.2

[Periodical on new trends and analysis of the right to food]

Editor: Wilma Strothenke
Published by FIAN International
English, 8-12 pages

MANUALS

Parallel Reporting before the UN CESCR

[Manual on how to write a parallel report on the situation of the right to adequate food]

Written by Sandra Epal-Ratjen
Published by FIAN International
English, FIAN Document D52e, 32 pages

How to Use the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food

[Manual for Social Movements, Community-Based Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations]

Written by Katja Albrecht, Julian Germann, Sandra Ratjen, published by FIAN International
English, FIAN Document D49e, 36 pages

Screen State Action Against Hunger

[Manual on how to use the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food to monitor public policies]

Elaborated by FIAN International: Ana-Maria Suarez-Franco and Sandra Ratjen, with contribution of the Welthungerhilfe: Rafael Schneider
English and Spanish, FIAN Document G60e, 56 pages

Documenting Violations of the Right to Adequate Food

[Manual on how to document violations of the right to adequate food]

Written by Rolf Künemann, Michael Windfuhr, Sigrun Skogly and Ana Maria Suarez Franco, published by FIAN International
English, FIAN Document D53e, 28 pages

Access to Land and the Right to Food

[Clarifying human rights obligations in relation to access to land and agrarian reform]

Written by Sofia Monsalve Suarez
Published by FIAN International
Spanish, FIAN Document D51s, 32 pages

FACT-FINDING MISSION REPORTS

Right to Food of Tomato and Poultry Farmers in Ghana

[Report of investigative mission to Ghana to investigate impacts of EU agricultural policy on African small-scale farmers]

Published by FIAN International and Germany, Send Foundation of West Africa, Germanwatch, Both Ends, UK Food Group
English, FIAN Document R16e, 28 pages

Agrarian Reform in Paraguay

[Report about fact-finding mission to Paraguay about the state of the realisation of agrarian reform in relation to human rights obligations]

Published by FIAN International and La Via Campesina
Spanish, FIAN Document R08s, 38 pages

Right to Food and Agrarian Situation in Nicaragua

[Report of fact-finding mission to Nicaragua]

Written by Brigitte McBain and Ralf Leonhard.
Published by La Via Campesina and FIAN International. English and Spanish, FIAN document R10e, 40 pages

Right to Food Report India

Editorial Board: D. Gurusamy, John Bosco, Sanjay K. Rai, Ravi Kumar, Ujjaini Halim, Sabine Pabst, Ashwini Mankame
Published by FIAN International
English, FIAN document R13e, 92 pages

Human Right to Food in Nepal

[Report of an international fact-finding mission to Nepal]

Written by Carole Samdup and Priscilla Claeys, Rights & Democracy
Collaborating organisations: the Right to Food Research Unit at the University of Geneva, the Right to Food Unit at the FAO, and FIAN International.
Edited by Rights & Democracy, Canada
English, 78 pages
http://www.dd-rd.ca/site/_PDF/publications/globalisation/food/report_nepal_sep07.pdf

GENDER

Persiguiendo un sueño – Pursuing a Dream

[Dossier on women's struggle for land in Honduras]

Written by Sandra Marybel Sanchez
Published by FIAN International
English, Spanish and German, FIAN document G58e, 16 pages

Mujeres toman el poder de la tierra

[Women take power over land: Access to land as an empowerment strategy of indigenous women in Guatemala]

Written by Archana Krishnamurty and Renate Schüssler, co-edited by FIAN International and ActionAid. Published by FIAN International
Spanish, FIAN Document R09s, 36 pages

JUSTICIABILITY

El derecho a la alimentación. Estándares internacionales para su implementación

[Book on international standards for the implementation of the right to food]

Written by Ana María Suárez Franco with the collaboration of Martin Wolpold-Bosien, co-edited by DanChurchAid, ActionAid and FIAN. Published by FIAN International Spanish, FIAN document D47s, 238 pages

Guía práctica para abogados

[Practical Guide for Lawyers: The Justiciability of the Right to Food at the National Level]

