



FIAN
INTERNATIONAL

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



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Dear FIAN supporters,

The world was still reeling from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the right to food and nutrition when food price hikes hit new records in 2022. This was the third food price crisis in 15 years but if it had not been for the war in Ukraine, it would probably have gone largely unnoticed by most international media. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization forecasts that the number of undernourished people may rise by an estimated 7.6 million in a moderate scenario, or by 13.1 million people in a severe shock scenario by 2023, adding to the 811 million already reported hungry in 2020.

Instead of getting closer to achieving the zero hunger Sustainable Development Goal by 2030, we face recurrent food crises, closely intertwined with climate collapse, war and proliferating conflicts, public health emergencies and ever-increasing levels of inequality.

Unfair global economic rules lie at the core of the structural causes of recurrent food crises and hunger. FIAN focused its efforts in 2022 on urging the UN to review its food security approach, which is based on global trade. Global food value chains are extremely vulnerable to shocks. Food import dependency makes poor countries and people more vulnerable and less resilient. Countries acting alone cannot solve these problems because structural inequalities in our global economic system prevent governments, especially in poorer countries, from taking necessary action. For our World Food Day mobilization in October, we joined hands with the global movement to cancel debt, highlighting the interlinkages between food and the debt crisis.

There is an urgent need for global policies to address unfair trade and debt rules. The world also needs a new global food security strategy based on the right to food and the human rights principles of dignity, self-sufficiency and solidarity. This requires a move away from fossil-fuel based industrial food systems and deregulated markets, curbing speculation, building food reserves at multiple levels and giving priority to locally produced food from agroecological, small-scale food producers.

In December, we celebrated two achievements at national level: In Brazil, the parliament undid President Bolsonaro's veto and increased the budget of the national school feeding program. In Colombia, the Ministry of Health adopted a resolution to add health warnings on packages of ultra-processed foods. Colombia plans further progressive measures including taxes on sugary beverages and a constitutional amendment recognizing the rights of peasants. We hope that governments in Latin America that are genuinely committed to a right to food and nutrition agenda will make a difference in 2023. Their voices can help kickstart long-awaited global discussions on the structural causes of recurrent food crises.



Priscilla Claeys
President



Sofía Monsalve
Secretary General

WHO WE ARE

FIAN International [was founded](#) in 1986 and was the first international human rights organization to advocate for the realization of the right to food and nutrition. Shortly afterwards, national sections and groups were founded and our network now covers 23 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. FIAN also has members and partners in more than 60 countries.

Our secretariat is based in Heidelberg, Germany and we have a permanent representation in Geneva. FIAN has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council and works closely with the international human rights system, notably the UN Human Rights Council and the special rapporteurs.

Our funding comes from state and non-state donors as well as membership fees.

FIAN International members meet in the International Council and elect the [International Board](#). All members work according to principles and methods laid down in our [Statutes](#).

FIAN International's overarching goal, as expressed in our international [Strategic Plan 2018 – 2024](#), is to strengthen people's struggle for the right to food and nutrition and related human rights, working towards the vision of a world free from hunger and malnutrition, in which every person fully enjoys all human rights in dignity and self-determination.

FIAN works closely with partner civil society organizations, social movements and other social justice actors at global, regional and national level and runs the technical secretariats of the [Global Network on the Right to Food and Nutrition](#), and the [ETO Consortium](#).

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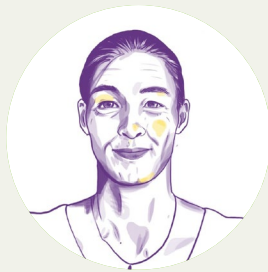
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WHAT WE DO

Our commitment is to people around the world struggling to end hunger. We stand with them and strive to eradicate unjust and oppressive practices that prevent communities and individuals from feeding themselves. Our vision is of a world free from hunger and malnutrition, in which every person can live with dignity, enjoying all human rights and self-determination.

The full realization of women's rights is a pre-condition for the realization of the right to food and nutrition. Women produce most of the world's food and perform most of the unpaid care work. They also account for most of the world's hungry, own less than 2% of the land and have limited access to education and decision-making. Their rights and priorities are not properly addressed in legal frameworks, policies and programs, which impacts on everyone's right to food and nutrition, including children.

Our priorities are grouped into five main struggles:

1 ADEQUATE FOOD AND NUTRITION AND HEALTHY DIETS IN SUSTAINABLE AND LOCALIZED FOOD SYSTEMS

We prioritize the rights and demands of the most marginalized who are affected by violations of the right to food and nutrition as a result of industrial food systems. Agricultural and other food systems workers face the worst food insecurity and are often exposed to toxic substances.

Governments subsidize low quality “junk” food, leading to forms of hidden hunger including obesity and chronic health conditions like cancer, diabetes and heart disease. Ultra-processed foods are increasingly linked to serious health issues. In rich and poor countries alike these products are mainstreamed into emergency food systems, amplifying public health risks particularly among low income and groups and people living in poverty.



PEOPLES' SOVEREIGNTY OVER FOOD SYSTEMS AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE PROMOTION OF AGROECOLOGY

2

Land, oceans, rivers, forests, and all of nature are much more than a means of production. They are the very basis of life, culture and identity, and fulfill crucial social, cultural, spiritual and environmental functions. We work for the respect and promotion of the rights of peoples, communities and groups to self-determination, which includes their respective forms of self-organization, and governance of their lands, natural resources, common spaces and territories.

Sustainable livelihoods depend upon small-scale, diversified and agro-ecological production. This is how most of the world is fed. We build alliances with communities struggling to control their lands, water, forests and fisheries and advocate for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, peasants and other rural dwellers.



3

CORPORATE TAKE-OVER OF THE FOOD SYSTEMS AND FOOD GOVERNANCE, AND FINANCIALIZATION AND COM-MODIFICATION OF RESOURCES

Transnational corporations (TNCs) disrupt local and national patterns of food production, markets and economies. Alongside global financial and multilateral institutions, they increasingly monopolize public spaces of food governance. Governments have relinquished the capacity and formal authority to shape the limits of transnational business practices associated with land concentration and territorial dispossession, the deterioration of food quality, and the erratic behavior of international markets.

We oppose financialization – the growing power and influence of the finance industry over our economies and societies – including the placing of monetary value on nature itself. We join others in the struggle to dismantle corporate power and establish binding mechanisms to regulate TNCs and other business monopolies. We will fight for the democratization of food systems to overcome the concentration of food markets.



DISMANTLING OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, BOTH INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE, AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STRUGGLES AND ACTORS

4



FIAN International fights the obstruction of public accountability and the dismantling of the democratic promise that governments will respect, protect and fulfill human rights. The intentional weakening of public institutions responsible for social wellbeing and redistribution of wealth exacerbates inequality and destabilizes social peace. Chronic poverty, structural violence and internal and cross-border conflicts result in migrants and refugees, destroy the social fabric and the belief of the youth in a decent life.

Resistance to these injustices has been criminalized and met with brutal repression, and the realization of a human right to adequate food and nutrition has been severely compromised.

5

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE DESTRUCTION

FIAN International opposes extractive activities, contaminating manufacturing, and industrial agriculture that pollute and degrade water, soils, air, and biodiversity. Fertile land has been lost and fisheries decimated. The synergistic effect of these practices ruin the reliability of the earth's ability to heal itself. They directly contribute to greenhouse effects, disrupt ecological interactions, and destroy the integrity of sustainable environments that sustain human livelihoods.



HOW WE WORK

We **promote** human rights education and raise awareness about the human right to food and nutrition (RtFN).



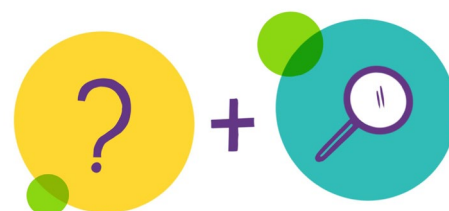
We **respond** to requests to research, analyse and **document** specific violations of the RtFN and support advocacy.

We **advocate** for the inclusion of the RtFN within national legal and political frameworks and **hold governments** and other actors **accountable** for their obligations. This includes **monitoring** public policies, advocacy and recourse to the law in close cooperation with people struggling for their rights.



We **contribute** to strengthening legal instruments and developing new instruments for the protection of human rights and related state accountability within the United Nations system and other legal regimes.

We identify and **analyze** global causes, policies and challenges which pose a threat to the full enjoyment of the RtFN and advocate for alternatives in line with a human rights based approach.