Written by Ana María Suarez Franco
Published by FIAN International,
Spanish, FIAN Document g56s, 32 pages

Cómo promover la Justiciabilidad del Derecho Humano a la Alimentación en Centro América

[Multidimensional strategic proposal on how to promote the justiciability of the right to food in Central America]

Written by Ana-María Suarez Franco
Published by FIAN International
Spanish, FIAN Document g57e, 20 pages

La Justiciabilidad del derecho a la alimentación en Guatemala

[A jurisprudential analysis of the right to food in Guatemala]

Edition written by Stefan Hartleben and Ana María Suárez Franco, co-edited by DKA, ADA, ActionAid and FIAN. Published by FIAN International Spanish, FIAN Document D55s, 158 pages

STUDIES AND FACTSHEETS

La Lucha contra el secuestro del agua

[Study on the impacts of the dam project Baba in Ecuador]

Written by Germán Jácome López (Coordenagua), Natalia Landívar García and Alfredo Chum (FIAN Ecuador). Published by FIAN Ecuador Spanish, FIAN document ECU01, 18 pages

Trade Policies and Hunger

[The impact of trade liberalisation on the right to food of rice farming communities in Ghana, Honduras and Indonesia]

Written by Armin Paasch (editor), Frank Garbers and Thomas Hirsch (FIAN)
Published by Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance English, FIAN document R14e, 144 pages
To download the full study, please go to:
<http://www.e-alliance.ch/globaltrade/policiesandhunger.pdf>
Executive summary available at:
<http://www.e-alliance.ch/globaltrade/executivesummary.pdf>

La Futura Cooperación Europea con Guatemala

[Analysis and proposals in support of the right to food on the future European Cooperation with Guatemala]

Edited by Action Aid and FIAN
Published by FIAN International
Spanish, FIAN Document R11s, 28 pages.

Land and Rural Development Policies in International Cooperation

[Factsheet on land and rural development policies in international cooperation: Towards a human rights approach]

English and Spanish,
FIAN document G55e, 4 pages

Reforma Agraria en Paraguay

[Factsheet on the state of agrarian reform in Paraguay]

Published by La Via Campesina and FIAN International
Spanish, FIAN Document g59s, 4 pages

Mixed Messages?

[On EU Policy Coherence and the Right to Food in Latin America]

Written by Annelie Andersson, published by FIAN Sweden and UBV/Latin America English, 52 pages
Download at <http://rentmjol.nu/files/Report%20Mixed%20Messages.pdf>

FACE-IT ACT-NOW PUBLICATIONS

All of these publications can be downloaded at www.face-it-act-now.org

www.face-it-act-now.org

[Website, in English, German, French, Dutch, Hungarian]

Launched in October 2007

Successes for Human Dignity

[Successful cases from FIAN's work]

Edited by Wilma Strothenke,
Published by FIAN International
English, German, Swedish, French, Dutch,
FIAN Document G61e, 16 pages

Face-It-Act-Now Video

[Video-clip, 30 seconds]

English, German, Swedish,
French, Dutch, Hungarian

Face-It-Act-Now. Fighting Hunger with Human Rights

[Exhibition series of portraits and accompanying texts of human rights defenders]

English, German, Swedish, French, 8 slides

Face-It-Act-Now

[Flyer for campaign presentation]

English, German, Swedish,
French, Dutch, Hungarian

And last but not least:

Dignity

[The FIAN Song]

At an international FIAN meeting, what started as a spontaneous idea ended up becoming the lyrics to a song about FIAN and the right to food. Musician Norbert Strauß composed and produced the music to go with the original words, Michel Bansussi (Congo) and Ekale Gladston (Cameroon) were the lead singers and 'Fianistas' from Belgium and Germany formed the choir.