We **build strategic alliances** to strengthen organizations working on transitions towards more sustainable and equitable food systems and promote the convergence of struggles across constituencies and issues.

GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS: EXPOSING ROOT CAUSES. ADVOCATING FOR SYSTEMIC CHANGE

The war in Ukraine did not cause the global food crisis but it exacerbated structural failures of the neoliberal food system and global food security strategies largely based on global trade. Powerful governments and corporations have sought to exploit soaring food prices to further entrench unfair global trade rules that perpetuate hunger.

FIAN International challenges false media narratives around food shortages, exposing the root causes of recurrent global food crises and advocating for a new global trade and food systems agenda based on the right to food, agroecology and human rights principles of dignity, self-sufficiency and solidarity.

Through reports, media interventions, engagement in international networks and direct advocacy, FIAN pushes for a transformation of the global economic system and the domination of unsustainable industrial food systems, as well as trade, finance, and investment regimes.

Challenging false narratives

FIAN has national sections in more than 20 countries and plays a leading role in several international right to food networks and fora such as the [Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition](#) and the [Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security](#) which closely monitor the impact of the food crisis on the ground.

In May 2022, the FIAN report [War in Ukraine: Recurring Food Crises Expose Systemic Fragility](#) highlighted the flawed international response to the Ukraine war and called on governments and the UN to address structural drivers fueling hunger and malnutrition. It drew upon interviews with small-scale food producers and activists and challenged the dominant narrative that the Russia-Ukraine conflict was solely responsible for rising food prices and shortages.

The numbers of hungry and malnourished people were rising around the world before the war, largely due to other wars and conflicts and their interplay with structural factors shaping food systems.

“These very fragile industrial systems, food systems that we have in place, are failing. They are extremely fragile to the climate crisis, to economic shocks, to conflict. And this is the problem ... this crisis has been long in the making” FIAN Secretary General Sofia Monsalve told [Democracy Now!](#)



Angélica Castañeda Flores worked with small-scale food producers and activists around the world to compile FIAN's [reports](#) and [briefings](#) on the global food crisis.

Systemic change

In a follow-up briefing in October, [Food Crisis Response Entrenches Corporate Influence](#), FIAN denounced the corporate hijack of the crisis response which has failed to address structural drivers of hunger and climate collapse. Instead, piecemeal initiatives paved the way for corporate-led charity, often backed by deregulation, tax and other financial incentives from public authorities.

A globally coordinated, democratic and human rights-based multilateral response is needed to address the root causes of hunger and change the rules of the game. The most affected countries and peoples must be allowed to shape the transformation of food systems. FIAN advocates for a leading role for the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS) – the only inclusive global body mandated to do this – in coordinating a global policy response to rising hunger, using a human rights approach.

An effective global food security strategy requires moving away from deregulated markets, curbing speculation, and building food reserves at local, national and regional levels – giving priority to food from agroecological, small-scale food producers.

Moving forward

FIAN International will continue to fight for these changes in 2023, starting with a focus on the growth of corporate-led charity, which perpetuates the worst excesses of the industrial food system and undermines food sovereignty and people's basic right to access nutritious food.

And we will keep advocating for a new global trade agenda based on the right to food and then human rights principles of dignity, self-sufficiency and solidarity, as recommended by the [UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food](#).

Why was this research and reporting important in your view?

It puts voices from the periphery at the core of the global food crisis assessment. It exposes how historically marginalized people such as small-scale producers, Indigenous Peoples, others worldwide, and activists on the ground have been experiencing the global food crisis in their skin. In contrast, powerful governments and corporations have taken great advantage of it.

It points out the elephant in the room – the global economic system and sends the powerful message that there is no food system transformation without transforming the economic system, specifically trade, finance, and investment regimes. Following FIAN's people-centered approach, the reports call for allowing the most affected countries and people to shape the transformation of food systems.

They call for a globally coordinated, democratic, and human rights-based multilateral response to the global food crisis.

How have FIAN's international networks help in doing this research and using it for advocacy?

FIAN network results from more than 30 years of cultivating and nurturing strong relationships with small-scale producers, Indigenous Peoples, and other like-minded organizations. They shared their stories and struggles, trusting our critical and emancipatory human rights approach.

These reports are advocacy tools for people on the ground because they offer an overview of the different uncoordinated global initiatives tackling the global food crisis. It is difficult to find and grasp such information.

Working in networks allowed the report to be grounded in people's first-hand experience with their national government's responses to the crisis.

What was your overall impression of how FIAN's contacts around the world were coping with the food crisis?

Their stories were heartbreaking, the way injustice always is. However, they are full of hope and strength. Listening to their proposals for change, solidarity practices, and how they keep engaging with institutional spaces at different levels, including the UN Committee on Food Security (CFS), is inspiring and revitalizing. It is about time we protect common goods, including water and food diversity.



What do you think FIAN achieved in working on this issue?

It strongly linked the global economic and food systems and made a resounding call to transform the economic system to break the food crisis cycle.

Our work strengthened the message that people from the periphery should shape such transformation and be at the center of global institutional responses to the global food crisis. It echoed and amplified some of the key demands the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSIPM) has been making throughout its engagement with the CFS.

SEEDS: SAFEGUARDING BIODIVERSITY CUSTODIANS' RIGHTS

For peasants and Indigenous Peoples around the world, seeds are life. They are the basis of the food they produce for their communities and beyond, embody their close connection with their natural environment, and are critical for the social fabric of their communities and their cultural expressions. Throughout the world, peasants and Indigenous Peoples have developed their own distinct systems through which they conserve, manage, nurture and further develop their seeds.

Despite their importance for the right to food and nutrition as well as for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, peasants' and Indigenous Peoples' seed systems are increasingly marginalized and under threat by the expansion of industrial agriculture and draconian intellectual property regimes.

Supporting peasant seed systems


During 2022, FIAN International has contributed to changing the international debate on peasant and indigenous seeds in with a view to increasing recognition that they need to be protected within their [collective management systems](#). No peasant or indigenous seed exists without a community that conserves, uses, nurtures and further develops it within its production system, its culture and the ecosystem it lives in. This approach has been adopted by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food in his 2022 [report](#) to the Human Rights Council.

FIAN's sections and partners directly support practices to conserve and recover peasant seeds. Peasant communities in [Benin](#) recover traditional crops to improve their nutrition and income, while opposing the introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMO). In Mali, seed savers' networks are establishing a participatory quality guarantee system to scale up the use of peasant seed. A participatory research project has documented and analyzed the impacts of armed conflict in Burkina Faso on communities' seed management systems.

Advocating for human rights-based seed policies

Whereas the basis of defending the right to seed starts with the concrete, daily work of peasants and Indigenous Peoples to conserve, select, save, multiply, store, exchange, sell and further develop their seeds, it can only come into effect if is recognized and enforceable through laws. Therefore,





FIAN [advocates for seed policies](#), which protect and promote peasant and Indigenous Peoples' seed systems. Due to pressure from peasant and civil society organizations, Mali is in the process of adopting a progressive seed policy, and civil society networks in [Zambia](#) are challenging the government's promotion of hybrid seeds. Another part of our work is to oppose laws that criminalize peasants' and Indigenous Peoples' seed saving practices. FIAN is supporting an ongoing legal action against a restrictive plant variety protection (PVP) law in [Ghana](#). Legal procedures are long and tedious, but can result in concrete outcomes, as shown with recent court decisions in favor of peasant and indigenous seed in Honduras and [Ecuador](#).

Moving Forward

The recent adoption of a new Global Biodiversity Framework by the United Nations is a step forward in the recognition of the intrinsic links between biodiversity and human rights. However, decisive action is needed to [address the drivers of ecosystem destruction](#) and transition to agroecology. It is also paramount to safeguard the rights to seeds and biodiversity in the face of new technologies, such as genetic sequencing and gene editing. In 2023, FIAN International will continue supporting communities' and grassroots organizations through capacity development, strengthening of CSO networks, advocacy and monitoring.



SUPPORTING GRASSROOTS STRUGGLES

Local communities, peasants, smallholders, fisherfolk and activists around the world are fighting unjust corporate and state-backed land and sea grabs, as well as destruction of natural resources on which their livelihoods depend.

FIAN International supports their struggles, in partnership with FIAN's national offices and grassroots communities. We amplify their voices in international fora through mainstream media outreach, social media campaigns and advocacy within UN human rights mechanisms.



Ugandan fisherfolk demand end to army violence

Uganda has over a thousand kilometers of shoreline around the colossal Lake Victoria. Small-scale subsistence fishing is a significant source of income for communities there who live in extreme poverty.