How to get active

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- You can participate in FIAN Urgent Actions
- You can become a member of FIAN
- You can build up a local group where you live
- You can adopt a FIAN case of violation until it is solved
- You can support FIAN by donating money
- You can get informed and tell others about FIAN

DONATIONS

Beneficiary: FIAN - Foodfirst Information & Action Network eV
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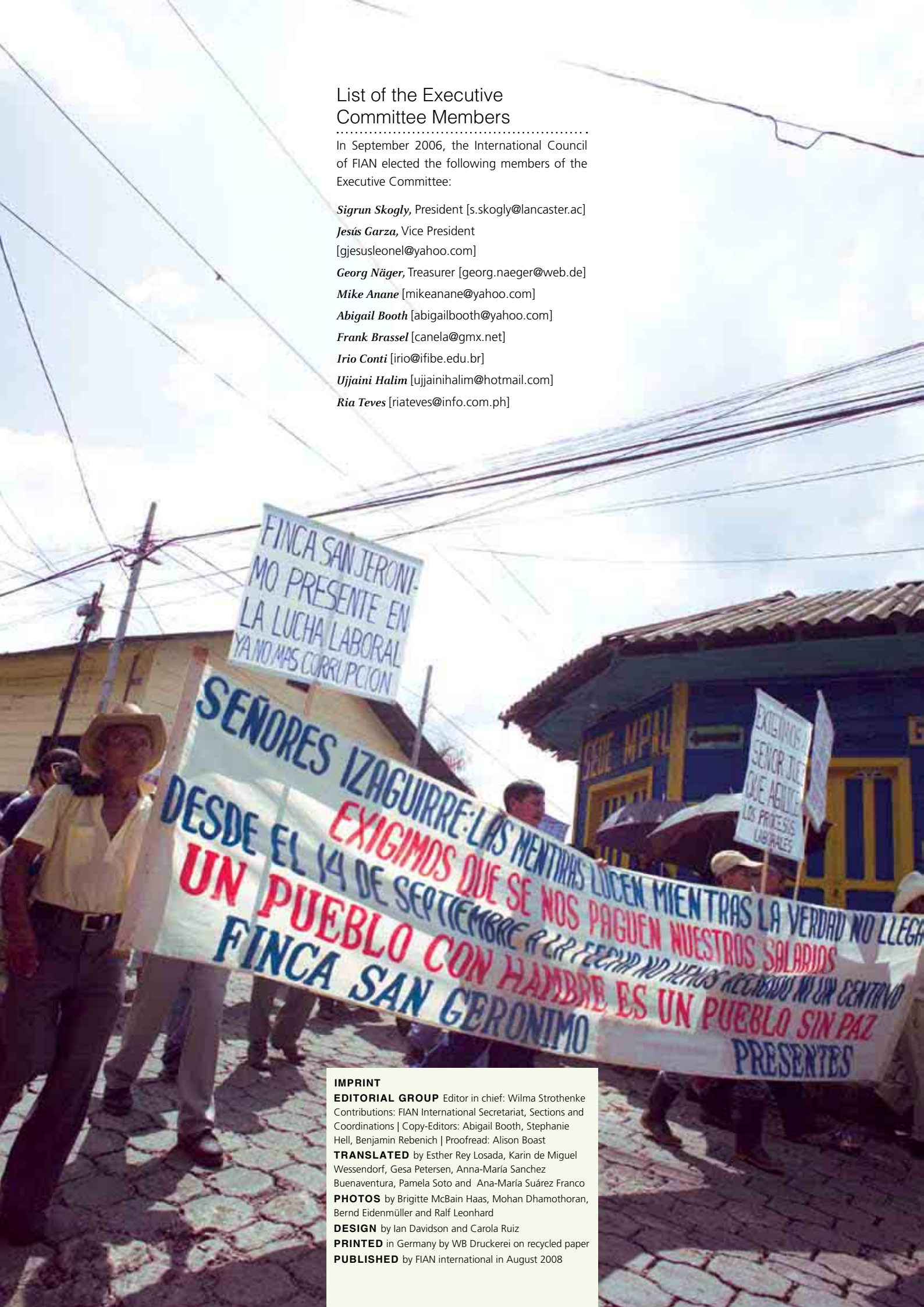
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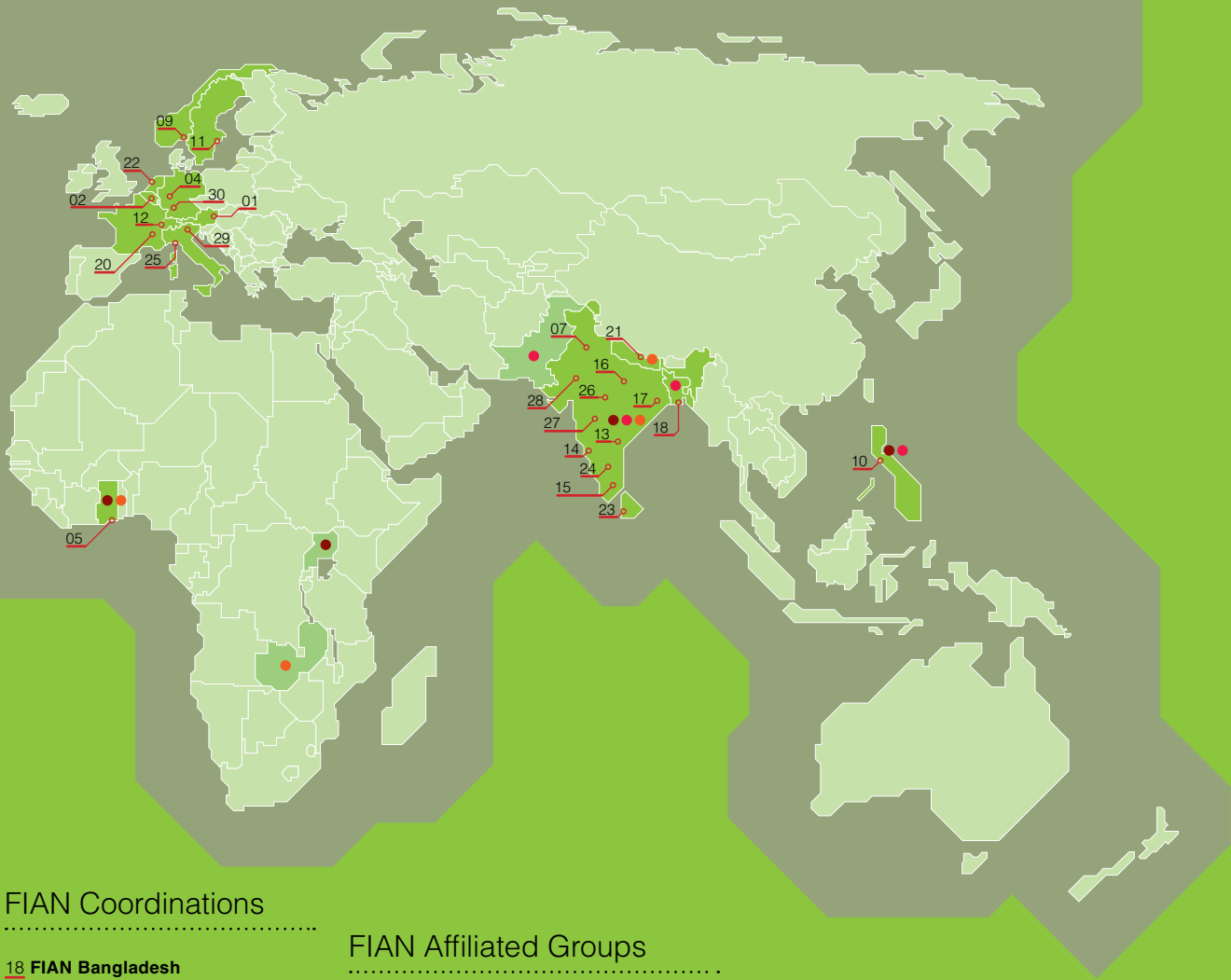
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Interventions 2007

● Urgent Actions

● Special Interventions

● Fact finding Missions



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