In recent years the Ugandan army has [brutally targeted the communities to combat alleged illegal fishing](#). They have confiscated equipment, burned fishing boats, and intimidated fisherfolk amid reports of [brutal beatings and young fishermen dying](#) during army operations. This began in 2017 with a presidential directive to arrest anyone believed to be fishing illegally. Since then, new legislation has further marginalized poor small-scale fisher people, handing control of fisheries to state-backed elites and foreign investors.

“All my boats were burned when the army operations began ... we no longer have food to eat,” said one fisherman in Mukono district.

“The same government that arrests us for using illegal fishing gears, is the same that charges taxes on these fishing gears and allows them into the country. Why do they import them if they are illegal. We buy them and pay taxes on them and then we get arrested for using them,” lamented another fisherman from Nangoma landing site in Mukono district

[FIAN Uganda](#) has [worked with fishing communities](#) to improve their ability to advocate towards local and national authorities for respect of human rights and changes to unfair fishing rules.

“They claim that the boat is not of the standard size and that the nets are illegal ... We request the government to help us ... It should also ensure that while making laws, they should come to us for consultation,” said one fisherwoman in Mukono district.

During 2022 FIAN International publicized the fisherfolks demands for justice in social media campaigns and supported their efforts to be heard by Ugandan authorities.

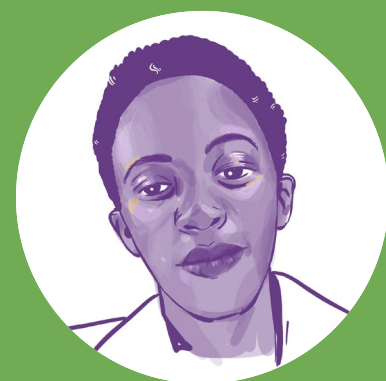
Colombian peasants call for UN support in struggle against mining giant

Colombia's agricultural heartland Cajamarca has long been farmed by peasant communities who many see as guardians of the Andean moorlands.

South African-based mining giant Anglogold Ashanti has sought to develop a massive open-pit gold mine in the region, potentially threatening the water supplies and livelihoods of thousands of peasant families.

The communities have fought back with a powerful campaign against the mine.

...



Namaganda Rehema Bavuma is Country Coordinator of FIAN Uganda and works closely with fisherfolk.

But despite a 97 percent vote against the mine in a local referendum in 2017, the company and the previous Colombian government actively sought to undermine the will of the community with a series of lawsuits. The Ministry of Mines and Energy has continued to grant mining titles in the area.

“It is a total outrage to Colombian citizens, that the state has ignored all the rights established in the constitution to impose something that we do not agree with and do not accept in our territory,” said Robinson Mejia, from the Cajamarca y Anaime Environmental Committee.

During 2022, FIAN International [supported the community in raising awareness](#) of their struggle for justice in the UN during negotiations on a [UN binding treaty to hold transnational corporation to account](#). FIAN also facilitated a petition to the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food seeking UN intervention in the case and liaised with a Colombian lawyer supporting the case who attended the binding treaty negotiations.

Indian peasants fight state-backed steel company land grab

Since 2005, [peasant communities in Jagatsinghpur, Odisha](#) have faced house demolitions, destruction of crops, police violence and regular arbitrary arrests and criminalization. All this for peacefully defending their livelihoods which depend on paddy, betel vine, cashew cultivation and small-scale fishing.

Authorities in Odisha have facilitated a series of illegal land grabs, most recently to clear land for Indian steel major Jindal Steel Works (JSW) group and previously for South Korean steel company POSCO.

The community have resisted every step of the land grab, demonstrating, petitioning, and advocating nationally and internationally for the Indian government to live up to its constitutional and international human rights commitments.

“This collective and united struggle, through the mobilization of local communities and international solidarity, is a powerful tool to resist the forceful land acquisition process pushed forward by corporations and the state,” [said one community activist](#).

Why did FIAN Uganda decide to work with fisherfolk around Lake Victoria?

The right to food can only be realised if communities are allowed access to their traditional sources of food. Fishing is one of the major traditional direct sources of protein in Uganda. Around 1 million to 1.5 million Ugandans are involved in capture fisheries. It is therefore a very important group. Recently, fishing seems to be attracting a lot of government attention as a potential source of more forex earning. The government has recently introduced cage farming on natural water bodies and established a number of [technical guidelines for their operation](#). The cages are protected by the army and Ugandan fishers are not allowed to pass close to the cages or sections of the lake that is said to belong to an investor. If caught, the [punishments are harsh](#). For example, in Buikwe district fisherfolk recently told us they have been forced to stand in lake water through the night as a punishment for passing close to a cage. FIAN Uganda therefore decided to join the struggles of fisher communities to help protect their access to fish both as food and a major source of livelihood.

How have you supported their struggle?

FIAN Uganda and its partners have intervened by engaging in massive human rights awareness in fishing communities along Lake Victoria. Community members have engaged in grassroots advocacy and writing petitions to their leaders. FIAN Uganda has also supported the communities through conducting community dialogues that aim at bringing leaders on the same table with community members and efforts have also been made to influence legislation so as to improve the management and governance of fisheries.

What positive changes have you seen?

We have observed increased capacity of people to speak up. Over time, a number of communities have managed to air out their grievances to their leaders both through petitions and through the media. Women from fishing communities have managed to interface with their representatives in parliament to express their worries and concerns about the fisheries bill that parliament is debating.

In addition, we have seen policy makers willing to change laws in favour of the people. Members of parliament strongly stood against the idea of introducing the army to manage fisheries. This was directly a result of our intervention and the

FIAN International has long supported the community's struggle, and during 2022 continued to advocate towards the [Indian government](#) and the [UN's human rights mechanisms](#) for an end to the ongoing human rights abuses against the community.

empowerment of local fisherpeople to interface with their leaders.

What challenges remain?

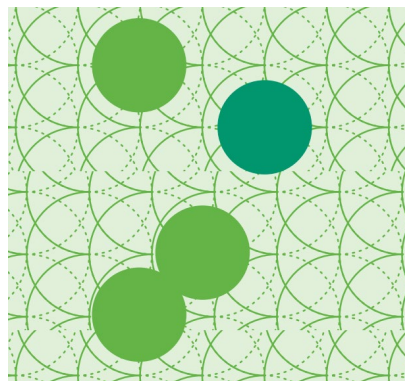
Two major challenges remain. First, fishing communities still continue to suffer from army mistreatment across the country. Worst of all, media coverage of this is very limited due to intimidation and risk of closure. Secondly, the president of Uganda has on two occasions refused to sign the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill after the successful advocacy to exclude army from management of fisheries. Lastly, although these issues are happening in over 34 districts in the country, FIAN Uganda has only been able to reach not more than four districts so far due to limited resources. There is need to continue documenting and aggressively advocate for better management of fisheries in Uganda so as to protect the right to food for the many people and communities that depend on fishing.



PUBLICATIONS



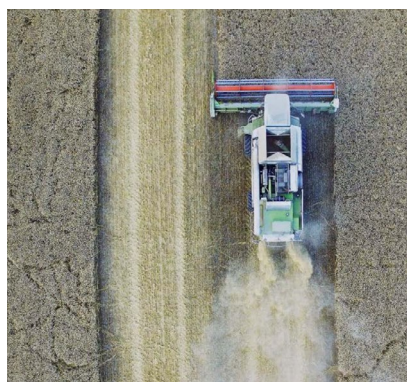
[The Right to Food and Nutrition in Africa](#)
Course Curriculum



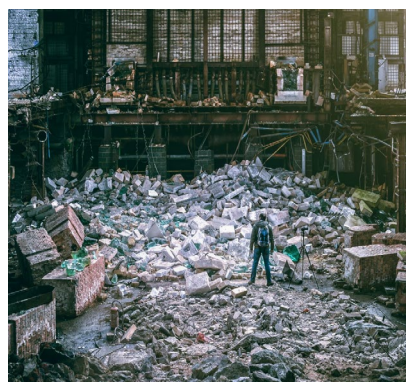
[Time for Human Rights-based Seed Policies](#)
Briefing



[Las Cadenas de los Agrotóxicos - the Chain of Pesticides](#)
Report



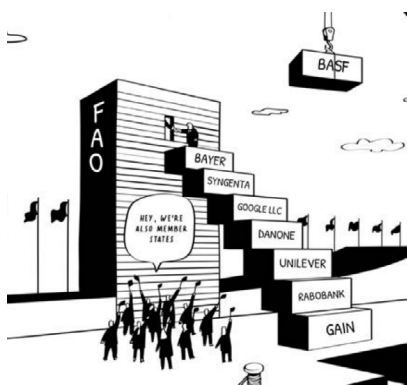
[War in Ukraine: Recurring Food Crises Expose Systemic Fragility](#)
Report



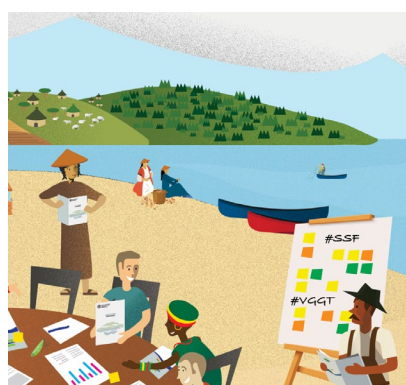
[Charter Cities and Land Rights](#)
Report



[Business Due Diligence and Related States' Obligations in the Context of Corporate Accountability](#)
Position paper



[Corporate Capture of FAO: Industry's Deepening Influence on Global Food Governance](#)
Report



[Putting the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure and the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries into practice](#)
Learning guide



[The Problem with the Industrial Food System - and How to Fix It](#)
Q & A



[Right to Food and Nutrition
in Europe](#)
Toolkits



[Food Crisis Response entrenches
Corporate Influence](#)
Briefing



[Stewards of our Waters and Seas
– Time to Recognize and Support
Small-Scale Fishers](#)
Right to Food and Nutrition Watch



[Defending Peasants' Rights:
Platform of rural struggles in
action](#)
Website



[Peoples' Monitoring Toolkit for
the Right to Food and Nutrition](#)
Manual and website

FINANCES

The Financial Summary includes income and expenditure account for the year 2022, from 1 January to 31 December 2022. The financial information summary presented hereby is an **extract from the statutory accounts of FIAN International** e.V. (Heidelberg, Germany), audited by an independent chartered accountant (PKF Riedel Appel Hornig GmbH). **The budgets of FIAN International sections are not part of this financial report.** All amounts are listed in Euros (€).

	2021 (in €)	2022 (in €)
Income		
Project Income	1.509.507,35	1.925.145,44
Membership dues	80.773,20	87.801,72
Miscellaneous	19.164,60	5.658,21
Donations	72.440,93	32.245,96
Sales	0,00	0,00
Interest income	0,00	0,00
Total income	1.681.886,08	2.050.851,33
Expenditures		
Personnel expenses	1.029.407,80	1.194.082,46
Transfer to sections/partner	261.609,69	421.718,18
Travel expenses	25.505,12	107.978,76
Seminars / conferences	88.872,31	48.547,10
Publications	142.154,60	108.914,08
Office expenses	82.926,01	82.519,97
Rent	33.913,49	31.650,80
International Board meetings	3.282,45	13.241,33
Accounting Costs	8.368,53	9.738,01
Depreciation	948,50	1.499,98
Total expenditure	1.676.988,50	2.019.890,67
Result from ordinary activities	4.897,58	30.960,66
Flow to / from reserves	4.800,00	30.900,00
Result	97,58	60,66

INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

FIAN International strives to establish and uphold ethical standards throughout the whole organization.

The FIAN International Charter on Ethical Principles was adopted in 2017 and updated in 2020. A FIAN International conflict resolution mechanism was adopted in 2018 with the aim to safeguard and react on breaches of the Charter on Ethical Principles. This was followed by a standing committee on Conflict Resolution in 2019. In 2020, integrity advisors were established both at internal and external levels.

The FIAN International Handbook on Rules and Procedures includes all organizational Rules of Procedures, policies and guidelines within the International Secretariat, two ombudspersons serve as the point of contact for any confidential complaints from staff.

In the reporting year 2022, no breaches of the FIAN International Charter on Ethical Principles, nor any cases of inappropriate behavior were reported.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In addition to its sections, seed groups and members around the world, FIAN International's crucial work relies on a broad network of representative groups working across Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, and on the various civil society organizations and social movements to fight for the defense of human rights. We owe our gratitude to the numerous activists and human rights defenders across the world who take action by spending their time and part of their financial resources as well as by educating others about the right to food and nutrition and related rights.

We acknowledge the following institutions and organizations that supported FIAN International's work in the year 2022.

Thank you for your support!



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